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Testimony of Darlington Monthly Meeting, Great Britain, respecting HANNAH CHAPMAN BACKHOUSE.

The memory of this eminently useful member of the Church militant is very precious, and we feel it incumbent upon us to give forth a testimony concerning her, remembering that in her were conspicuously shown forth the work of faith and labour of love and patience of hope in our Lord Jesus Christ, in the sight of God our Father.

We desire that this memorial may be to the praise of that divine power that wrought all her works in her, and that many may be stirred up in their different measures to follow her, as she sought diligently and devotedly to follow Christ.

She was the daughter of Joseph and Jane Gurney, and was born in Norwich on the 9th of the second month, 1787. From early youth her naturally strong and capacious mind was directed to the search after truth, parental care watchfully stimulating and encouraging her pursuit of virtue and solid improvement. Much of her association, however, beyond the immediate home circle, as well as the circumstances with which she was surrounded, was calculated to divert her from that Christian devotedness and self-denial to which she felt powerfully attracted by the convictions of the Holy Spirit: but about the twentieth year of her age she became so entirely convinced that to yield up her heart in implicit and childlike obedience to the influence and requirements of divine love, was the only way of peace and safety, that, with a remarkable degree of firmness and consistency, she was enabled to enter upon that course of holy dedication to her God, which marked the succeeding steps of her pilgrimage. Her faculties were powerful, and her attainments in the ornamental, as well as more substantial departments of literature, were considerable. Drawing and painting she pnrsued with intense eagerness, and an ambition to excel in every thing she undertook, pervaded her whole mind. Thus when the time came that a complete surrender must be made in body, soul and spirit to the Lord, she found how greatly she had to contend against those incentives to pride, which superior talents and finished education, combined with surrounding affluence, ease, and leisure, are calculated to foster. Though the warfare continued, through grace she was enabled successfully to resist; and with deep humility and reverential awe, to count all those things but as dross, and bow submissive to her Saviour's yoke.

In 1806, being then in her twentieth year, she makes the following entry in her journal, alluding to her first attendance of the Yearly Meeting:—"For the first time in my life, I seem to come to a stand in the objects of my darling pursuits; which I may say have been almost entirely the search after pleasure, through the medium of the understanding. This I feel must be a useless search; this way of obtaining happiness I find is impossible. I am persuaded it is impossible rightly to conduct one's-self through the world, without being sincerely religious. The human mind must have an object, and let that object be the attainment of eternal happiness. After such considerations, can I be so weak as not to make religion my only pursuit? that which will, I believe, bring my mind into beautiful order, and rendering all worldly objects subservient to its use, harmonize the whole and fit it to bear fruit to all eternity; and the fruit of righteousness is peace. I have felt my mind much softened of late, and more and more see the beauty of holiness; yet I feel I have a great way to go before my heart is entirely given up."

Afterwards she adds: "Through the mercy of everlasting kindness, great is the change that this year (1809) has wrought in me. The power of love has enticed me to begin that spiritual journey which leads to the promised Land. I have left by his guidance and strength, the bondage 'of Egypt,' and have seen his wonders in the deep. May the endeavour of my life be, to keep close to that 'Angel' who can deliver us through the trials and dangers of the wilderness of this world." It was early impressed upon her mind, that it was her duty on all occasions to adopt the language and simple dress of a "Friend." She has been frequently heard to allude to this pe-

riod of her experience; she did not make the change in a spirit of blind conformity, or as a mere matter of expediency; but after having reflected seriously on the basis of our practice in these respects: and her unswerving stability herein, arose from her being deeply and thoroughly convinced that, as it regards plainness of speech, it had its origin in a righteous principle of truth-speaking and Christian integrity; and that our testimony against the vain and ever varying fashions of the times, in dress and other matters, is the result, not of a formal compliance with the usages of a sect, or of the bondage which is induced by a narrow or bigoted enthusiasm, but of that true liberty of soul in which the lowly disciple of Christ is set free from the love of earthly things, and, having his heart fixed on things above, is led to manifest in all his conduct and demeanour, that he has no desire to be conformed to this world. She remarks:—"I felt very serious; love seemed to have smitten me; and under that banner I earnestly hoped that I might be enabled to partake of whatever might be set before me. I saw it would be right for me to to say 'thee' and 'thou' to everybody, and I begged that I might be so kept in love, as to be enabled to do it; that love might draw me, and not fear terrify me. How deeply I felt to enjoy first day, and was strengthened at meeting; for the first time, to-day I called the days of the week numerically on principle; it cost me at first a blush. This day has afforded me deeper and sweeter feelings than any I have yet passed; surprise and ridicule I have felt useful;" and with reference to her visits at the time, amongst her young relations, she adds, "I have earnestly wished my example and influence in future life, may be useful to those whom never, before my mind was so altered, did I love with so sweet or so great an affection."

However much her nature might shrink, she turned not aside from the suffering that attends the faithful bearing of the cross, but with meekness and patience endured "hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ," steadily following on to know the Lord.

By her marriage with our late dear friend Jonathan Backhouse, in the year 1811, she became a member of this Monthly Meeting. Her first appearance as a minister amongst us, was about the year 1820, and she was recorded in that station in the year 1822; at this time she writes in her journal, alluding to one of her earliest engagements as a minister:—"On our ride home (afterwards) I felt the candle of the Lord shine round about me in a manner I have not done for years, accompanied by much tenderness and some foreboding fears; I felt I had put my hand 'to the plough' and I must not turn back; but I remembered the days that are past, and I knew something of the power of Him in whom I had believed, though fear often compassed me about, and too much imagination."

Afterwards she writes:—"My heart has burned as an oven, and internal and external supplication has not been wanting to ease it; may I endure this burning as I ought!" And again: "Afterwards spoke twice in the Yearly Meeting, and the composure at the moment, and after a time the peace that ensued, seemed to assure me that I had not run without being sent; in thus again publicly manifesting the intent of my heart, I felt the comfort of being no stranger to that hand, which as it once fed me with milk, seemed to me now after a long night season to be feeding me with meat. Meetings now became very interesting to me, and as the reward of what I am induced to believe was faithfulness, often greatly refreshing."

Thus experimentally instructed and growing in the gift received, she became as a mother in Israel; often largely exercised in her ministry, which was remarkably reaching and edifying. Deep was her experience in spiritual things, her doctrine showing uncorruptness; her example, gravity and sincerity, as becometh the Gospel.

With the unity of this meeting, and accompanied generally by her beloved husband, she visited Friends (and in many places revisited them,) in England, Scotland and Ireland; also in the United States of North America and the Canadas; this last-named engagement occupied about five years, and proved a trying separation from her home, children and friends; but then no fears, no toils, nor even actual hardships, which were not a few, prevented the fulfilment of apprehended duty; for she was as one who counted not her life dear unto herself, so that she might finish her course with joy, and the ministry she had "received of the Lord Jesus to testify the Gospel of the Grace of God."

The testimonials of the acceptance of her Gospel services, received from every Yearly Meeting on the American Continent, furnish strong additional proofs that she was gifted of her Lord for the service whereunto she had been called; and graciously sustained of Him therein. With natural and improved powers of mind all dedicated to the service of her Divine Master, her secret exercises, and private, as well as public labours of love, were many and strikingly comprehensive. In our smaller meetings, and those for discipline, we believe she faithfully wrestled in spirit, as well as ministered vocally, to the lasting good of many. For individuals beyond the pale of our religious society and placed in peculiar circumstsnces, she was not unfrequently brought deeply to feel, and as the result of such humiliating exercise of soul, she was led to convey in private, comfort, admonition, and warning, in a remarkable manner reaching the witness for God.

She would visit the prisoners, even those under sentence of death; whilst the highest in rank amongst men, were objects of her Christian concern. The present condition of the Jewish na-

tion lay heavily upon her soul; she travailed for them privately and in public, that they might believe and be saved, and no longer "count the blood of the Covenant (exceedingly precious in her sight) an unholy thing." Whilst walking up and down in the Lord's name, amongst our members, or where none of them reside, she felt bound to have the public invited, and very largely was she engaged in this service; seeking through all, in humility, to give all the praise to God, knowing that it is his own works that praise Him, and that if aught were effected by her instrumentality to the honor of His great name, to Him belonged all the glory. She was tender over and encouraging to the sincere hearted, ever making way for those who deemed themselves but the little ones of the flock, and encouraging them in the exercise of every gift bestowed by the great Giver. At the same time, great was her sense of the importance of waiting to ascertain the clear line of individual duty, and of all being done in order in the church.

Amid the various features of her character, which marked her as a disciple of Christ, religious devotedness to Him, her Holy Head, was perhaps the most strikingly conspicuous.

Frequently and severely were her affections tried by the bereaving hand of death. A beloved husband and parent, three sons and one daughter, in addition to many other very near connections, she meekly saw committed to the grave; and herein also submissively yielding to the chastening hand of the Lord, no dispensation of prosperity or of sorrow was permitted to abate her dedication; yet under the humbling conviction of natural infirmity and liability to overlook the directions of the Holy Spirit, she was at times plunged into the depths of conflict, and could feelingly adopt the Apostle's declaration, "We have this treasure in earthen vessels."

Writing from Neath in Wales, under date of 12th of 9th month, 1843, being then on a religious visit, she says:—"Past life was brought into very close review; of later days, I trust, I can rejoice in the conviction that whatever may be the depth of my weakness, the fountain of mercy and forgiveness of our God and Saviour is deeper still." Her mind dwelt much in a region of love; she firmly withstood the spirit that would seek to sow discord among the brethren; it was almost impossible for her to imbibe impressions derogatory to the Christian reputation of others; she was superior to the sentiment of jealousy, or suspicion, and was remarkably preserved under the influence of that "charity which hopeth all things," and "is the bond of perfectness."

After a long course of unusually constant dedication, the last few years of our dear friend's life were spent much in the bosom of her family. It appeared to be her Master's will to give his servant a season of peaceful retreat from public service; her ministerial offerings in her own meeting were short but comprehensive and deeply instructive; her frequent petitions at the throne of Grace were attended with deep and solemn feeling, and peculiarly acceptable to her friends. Her countenance often beamed with Christian serenity, and many can testify to the assurance they felt, that she was made a partaker of "the rest which remaineth to the people of God." Thus mercifully kept by the power of God unto salvation, His love was abundantly shed abroad in her heart, and she appeared as one waiting for the final summons. Her arrangements were made with expressed reference to the uncertainty of her days being prolonged; she appeared, however, to be in degree relieved from severe indisposition, when on the evening of the 5th of the 5th month, 1850, her illness greatly increased; she alluded with perfect clearness to the fresh symptoms of danger, and expressed her belief that the solemn change was near.

Early the following morning, to a beloved relative who remarked, that though it might "be a dark valley to some, it would never be so dark to her," she replied by a sweetly assenting smile. Articulation soon failed; and she passed away, apparently sensible to the last. The scene was one of holy tranquility. There was neither sigh nor struggle, and mortal put on immortality.

She died the 6th day of 5th month, 1850, aged 63 years, a minister twenty-eight years, and was buried in Friends' burying-ground at Darlington on First day, the 12th of the same, many Friends and others attending on the occasion.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE LATE MARGARET WOODS.

1780. *Fourth Month* 12*th.*—"In the world ye shall have tribulation," but in me, peace.

This clear prediction of our Saviour we often feel verified, yet can hardly submit to the idea that it must ever remain to be the case.

When we feel the various struggles between nature and grace, and the many outward things that surround us to create disquietude, we are ready to adopt the sentiment, that "Man is born to trouble, as the sparks fly upward." But these thoughts are too gloomy, long to possess our minds. Even the religious would grow disqualified for the various allotments of life, if some present blessings were not interspersed, to cheer the melancholy scene, and revive them with hope. But we are apt to build castles in the air, and depend upon something, in future, to make us happier than we at present find ourselves. This is seeking for consolation where we shall never find it.

We must be content, while in this world, to inhabit with affliction, and yet not let despondency prevail; but consider how many blessings are bestowed upon us, for which we ought to be thankful, rather than dwell on those ideal satisfactions, which Providence, in infinite wisdom,

has not seen fit should be realized. This is too much the disposition of man, and is, probably, a source of greater unhappiness, than all the real sorrows that fall to his share. We should let the declaration, "In the world ye shall have tribulation," be so far impressed on our minds that when it approaches, we may not sink under its weight, but may seek for our support and consolation from the promise, that in our Saviour we may have peace. Everything in life is chequered, and affords no sure foundation to build upon; every thing around us not only speaks the language that "here we have no continuing city," but also, that this is only a state of probation, in which trials and afflictions are necessary to purify our souls. Why then, should we be cast down at the prospect before us, seeing we are but pilgrims, and sojourners for a short time, travelling towards a better country, to seek durable happiness.

O my soul, be composed with this thought, and seek that peace in Christ which will still all the boisterous waves, and support thy frail and tottering bark along the stream of time.

A thirsting after some applause from men is too apt to prevail, even in religious minds; to gain it, is but to be puffed up with false glory, to increase the appetite for it, and fill our minds with ambition, instead of having them governed by heavenly meekness and Divine love.

Thus the fabric which was begun with the first sparks of emulation, and carried on by an increasing fondness for applause, must be entirely demolished. We must not only learn each man to "esteem other better than himself," but we must experience every root of bitterness and envy to be entirely eradicated, and the peaceable "fruits of righteousness," which comprehend Divine and universal love, substituted in their stead.

Here are the fruits of that new birth, which though small in its beginnings, will, in time, leaven the whole lump. And as we feel this plant or heavenly seed to increase in growth, by which our minds become more and more enlightened, let us not endeavour to excuse or justify our past conduct, but rectifying by degrees, as we go along, endeavour to increase in conformity to the Divine image; confessing that we have heretofore walked in corruption, and continue in part to do the same, though supported with faith that we shall one day be more than conquerors, through Him that loved us, and who can enable us to gain the victory over death, hell, and the grave.

Ninth Month 21*st.*—It is painful to observe how rarely we meet with a character of consistent goodness or propriety of conduct throughout. Some particular failings are apt to stamp the most eminent; and some natural passion unsubdued, gains an ascendancy over us that eclipses all our virtues. Such is the miserable constitution of the human frame, in its present fallen and degenerate state. But while we lament our depravity, let us reflect on the means of rising above it put into our power; and though we observe one falling, as it were, on our right hand, and another on our left, let us not give ourselves over for lost, as if we must necessarily share the same fate, but use double diligence, and pray fervently to Him who can guard every avenue of the heart, and assist us to walk forward with safety through all the snares of the enemy.

I have sometimes thought that those who have been in part redeemed, and accustomed themselves to reflect on important things, have frequently been in danger of falling and coming under reproach from inattention to lesser matters. Here the enemy of souls has found an entrance, and gained advantage where he would certainly have failed in more daring attempts. To be constantly on our guard, and prepared for an attack, requires no small vigilance; and we are ready to shrink from such hard duty, as painful and laborious. But if we expect to be conquerors, we must endure the previous hardship and discipline which are necessary to qualify us for "valiant soldiers" in the cause of Christ.

There are many who would reap the fruits of victory, without going through the toil necessary to obtain it; and some who would be willing to exert themselves on extraordinary occasions, provided their general state might be that of ease and rest. But if we entertain any reasonable hope of enjoying permanent felicity when these earthly scenes are closed, it must be by an endeavour to arrive at that invariable uprightness of conduct which can result only from a strict adherence to the Divine principle and redeeming power, which can enable us to overcome all evil, and will lead us on, step by step, in little things as well as great, to such an exalted pitch of virtue, as to be brought to acknowledge that "all her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

Tenth Month 3*d.*—Our zeal and our faith are likely to bear a proportion to each other. A strong faith will be productive of a lively zeal, because there is a natural propensity in the human mind to be strenuous in supporting those truths or opinions in which we firmly believe. Both are dependent, in some measure, on the passions and dispositions of men. Some imaginations paint every thing in strong colours, whilst others are disposed to take up with less light and shade: the former disposition is apt to be accompanied with an over-confidence: and the latter to fall short of the excellence which might be attained.

From endeavouring to search into things beyond our depth, and giving way to doubts and perplexities, our minds become bewildered, and we may be in danger of getting in time to doubt of essential truths. Hence must arise lukewarmness and indifference; since we cannot be zealous about that of which our own minds are not fully persuaded.

The man of strong faith and lively zeal will press forward through a thousand difficulties; but is in great danger of falling, from mistaking error for truth, unless his ardour be guided by a sound judgment, and he keep his mind open to the reproofs of instruction: "for he that believeth shall not make haste."

On the other hand, the man, calm and composed, who, desirous of making the same port, weighs and examines every thing before he receives it, and even then, perhaps, receives it doubtingly, should be careful not to stand on the borders of scepticism, but praying fervently for a right faith, pursue diligently those truths in which he firmly believes, that by walking forward in the little light, more may be granted, and his path may shine brighter and brighter unto the perfect day. He will then find zeal to increase with his faith; and though he will press forward more calmly, it will be with more safety and certainty, than the opposite character; and if his progress be slow, he will be in no danger of making shipwreck, but arrive safe, at last, at the desired haven of rest.

I am thankful that I can still rejoice in lowness, and find a little strength afforded to enable me to put up a secret prayer for support in the day of conflict; and without desiring to shrink from discipline, patiently endure whatever may be allotted me.

O Lord God, enable me to look towards thy holy habitation with unshaken faith, and steadily fix my eye on those durable riches which are independent of the breath of man. Then, every thing we meet with here, will be easily submitted to, and we shall travel forward as pilgrims, who are only solicitous to arrive safe at their journey's end.

SCOFFERS ARE UNACQUAINTED WITH THE FACTS OF THE BIBLE.

Those who have "come scoffing" in the present age, are utterly unacquainted with Bible facts and Bible language. We first notice Bible *facts*. In exhibiting such cases, we are like the man who stands by an immense magazine of wheat. He may take a handful and hold it out to view; but he cannot exhibit each grain in the mass to the eye of any purchaser. It would be a task endless and painful.

In the second and third chapters of Revelation may be found the letters written by St. John, at the direction of Jesus Christ, to seven Churches, situated in that part of the world which we call Asia Minor. To each Church was sent a different message, a different threatening, or a different promise. These prophetic declarations were long in fulfilling, but have all come to pass. It is common with the totally uninformed in chronology to say, when prophecy is named, "Perhaps this was written after the event came to pass." For the sake of such, it is here remarked, that the event about to be noticed, occurred more than nine centuries after the book of Revelation was much written against by haters of the Gospel, and defended by lovers of the truth. Inasmuch as a book is written before its contents are greatly controverted, even the most unlettered will be able to understand dates in this case; and will be satisfied, after nine hundred years of discussion, that the book was in existence. For the sake of those who may fear Christian partiality, when we come to speak of the fulfilment of these seven messages, we will quote mostly from infidel authority. They will scarcely suspect an undue favour toward the sacred volume, in those who have hated its name, written against its authority, and mocked at its doctrines. To the Church of Ephesus, the Redeemer ordered John to write: "Remember, therefore, from whence thou art fallen, and repent, and do the first works; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candle-stick out of its place, except thou repent."

The author of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, (Gibbon,) one of the most accomplished, unrelenting haters of the Bible, that ever spent half a lifetime in writing against it, says: "In the loss of Ephesus, the Christians deplored the fall of the first *Angel*, and the extinction of the first candle-stick of the Revelation." He tells us this was accomplished by the Ottomans, A. D. 1312. In Ephesus, at the present day, there are none who even bear the Christian name; so completely is the candle-stick removed.

To the Angel of the Church in Philadelphia, John was commanded to write: "Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation, which shall come upon all the world, to try them that dwell upon the earth." It was, indeed an hour of trial to all the Churches, when the Mahometan, with his naked sword, gave the member choice to receive the Koran for his Bible, and Mahomet for his Prophet, or to see his sons and daughters go into servitude, his dwelling blaze, and to suffer his blood to stain his own hearth. From this temptation, it was especially improbable that Philadelphia would be saved. This we may learn from the language of the same unbelieving author, who seemed almost startled himself at what he was compelled to record. Hear him speak, "Philadelphia *alone* has been saved, by prophecy—or courage. At a distance from the sea, *forgotten* by the Emperors, encompassed on all sides by the Turks, her valiant sons defended their religion and freedom, above fourscore years, and at length capitulated with the proudest of the Ottomans. Philadelphia is still erect; a column in a scene of ruins." We have reason to hope that God has had new-born souls there in every age.

To the Laodicean Church the Saviour wrote: "Because thou art luke-warm, and neither cold nor hot, I will *spew thee out of my mouth*." It

seems to us, that words could not be placed on paper expressing a more deep and decisive abhorrence. What are the words the Infidel Historian, has chosen? He says, "The Circus and three stately Theatres, at Laodicea, are now peopled by *wolves and foxes.*"

The Church at Smyrna, next claims our notice. In the sacred volume we find the Lord repeatedly telling his servants, that a day should stand for a year, in the occurrence then foretold. That the ten years persecution, during which the Church at Smyrna suffered, under the reign of Domitian, was a cruel and a bloody one, perhaps no one has ever questioned, and we need not pause here to quote history for its proof. The Lord had, long beforehand, commanded an Apostle to tell them, by letter: "Behold, the Devil shall cast some of you into prison, that ye may be tried, and ye shall have tribulation ten days; be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life," &c., &c. A minister of the Gospel once felt a desire, and sought an opportunity to converse with a number of rejecters of Christianity, who possessed talents and literature. Between him and some of these, a friendly intimacy existed; some of them were admired by their countrymen, and known to the nation by their political eminence. He felt pressingly solicitous to make inquiries, such as the following: "Do you never find your curiosity at least, somewhat awakened, whilst reading the letters to the seven churches of Asia? Suppose it had been of Philadelphia, that the historian had said, with truth, 'it is inhabited by wolves and foxes?' or suppose it had been concerning Sardis, that the Redeemer's promise of salvation from the hour of trial, was penned? How triumphantly would the event have been noticed by the opposers of Holy Writ! Suppose the Saviour had said of Philadelphia, 'I will spew thee out of my mouth?' Suppose that Gospel light had still shone at Ephesus, even faintly, showing that the candle-stick had not been removed? Suppose no marked distress, of ten years continuance, had ever prevailed at Smyrna? Or, suppose some comforting promise had been recorded concerning Laodicea? Vary either the history as it transpired, or the message which was sent, in any one out of a hundred ways, and what would have been the result?"

The inquirers found that they did not know particularly what the Lord had written to any one of those Churches. They had either not noticed, or they had certainly not remembered what had been the precise fate of Ephesus, Sardis, or Laodicea. With the long drawn train of Bible facts, as numerous as the pages of that singular book, they were entirely *unacquainted.* Let no one suppose that these items are here presented as the evidences of Christianity; by no means. They do, we believe, possess much interest, but the foundation is broader than these can make it. A few, out of the wide multitude, are here called to view, merely to show the wilful ignorance so strangely belonging to those who speak against light.—*Cause and Cure of Infidelity.*

PROPER USE OF THE WORLD.

A good man may seek, by fair industry, to render his circumstances easy and plentiful: he may bestow a considerable portion of his time and attention on the successful management of his worldly interests; all this is within the limits of that allowable use of the world, to which religion gives its sanction. But, to a wise and good man, the world is only a secondary object; he remembers there is an eternity beyond it; his care is, not merely to amass and possess; but to use his possessions well, as one who is an accountable being—he is not a slave, either to the hopes or fears of the world—he would rather forfeit any present advantage, than obtain it at the expense of violating the divine law, or neglecting his duty. This is using the world like a good man; this is living in it as a subject of the Almighty, a member of the great community of mankind. To such a man riches are a blessing; he may enjoy them, but he will use them with liberality. They open a wide field to the exertions of his virtue, and allow it to shine with diffusive lustre.—*Gleanings.*

CHOICE OF FRIENDS.

It is highly important to young persons to be careful in the choice of friends and companions: this choice is too frequently made without thought, or is determined by some casual connexions; and yet, very often, the whole of their future life may be influenced by it. The circumstances which chiefly attract the liking and the friendship of youth, are vivacity, good humour, an engaging manner, and a cheerful and easy temper; qualities amiable in themselves, and useful and valuable in their places. But these are not all the qualities requisite to form an intimate companion or friend; something more is still to be looked for:—a sound understanding, a steady mind, a firm attachment to good principles, to virtue, and honour.—*Ibid.*

For Friends' Review.

FRIENDSHIP OF A DOG AND A CAT.

I have never supposed our editor was much given to romance in his views or his speculations, but that he was rather a man who dealt in facts, and sober realities. To watch and be sober, is an important duty of the Christian; and to bring under discipline the conflicting passions of our nature—to tame the lion, that he may eat straw like the ox—is indeed a triumph which beautifully illustrates the efficacy of the gospel spirit, allowed freely to operate and produce its fruits in their fulness. If the editor is too thoroughly wedded to the *useful,* to be led from his straight

forward path, by the visionary or the romantic, still he will not object, when opportunities present, to allow—I was going to say, the *refined*—instincts of differently constituted brutes, to teach occasionally a lesson to their superiors, showing the Psalmist's correct appreciation of harmony, when he exclaimed that it was both good and pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity.

The following is from a late Boston Journal. The incidents narrated have probably lost nothing by lack of colouring, yet they are substantially so consistent with many anecdotes of the dog and cat, already recorded, that we are more than half inclined to believe them true. Should they appear in the Review, I will promise *that* column at least shall be read by many a

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There may be seen on "Nonantum Hill," a very large and splendid looking Newfoundland dog, who is a prodigious favourite with his mistress, as well as the rest of the family; also, a sprightly, half grown, very intelligent black cat, between whom and the dog the most remarkable and intimate terms of friendship have been established. "Rollo," although a very quiet, sagacious and gentlemanly dog, has heretofore always been true to his instincts, in his natural aversion to all the feline race in general, and particularly to all who have manifested a desire to share with him the hospitalities of his home. But as Rollo has long reposed and grown fat upon the laurels of an enviable reputation, we will not detract from his fair fame and merit by particularising *how* and *when* several poor pussies suddenly disappeared from the premises. Be that as it may, Rollo, like others, has found that the victory is not always with the strong.

One day, about a year ago, while Rollo, with his usual gallantry, was escorting some ladies over the grounds, exulting, probably, in having no rival to share the praises and caresses lavishly bestowed upon him, a little black kitten suddenly sprang out of the shrubbery, and crossing his path, boldly confronted him, bristling up and spitting forth supreme contempt and defiance, both of his size and malice. Rollo at first appeared confounded at this appearance and daring, and then attempted to seize and make one mouthful of the bold little creature; but Kitty hissed and sprang towards him, and so vigourously shook her little claws in his face and eyes as to not only stop him, but even to compel him to retreat. She then, with the utmost confidence, went into the house and established herself at home, appearing to care very little whether she was welcome or not—playing off so many droll antics that she was looked upon as a curiosity, and finally became a pet.

After conquering all family prejudices, our heroine, "Kit Clovis," determined on one more victory over the prejudices of her mortal foe, the dog—and this not by physical force, but by good nature and playfulness. When she saw him stretched out at his ease, she would slyly spring over his back, pull his ear, play with his tail, &c., and when he, full of indignation, sprang up as if to devour her, she firmly planted herself before him, with every hair erect, bidding him defiance, and snapping her little claws in his face, said as plainly as actions could speak, "do it if you can and dare, my fine fellow!" Rollo soon began to find it was of no use to contend with Kit Clovis; she was altogether too spry and subtle for him, and he only made himself very ridiculous in coming off second best in these affairs; so he wisely did not, or pretended not to notice her pranks.

But if Kit Clovis had sharp claws, she had also, a big and susceptible heart; and ere long grew very sentimental! in other words Kit Clovis was desperately in *love* with Rollo! Poor Kitty! she lost her cheerfulness and appetite, she played no more pranks with Rollo; but on the contrary, she *sang* to him—brushed herself caressingly by him—and threw herself down beside him in the fullest confidence, or in despair; seemingly, perfectly indifferent if she *was* eaten up; if only devoured by the beautiful Rollo! Rollo's kind and affectionate heart could not long withstand such a flattering token of interest and affection, and like an honourable gentlemen, he surrendered at discretion. He told her to be comforted, (in language which she perfectly understood,) and that in future, she never need fear any thing more from him; for she should not only be his little friend, but his *love*, and darling Kitty.

Kit Clovis was too happy to ask more; she threw herself into his arms, or across his paws, laid her head on his breast, and slept! Good and faithful Rollo has faithfully kept his pledge, he looks as grave and dignified as the Grand Turk, allowing Kitty to do what she pleases, provided she never eats from his dish, which he once for all told her very *snappishly*, he would never allow her to do. But Kitty generously offers him her saucer of milk to eat, and when he has finished, she will lap off the drops from his *beard*, just by the way to gain a *kiss*—the forward little puss.

Last winter, during the cold weather, Rollo's friends placed his one-story house in an outer room; Kitty had her place provided in the warm kitchen, on a soft cushion. But when Kitty contrasted her situatien with her friend Rollo's, it was more than her affectionate heart could bear; with a heroism and magnanimity, wonderful as well as beautiful to see, the little creature left her warm and comfortable berth, and went out to Rollo's *cold* one, going into his little house, she stretched herself out beside him, dog fashion, even putting her little nose out of the door, like him, as if for air! and this she did during the cold weather. Brave and self-sacrifi-

cing little puss! thy example might well put many of thy so-called superiors to shame! for thy friendship is as pure and disinterested as it is self-forgetting and constant. This happy and wonderful friendship has no vexations or changes, but the happy couple may be daily seen walking together—lying down—or carressing each other.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH, 20, 1851.

The ceaseless revolution of the wheel of time has brought us to the commencement of another editorial year. With the present number the fifth volume of the "Friends' Review" begins. While we are aware of the influence exercised by periodical publications in general, either for evil or good, and the consequent obligation which rests on those who conduct them, to guard against the admission of sentiments unfavourable to moral and religious truth, they differ in one important particular from the usual class of literary productions. The author who gives his thoughts to the public in more ponderous volumes may generally compare one part with another, before his works are passed through the press; and the errors, inaccuracies, or oversights of a first edition may sometimes be corrected in a second or a third; but the editor or writer of a periodical has his daily or weekly task to perform; the hour of publication is subject to no casualties; and the articles once stamped on his pages, can be cancelled by no revised and amended edition.

As intimated in our last number, our readers will judge for themselves, as they have an unquestionable right to do, how far the expectations held out in the original prospectus have been answered. The Editor, however, has the satisfaction to believe, from the sentiments which have reached him, that his efforts to furnish an interesting and instructive miscellany, have been satisfactory to the generality of his readers. And they may rest assured that no disposition is indulged to relax his endeavours in the selections or compositions which are designed to constitute his future numbers.

From the nature of this periodical, and the outline of its object and character as announced at its commencement, we feel bound to furnish our readers with as clear and candid a representation of the proceedings of the larger meetings of our religious Society as we can procure. The performance of this duty sometimes constitutes a task of considerable delicacy. While we fully believe that the great doctrines proclaimed and defended by our primitive Friends, and often enforced by the sacrifice of almost all that the world holds dear, are still held with few if any exceptions, by the leading members of our Society in the present day, we have sorrowful evidence of considerable diversity of sentiment in relation to the practical support of those doctrines; and in the discussions to which this diversity gives occasion, the zeal of the parties is not unfrequently quite as conspicuous as their charity. While furnishing to the readers of the Review such narratives of the acts of Yearly Meetings, or other prominent assemblies of Friends, as they have a right to expect, we are frequently subjected to the unpleasant necessity of exposing the weakness and divisions which exist. Although in such cases the Editor has taken no pains to conceal or disguise his own opinions, he has used the utmost care to give no other colouring to his narrative than that which truth and soberness require. Sincerely desirous of promoting the peace, the order and discipline of the Society, and fully believing that a just cause is best supported by upright and honourable means, he confidently hopes that whatever faults or defects the critical reader may discover in his pages, a deficiency of candor may not be one.

Ohio Yearly Meeting.—We have received several communications respecting this Meeting, from friends who were present, from which the following summary is composed. The Yearly Meeting convened on Second day, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock; and after calling the representatives, the credentials of our friend Cordelia Bayes, from London, and the minute of Morris Cope, of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, were read. Two ministers, Samuel Boyce and Phebe R. Gifford, from New England, being in attendance, the question relative to the reading of their testimonials produced considerable discussion. But the case was at length passed by, without their being read.

The reading of the epistles from other Yearly Meetings was then attended to, commencing with those from London, and all were read except that from New England. The Clerk then informed the meeting that an epistle from the larger body in New England, was on the table, and enquired what disposition should be made of it. After a considerable pause it was proposed that it should be read, and the proposal was concurred with, by a large number, who expressed themselves in a calm and deliberate manner. After an extensive expression in favour of reading the epistle had been made, some objections were raised, and a protracted discussion ensued. This discussion, however, was conducted in a moderate and becoming manner. After about two hours had been thus occupied, the meeting, without coming to any conclusion on the subject, agreed to adjourn until 11 o'clock on the following day.

On the 9th, the meeting having convened agreeably to adjournment, the representatives reported

that they had agreed to propose Benjamin Hoyle as clerk, and William S. Bates to assist him; which was adopted by the meeting.

The *circular* epistle from London Yearly Meeting, was then read, producing a decidedly calming influence over the minds of Friends. A minute was made expressive of its reception, and the satisfaction which it afforded to the Meeting. A proposal to print it for circulation among Friends, was set aside in consequence of a request accompanying the epistle, that it should not be circulated until it had been read in all the Yearly Meetings.

The usual course of reading and answering the queries, was then pursued; and the principal part of the session was thus occupied. A committee to consider a proposal respecting a change of the Discipline was appointed, on which case a committee of women Friends, was united with them.

On Fourth day the 10th, after adopting some measures to prevent the disorder in future, which had been witnessed at the time of the meetings for worship, the subject of the difficulty with New England was again brought into view; and nearly four hours were consumed in the discussion. Though much earnestness was manifested, the deliberations were marked by a becoming and orderly spirit. The subject was at length dismissed for the present year. After the appointment of some committees, the meeting adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M., of the succeeding day; it being understood, that a meeting for worship would be held in the morning.

On Fifth day, the 11th, an epistle of caution and advice from the Yearly Meeting of Dublin to its members* was read; and the reading of this excellent address had a softening effect on the meeting. A committee was appointed to procure the printing of 1600 copies of this epistle, for distribution. It was likewise agreed to print 1600 copies of the London general epistle and 300 of the minutes of Ohio Yearly Meeting.

The report of the Committee on the Indian concerns was produced and read, in which it was noted that three hundred dollars had been contributed to its funds, by Friends in New England.

By the report of the committee charged with the care of the Boarding School, it appeared the average number of pupils within the past year was nearly seventy; and that a small balance remained in favour of the institution.

Sixth day, the 12th. The first business of the Meeting was the reports from the Quarters, respecting primary schools. The number of children of suitable age to go to school was stated at 2,255; of whom more than 900 attend schools exclusively under the care of Friends; upwards of 700 attend the district schools; and the remainder are either at family schools, or temporarily absent.

An article of discipline respecting the attendance of marriages, was adopted, which we defer until we receive a copy of their minutes.

Epistles addressed to the other Yearly Meetings, that of New England excepted, were offered by the committee, and adopted by the meeting. The correspondence with the Yearly Meeting of New England is maintained, as in former years, by the Women's Yearly Meeting.

After the business of the Yearly Meeting of men and women Friends was concluded, the partitions were opened, in compliance with the request of Cordelia Bayes, and a solemn and satisfactory conclusion to the meeting was afforded.

*This is no doubt the epistle which appears in No. 38 and 39 of our 4th Volume.

Decision in a Slave Case.—A decision of some importance in the case of an alleged fugitive from labour, was lately pronounced by Judge Conklin, of New York. John or Daniel Davis, for both names are used, the alleged fugitive, was arrested, in a violent manner, on board a steamboat, and taken before H. K. Smith, Commissioner of the U. S. Circuit Court, and claimed as the slave of George J. Moore of Kentucky. On the trial it appeared, by testimony produced on behalf of the claimant, that the said slave was employed, with the consent of his master, on board a steamboat navigating the Ohio; and that he escaped, not from Kentucky, but from Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio. Yet the Commissioner gave his decision in favour of the claimant; and the alleged fugitive was consigned to the custody of the Deputy Marshal, to be removed to Kentucky. This decision was ostensibly grounded on the record of a Court in Kentucky, which showed that exparte evidence of the ownership and escape of the said Davis had been produced before that Court. And such record is declared conclusive evidence of the fact by the fugitive act of 1850.

Application being made to Judge Conklin for an habeas corpus, the case was brought under examination, and it appearing, by the transcript from the record, that the slave was charged with escaping on or about the 25th of August, 1850, but the law on which the decision of the Commissioner rested, bearing date the 18th of September, was held inapplicable to the case. The terms of the 10th section being in the future, without any allusion to the past, the Judge decided that this case did not fall within its provisions, and the warrant of course was not good. Davis is said to have been hurried off to Canada.

Married,—At Friends' Meeting-house on Orange street, on Fourth day, the 10th inst., Samuel R. Shipley to Anna, daughter of Earl Shinn, all of this city.

DIED,—At her residence in Rush county, Indiana, on the 29th ult., MARY, wife of William Binford, in the 42d year of her age; an esteemed member of Walnut Ridge Monthly Meeting.

——, At Falmouth, Mass., on the morning of the 29th of Seventh month last, MERCIA H., wife of Arnold Gifford, daughter of Joshua Hoag, of Sandwich, N. H., in the 35th year of her age; a member of Sandwich Monthly Meeting, Mass. She was enabled to bear a protracted sickness with patience and resignation, saying that she had endeavoured to be prepared for such a time. She was mercifully favoured with a calm and peaceful mind, praying that she might be kept in the Lord's patience. "Now," she remarked, "I can say with David, thy rod, and thy staff, they comfort me."

——, In Burrillville, R. I., on the 6th inst., SUSANNAH LAPHAM, in the 85th year of her age; a worthy member of Smithfield Monthly Meeting. She bore the trials allotted her as became the humble Christian traveller. For several months she seemed apprehensive that her end was drawing near, trusting that through the merits and mercy of Christ, her Redeemer, there was a rest prepared for her.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Winter Term will commence on Fourth day the 15th of the Tenth month.

Applications for admission may be made to

CHARLES YARNALL, *Secretary of the Board,*
No. 39 *High St., Philada.*

9*th mo.* 1851.

A FRIEND with a small family can accommodate a couple of boarders. Apply in Thirteenth street, third door below Coates, East side.

MORTALITY FROM INTEMPERANCE.

At the last meeting of the Statistical Society, Lord Overstone in the chair, a paper was read by F. G. P. Neison, Esq., on the "rate of mortality among persons of intemperate habits." Mr. Neison commenced his paper by explaining that the primary reason for collecting the data then brought forward was to apply the results to life assurance operations, and he had consequently only included well marked cases of intemperance, and not brought into his observations mere occasional drinkers, or what are termed generous or "free livers." Throughout the whole of the tables the mortality shown was frightfully high. In the 6111.5 years of life to which the observations extended, 357 deaths had taken place, but if these lives had been subject to the same rate of mortality as the general population of England and Wales, the number of deaths would have been 110 only, or less than one-third. At the term of life 21–30 the mortality was upwards of five times that of the general community, and in the succeeding twenty years it was above four times greater, the difference gradually becoming less and less. An intemperate person of age 20 has an equal chance of living 15.6 years, one of 30 years of age 13.8, and one of 40 years 11.6 years, while a person of the general population of the country would have an equal chance of living 44.2, 36.5, and 28.8 years respectively. Some curious results were shown in the influence of the different kinds of drink on the duration of life; beer-drinkers averaging 21.7 years, spirit drinkers 16.7, and those who drank both spirits and beer indiscriminately 16.1 years. These results, however, were not more curious than those connected with the different classes of persons. The average duration of life, after the commencement of intemperate habits among mechanics, working and labouring men, was eighteen years; traders, dealers, and merchants, seventeen; professional men and gentlemen, fifteen; and females, fourteen years only. But perhaps the most curious circumstance disclosed was the remarkable similarity between the proportion of crime in the sexes to the proportion of deaths from assigned causes of intemperance. It was shown that the tendency to crime in the male sex is nearly five times greater than that of the female, or more strictly in the relation of 1581 to 336, while the ratio of deaths to the population from assigned intemperate causes, at age 20 and upwards, are in the relation of 36,769 to 8011—a most remarkable agreement, the difference being under 2½ per cent. Mr. Neison concluded by giving an estimate of the number of drunkards in England and Wales, from which it appeared that the number of males was 53,583, and females 11,223, making a total of 64,806, which gives one drunkard to every 74 of the male population, one to every 434 of the female, and one in 145 of both sexes.—*Bristol Temperance Herald.*

Correspondence of the Christian Observer.

LONDON STATISTICS.

I have just obtained some statistics, which none of your readers nor the public have seen as yet, inasmuch as they have not been published until the last week, and they are therefore as new as they are amazing. I shall only state a part, the rest I put into my library for consultation, when I shall need my marvellousness somewhat excited in reference to this region, which Mr. Say, the French political economist, calls not *a city*, but a "province converted into houses." This you may conceive as such, when I state, on excellent authority, that there are 2000 measured miles of street, and one may ride in one direction, and with very little exception, for 15 miles imagine himself in a settled, well built city. The population found this year, of this single city, was nearly as great as the whole population of the six New England States in 1850—nearly twice as great as the whole State of Virginia, and much larger than that of Pennsylvania. The number as estimated in the census made lately, was over 2,363,000, of which there are 150,000 more females than males. In

1849, this city consumed 240,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, and 28,000 calves to say nothing of the pigs, poultry, &c., together with game, of which one market alone furnished more than 4,000,000 head.

But the most characteristic part is the porter and ale bill. This is a necessary part of a Londoner's dinner, and therefore to the question of the waiter, which is without fail, "what will you drink," if you wish to have an instance of the utmost extent to which a London waiter can open his eyes, just simply say "*water.*" If you ask him "what water was made for," he will probably immediately reply, "to wash clothes with, Sir, and to mix with your honor's brandy, to be sure." Therefore to wash down all this meat and fowl, 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale were used in one year, saying nothing of 2,000,000 gallons of spirits and 65,000 pipes of wine and liquors, which, not to mention the water with which "their honor's brandy was mixed," which was "mighty little," no doubt, yet all went down this wonderful London throat in one year. I have an invitation now before me to visit one of those immense establishments called "London Wine Vaults," where eight or twelve acres of wines from all vintages and countries, are gathered and lie in arches and gas lighted streets below ground. I think I could tell a tale that would surprise you, as it did me, concerning the wine of London, both as to its quantity and its consumers. Probably you may hear something of these splendid and enormous wine vaults, from me, before long, but much of the history of all this must remain unspoken, as it would involve a breach of courtesy and confidence; but one thing is certain, that if many of our American wine drinkers and wine merchants who are so stubbornly confident and learned in the smack of their "Ports and Madeiras," could see a thing or two occurring within a hundred miles of this place, we think they would have something more like the chills and "crawls," than what they had known for some time before.

But you have nearly enough of statistics, and therefore I shall give just two more. You know that wood is too dear to burn in London, therefore coal is used, and to bring enough for this city alone, a fleet of 1000 sail is employed *every year,* which brings to its wharves 3,000,000 tons per year. This may give you some idea of the smoke arising from the city, and which has been traced, I am informed, frequently for over 30 *miles along the country, and at that distance,* it is said very seriously to have interfered with the observations of the elder Herschel. I can say nothing of the tailors, boot-makers, milliners and dress-makers, who attend to the dressing of London, nor anything more of the army of servants, of which alone there are 168,700, than to state, what is a fact, that these by themselves would occupy nearly all the houses in Philadelphia, that are used for dwellings.

This is London—rather, this is *not* London, but a mere glance at London, when none but its usual inhabitants call upon its supplies. Now it is still further taxed by the influx of thousands of foreigners, and yet I am told that it is not as crowded as it was a few weeks since. However, there is plenty of room and no difficulty whatever in getting rooms and entertainment in the heart of the city, at a very reasonable price. The only places where the crowd is really uncomfortable, are in the public rooms and halls of exhibition throughout the city. London at present is more than ever a compact and wonderful volume of the history of human joys and miseries —human knowledge and ignorance,—human splendour and wealth, and human woe and intense agony and despair. It seems to a foreigner, and especially an American, as if London was a stupendous stage, on which was acting in rapid scenes all the history of human nature in all its developments, and he can scarce believe that all he sees and hears is *reality,* so sudden are the changes from scenes of the proudest wealth to the most degraded poverty, and from sounds of anguish to those of extravagant joy.

THE DISEASE AGGRAVATED BY THE CURE.

Henry Long, the first fugitive taken back from this city to the South, under the new law, and the proceedings in whose case filled the newspapers for a fortnight or more, is giving more trouble. It will be recollected by our readers that he was sold at Richmond, by the person who recovered him, under the positive condition that he was to be taken to some slave State at the South, in order to do away all probability of his liberation. The new proprietor faithfully performed the condition, and took him to Georgia. In Georgia, it seems, he has been talking the language which he heard during his residence at the North; that is to say, he has been discoursing with his brother slaves of liberty and equality, and the right of all men to personal freedom. According to the following paragraph, which appears in a Georgia print, the Atalanta *Republican* of the 30th of July, Long is again before the courts, and is likely to earn still further notoriety:

"We understand that the notorious Henry Long, the fugitive, is to be tried to-day for making insurrectionary speeches to negroes. Others are also to be tried for like offences."

It is perhaps fair to infer, from this paragraph, that Long's example has been contagious, and that the other slaves in the same quarter, who have indulged in the same vein of disquisition, are his disciples. At all events, the slaveholders have gained nothing by insisting upon having him among them. The first thing he does, after a sufficient time has elapsed to establish an acquaintanceship with his fellow-slaves, is to

harangue them on the wrong of slavery, and stir them up to revolt.

The soberer part of the slaveholders must acknowledge that a moderate facility afforded to such of their work people as are disposed to run away, is a sort of safety-valve provided against the danger of insurrection. The disappearance of a bold and uneasy slave, affords a certain security for the quiet behaviour of the rest. This is an example more certain to communicate itself to others, than that of discontent with the authority of a superior, especially when it is recommended by courage and intelligence on the part of him who sets it. Long is an adventurous and enterprizing fellow, or he never would have made his escape, and is, doubtless, the very man to take the lead in any insurrectionary proceeding upon a plantation. After having cost his owner a considerable sum in reclaiming him, and the treasury of the United States a still larger sum in the costs of his examination and conveyance to the boundary of Virginia, if he is not allowed to run away a second time, an end will probably be made of him by hanging him.

If the new law shall have any material effect in preventing the escape of the blacks from service, it will only enhance the danger arising from the condition of slavery. Let all the fiercer, more daring, and more resolute of that race be retained on the plantations in servitude, and a mine is prepared which may be sprung at any moment. The hope of escape promises a possibility of freedom; take away that hope, and the slave, of a fiery and impatient nature, begins to think of insurrection—or, growing desperate and careless of life, beats out his master's brains with a spade, sets fire to his dwelling, and resigns himself to death with the thought that he has taken ample vengeance beforehand. It would be well for their masters to encourage the escape of that class of slaves; we have even heard of instances in which this has been done. Escape is a method of sifting the work people on a plantation; getting rid of the intractable and dangerous, and keeping only the submissive, patient and peaceable. The absolute governments of Europe understand this policy very well. When a restless subject, holding notions of freedom incompatible with the institutions of the country, and gifted with some powers of persuasion, migrates to America, it is esteemed a good riddance, and the established order of things is regarded as the safer for his departure. It is the practice of some of these governments, Austria for example, to shut up their malcontents in prison for a while, and then send them out to the United States.

For these reasons we have often wondered why the slaveholders were not contented with things as they were before the passage of the Fugitive Slave law. The occasional withdrawal of a slave from the gang of a plantation, was no essential loss to the owner, inasmuch as it was more than balanced to the community by the greater security of life, and to the owner by the more peaceable behaviour of the slaves who remained. The few who recovered their liberty were generally well deserving of it, by the perils they braved and the hardships they endured to obtain it. In itself that was no evil.

Now that the planters insist upon keeping the dissatisfied and desperate blacks among them, we are not surprised to hear of the trial of slaves for making what the Atalanta print calls "insurrectionary speeches," like those of Long, and of other judicial investigations into "like offences" committed by others. We are not surprised to see, as we have lately seen in a southern journal, complaints of greater insubordination than usual among the slaves. It will be a natural consequence of this pernicious intermeddling of Congress, if we should hear much oftener than we have hitherto done, of masters killed by their slaves, and of plots like that which resulted in the frightful Southampton massacre, in Virginia.

N. Y. Evening Post.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

With our last remittance of news from California we received a printed slip, containing certain statistics of the commerce of the port of San Francisco. They are interesting, as showing the present advanced stage of the business activity and enterprise of a city of comparatively recent origin, upon the far off shores of the Pacific, and as suggestive of that rapid and limitless growth in population, wealth and power, which it is destined to amaze us with in the future. For the quarter ending June 30th, 1851, the value of foreign merchandize bonded is thus stated:

Amount bonded, - - -		$999,494 00
Amount withdrawn for consumption, - -	$506,989	
For exportation, -	349,241	
		856,230 00
Excess warehoused over amount withdrawn, - - -		$43,264 00

The total amount of duties collected, for the same period, is stated at $626,293 06.

The following is a synopsis of the arrivals at San Francisco during the months of May and June, 1851, with the tonnage of vessels:

Of foreign vessels, from foreign ports, there were, in all, 78, with an aggregate tonnage of 24,229. Of American vessels, from foreign ports, there were 57, with an aggregate tonnage of 16,470. Of coastwise vessels there were 98, with an aggregate tonnage of 75,139.

Recapitulation.

	Vessels.	Tons.
May, - -	109	34,051
June, - -	124	41,058
Total,	233	75,109

The following exhibits the number and tonnage of vessels cleared, for foreign ports, from the port of San Francisco during the second quarter of 1851, to wit:

	Vessels.	Tons.
American, - -	169	68,245
Foreign, - -	112	31,700
Total,	281	99,945

There have been issued for the year ending June 30th, 1851, at the District and Port of San Francisco,

Registers, - - - - -	538
Enrollments, - - -	337
Coasting Licenses, - -	248
	1123

There have been issued for the quarter ending June 30, 1851, at the District and Port of San Francisco:

Registers, - - - - - -	130
Enrollments, - - - -	83
Coasting Licenses, - - -	52
Sea letters to foreign vessels, -	30
Sailing letters to American vessels,	19

During the year ending June 30th, 1851, there were 54 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 11,195 65.95 tons, registered at San Francisco.

The number of foreign and American immigrants who reached San Francisco during the months of May and June last, was 5,316—of whom 4,456 were males, and 860 females, 311 of the latter being under twenty-one years of age.

The above figures represent a highly flourishing condition for a port which a very few years ago hardly had an existence, and its progress since, towards that prosperity and commercial importance which it now enjoys, illustrates as favourably as any thing could, the sagacity, energy, and spirit of adventure which so eminently distinguish the American character.

North American and U. S. Gazette.

CHARACTER OF RICHARD COBDEN.

A correspondent of the Christian Observer, gives the subjoined portrait of the celebrated reformer of the British Parliament.

Richard Cobden is a plain, earnest, down-right Englishman, such as John Hampden, or possibly Oliver Cromwell, names so grossly misconceived, and so wickedly maligned for two centuries, might have been, had they lived in these times; a successful cotton manufacturer from the north of England, with no advantages of any English or Scotch University, but self-made and self-educated; a man rising by the force of his own genius and enterprise from the bosom of the people; a man trained in their views, in sympathy with their feelings, and ever ready, through sunshine and storm, to make their cause his own. He first emerged into public notice as a shrewd, adroit, effective leader in the anti-corn law agitation; and it was the signal triumph of that movement which put him at the head of popular reforms in Parliament, and made him, from that day to this, the people's champion and favorite.

But where lies the secret of Cobden's power? Just look at him, and judge for yourself. There he sits undistinguished on the platform, simple as a child; with a quiet but earnest look; an eye deeply blue, mild yet bright, and somewhat quick and searching in its glances; a fair, clear, slightly florid complexion; a full and finely developed forehead; a sweet and almost childlike play of kindness and gentleness about his mouth; a general expression of countenance so youthful, and auburn locks so entirely free from grey hairs, that, though probably forty-five years old, or more, you might mistake him for a man of only thirty-five. Observe him as he rises to speak; and you see a form rather slim, yet erect and compact, about five feet nine inches high, elastic and graceful in its movements. He is no "orator as Brutus is;" and yet he never fails to secure your respect and gratified attention.

You may not discover what or where the charm is; but all the while you feel its magic spell, and rejoice in the sweet captivity. His gestures, though not eloquent, are always forcible: and his voice, though pitched on a key almost feminine, and lacking the deep, heavy bass tones which command and captivate the mass of hearers, is nevertheless so clear, so distinct, and so winning in its modulations, as to retain a kind of charm upon his audience, to the end of whatever he wishes to say. He is always in earnest, always full of his subject, and intent, applause or no applause, on holding his hearers to it until he wins them to his views. He is not very fluent, and often appears somewhat hesitating, perhaps from the parliamentary vogue which has of late years made this habit popular; but he still moves on without any actual tripping, in the strong, straightforward course of his argument, with an admirable simplicity of arrangement, cogency of logic, and appropriateness of illustrations.

Cobden has some peculiar qualifications for a leader of reform. Cool and cautious, shrewd and conciliatory, he gains much with little show, and often anticipates victory by his adroit arrangements for the conflict. He fights as little as possible.—He does not provoke, but conciliates at every point. He indulges in no menace, or defiance or denunciation; he starts no unnecessary prejudice; he creates no superfluous friction; he makes no unessential issues, but by a frank, precise statement of his object, narrows the contest down to the smallest compass possible, half wins his opponents over to his own side by the candor of his concessions or explanations, and thus renders well nigh useless, most of the formidable batteries carefully prepared to overwhelm

or annihilate him. His management of the peace question in the House of Commons, is a full confirmation of these statements.

SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC IN SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS IN MAINE.

All our recent intelligence from this State is of a most favourable character. The Fountain says:

"Every day brings us cheering tidings of the peaceable, efficient operations of the law, in its work of mercy in suppressing the liquor traffic. Thus far its success has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends, and it is rapidly gaining in favour with the people. Almost every attempt to enforce the law has been successful, and its enforcement meets with almost universal favour. The law is now fully sustained by the public press in this State, and the hireling sheets *out* of the State, which attacked it so warmly at first, have lost much of their ardor, and they have now but little to say about its unconstitutionality, or of its failure. We now feel safe in saying that the law *has* triumphed, and *will* triumph. And it is a most glorious triumph of right over the mighty power of avarice and appetite, of humanity over the most inhuman and demoralizing agency in the world."

Says the Portland Watchman:

"The Liquor Law works well. Rumshops, wholesale and retail, are shut up in many instances by the moral influence of the law. In those cases where the law is not potent in this respect, the offender must be made to feel the restraining power of its strong arm. This is being effectually done in this city, in Bangor, Biddeford, Saco, Lewiston, Rockport, Limington, Fairfield, Scarborough, and other places. Let the law operate till the rumsellers are driven into closer quarters than they now occupy, when they will ultimately surrender. All those who are labouring—and who is not?—under afflictions caused by rumselling, now have good reason to anticipate a more favourable future in this respect.—*Am. Temp. Union.*

WHAT INVENTORS ARE DOING FOR THE WORLD.

By the late news from Europe, accounts have been received which are not a little flattering to our American inventors. In Great Britain and Ireland, the usual method of reaping grain is by the sickle: hundreds of reapers may be seen in the harvest season cutting down the golden grain. The wages paid are very fair,—women get from half a dollar to five shillings per day, and board; men more, but how much it does not matter. The British agriculturists, having to pay such high rents, have long desired and hoped for the invention of a good machine to supersede the sickle, but although many machines have been brought forward there, to reap by horse-power, they have all failed to give satisfaction. Th American cradle, even, is unknown and unuse in England; and in respect to cutting down th grain and harvesting in a hurry, as we do here they are far behind the American age. Thei eyes have been opened at last: a great reapin match was held on the 24th of last month, i Essexshire, and thither were invited all the reap ing machines exposed at the Great Fair. A number were tried but proved abortive in thei attempts to work well. It was then the stout but unprepossessing machine of Mr. McCormick made its appearance, ready for action. Thos who estimated the worth of the machines by a polished piece of brass here, and a burnished piece of steel there, shook their heads as the driver mounted his seat; but with a snap of his whip he started his team, applied his hand to the lever of his clutch, and set his wheels and cutters in motion, and away he went, sweeping a wide swath and raking it up on the platform at one operation, with such a velocity as to elicit repeated cheers from the on-lookers.

The success of this experiment will lead to the introduction of the American Power Reaper into Britain, and it will be the means of saving millions of pounds during some seasons.

At a plowing match which was held by the Agricultural Committee of the Exhibition, the plow of friend Starbuck, of Troy, N. Y., received the highest praise, and was acknowledged to work with greater ease than any of its rivals. We hope this excellent plow will not be pirated on the other side of the Salt River, but that friend Starbuck will receive orders for making 30,000, at least, so as to pay back the exact number of the Eddiston Scotch plow, which were imported into this country before our mechanics gave their decided attention to the improving of our farming implements.—*Scientific American.*

CONTENTMENT.

When winds the mountain oak assail,
And lay its glories waste,
Content may slumber in the vale,
Unconscious of the blast. BEATTIE.

THE CONFLICT OF LIFE.

Onward Christian! though the region
Where thou art be drear and lone;
God hath set a guardian legion
Very near thee—press thou on!

Listen Christian! their hosanna
Rolleth o'er thee, "God is love;"
Write upon thy red cross banner,
Upward ever—Heaven's above!

By the thorn road, and no other,
Is the mount of vision won!
Tread it without shrinking, brother,
Jesus trod it—press thou on!

Be thy trustful, calm endeavour,
Guiding cheerful like the sun;
Earth-bound hearts thou shalt deliver,
Oh! for their sakes—press thou on!

Be this world the wiser, stronger,
For thy life of pain and peace,
While it needs thee—oh, no longer—
Pray thou for thy swift release.

Pray thou, Christian—daily rather—
That thou be a faithful son;
By the prayer of Jesus—"Father,
Not my will—but thine be done."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The American steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the morning of the 13th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 3d inst.

Complaints of the potato rot in Ireland continue to increase, but the reports are exceedingly contradictory. Large quantities, however, are forced upon the markets at very low prices, greatly diminishing the consumption of all kinds of breadstuffs, which are exceedingly depressed, and much difficulty is experienced in effecting sales. A decline of one to two pence in wheat, and from six pence to one shilling in flour has taken place, since the sailing of the Niagara.

By this arrival we have the news officially authenticated of the discovery of gold, in great profusion, in the neighbourhood of Bathurst, New South Wales.

The success of A. C. Hobbs, the American mechanic, in opening the celebrated Bramah Lock, (for which a reward of 200 guineas was offered,) has caused a great excitement among bankers and others, specially interested in the security of locks. The Bank of England, the Mint, and a number of bankers have given orders for Day & Newell's Patent Lock, for the sale of which A. C. Hobbs is agent.

Another triumph of American skill has been obtained by the yacht America, of New York, which completely distanced all the vessels of the Royal Yacht Club, hitherto deemed unequalled by any in the world. Steers, the builder of the America, has, in consequence, received orders from several English gentlemen, for the construction of yachts on the model of the America. The superiority of American vessels appears to be now generally conceded. It is proposed to reduce the entrance fee to the Great Exhibition to sixpence. The average receipts have fallen to about two-thirds of the receipts a month ago.

FRANCE.—The Councils General continue to vote in favour of the revision of the Constitution. The Comte de Chambord has issued a manifesto condemning the support given by some of his partizans to the re-election of the President. The potato disease is becoming general.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria has published a proclamation that henceforth Austria is to be governed absolutely.

DENMARK.—The negotiations between Denmark and Austria are said to have taken an unfavourable turn. The *Times'* correspondent expresses the conviction that the Frankfort Diet is the true cause of the quarrel between the two powers. The question of the guaranties which Denmark ought to give for the future government of the Duchy of Holstein had been referred to the Diet. It appears that Prussia sides with Austria against Denmark.

NEW GRENADA.—The law abolishing slavery, recently passed by the Congress of New Grenada, will go into effect on the first day of 1852. It provides that "all persons liberated shall be entitled to the same privileges, and governed by the same laws, as any other citizen of New Grenada. No slave under forty-five years of age shall be valued at a greater sum than sixteen hundred reals, if a male, nor over twelve hundred reals if a female; over forty-five, the value of a male slave shall not exceed twelve hundred reals, and that of a female slave eight hundred, which compensation is to be paid to the owners by the Government." The slave whose owner is not capable of proving his right of ownership, shall be liberated without further legal proceedings. Owners of slaves who are to be emancipated from time to time, will receive a remuneration, to be apportioned from the funds appropriated by law for this purpose. The price of the slave must previously be assessed by two appraisers, one appointed by the Board of Manumission and the other by the owner.

MEXICO.—Great discontent appears to prevail in Mexico. According to late accounts, the Government has adopted proceedings against several Senators, including General Almonte and other officers, under a Spanish law of 1813. These gentlemen have been fined, some of them sent to the prison of Perote, and others dismissed. The house of Gen. Almonte has been entered by a file of armed men, and property taken to pay his fine. The water in the Rio Grande is very low, and the country suffering for want of rain. The cholera still rages at various points, and had been extremely fatal at Caliacan. Of a population of about 5,000, the deaths in three days amounted to 450.

A melancholy event occurred on the morning of the 11th inst., near the line of Chester and Lancaster counties, about 20 miles from Lancaster. An inhabitant of Maryland, named Gorsuch, having obtained information that two slaves, who had left his service, were supposed to be in the neighbourhood in question, procurred a warrant for their arrest, and went, on the morning above mentioned, accompanied by a son, a son-in-law, and several officers, to the house where the fugitives were. But information of their approach seems to have preceded them, and a number of coloured persons were collected in the neighbourhood. Upon the assailants attempting to enter the house, the coloured occupants retreated up stairs, and gave an alarm by blowing a horn; at the same time they defended the stairway, and prevented the ascent of the whites. A large number of coloured persons, armed with guns and other weapons, soon made their appearance. The whites were soon forced out of the house, and some of them being armed with revolvers, a number of shots were fired on both sides; by one of which the elder Gorsuch was killed, and his son and son-in-law wounded, the former supposed mortally. After this fatal result, the attempt to capture the fugitives appears to have been immediately given up. A large number of those who are supposed to have been engaged in the defence of the fugitives, have since been arrested, and imprisoned. Amid the conflicting statements afloat, the facts of the case are, as yet, but imperfectly understood.

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FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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A Testimony of the Monthly Meeting of the East Division of Devonshire, concerning SAMUEL TREFFRY, *who died at Exeter, Great Britain, on the 25th of 11th month,* 1850, *aged about* 77 *years.*

Our beloved friend Samuel Treffry was one who, humbled under a sense of the infirmities of our fallen nature, often felt for himself the truth of the language of the Apostle;—"By the grace of God I am what I am:" and we can gratefully testify, in the remembrance of his labours in the work of the ministry, that the grace which was bestowed upon him was not in vain.

He was the son of Roger and Mary Treffry, and was born at Penryn, in Cornwall, on the 16th of 12th month, 1773; but his parents removing about seven years afterwards to Beerferris, in Devonshire, the family became members of the particular meeting of Plymouth. Samuel Treffry appears to have been, in early childhood, made sensible of serious impressions. "I well remember," he writes, "before my father left Penryn, the gracious dealings of the Lord on my soul, in bringing me into judgment for sin, and transgression of His holy Law." When about twelve years of age he was placed at the school of the late John Benwell, at Sidcot. The religious care which this valued friend exercised over the children committed to him, produced a salutary effect upon the mind of Samuel Treffry; and here, it appears, his "spirit was often tendered in meetings for worship, so as to cause tears to flow; and he sought places of retirement to pour out his soul before the Lord in secret."

After leaving school he was occupied, for several years, on his father's farm; and during that period he was remarked for sobriety and gravity. His evenings were generally spent in his bedroom, in silent retirement, or in reading, principally the writings of Friends. But he was exposed to the corrupting influence of evil from the conversation of those with whom he unavoidably associated; and he felt the need of great watchfulness. Referring many years afterwards to this period, he writes:—"My temptations were many, for I was closely tried. Satan seemed to be let loose upon me. Oh! the baits and snares that he laid in my way, to overthrow me and bring me into disgrace and ruin. Oh! how great was my wrestling in prayer, begging of the Lord my God to protect me; and, blessed for ever be His holy name, He arose for my help." The residence of his parents being situated at a distance of nine miles from Plymouth, they were allowed by the Monthly Meeting to hold meetings with their family in their own house. It was in one of these family gatherings that our deceased friend, when about eighteen years of age, first opened his mouth in the ministry. About the twenty-first year of his age, he removed to Austell, and became a member of the Monthly Meeting of the East Division of Cornwall; and he was recorded a minister by that Monthly Meeting in 1797.

In 1799, about the twenty-sixth year of his age, he married Ann Dunsford, a member of Austell Meeting, who has proved a truly affectionate and sympathising wife under the various trials and adversities which, for a long course of years, they had to bear.

Our dear friend had much to struggle with in his own heart, and was often under great discouragement; and for many years his communications in the ministry were not frequent. But although he exhibited for a considerable period of his life the truth conveyed in the words of the Apostle, "We have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God and not of us;" the integrity of his religious character was still apparent; and at length, yielding more fully to the regulating and regenerating power of the Holy Spirit, he happily experienced the dawning of a brighter day. In the year 1813, he left Cornwall, and, with his family of six children, settled at Bath, where he resided about twenty-five years. During the latter years of this period, he was more frequently exercised in the ministry; and with the concurrence of his Monthly Meeting (that of the Northern Division of Somerset

shire,) he took several short journeys on religious service.

It was now at times impressed upon his mind, that if he continued faithful to Him who had called him into the vineyard, it would, at some future period, be required of him to proclaim the truths of the Gospel, and to invite sinners to repentance, in some parts of Devonshire and Cornwall, where no Friends were residing.

He settled in Exeter in the year 1838, and towards the end of 1839, he visited the meetings and families of Friends in Devonshire, and in the year following, the meetings in Cornwall. In the year 1841 he commenced the work of holding public meetings; and from that time he was engaged, during a considerable part of each summer, often under much bodily suffering from the infirmities of age, in holding meetings with persons of other religious denominations, and attending the meetings of Friends as they came in course, besides occasionally visiting families, until the autumn of 1849, when his health finally giving way, he returned home from an unfinished engagement. He held a great number of public meetings in Devon and Cornwall, including the Scilly Islands; and many in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire—in the counties of Dorset and Hants—in the Channel Islands—and within the compass of the Quarterly Meeting of Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Rutlandshire.

At these meetings he seldom found his mind fully relieved, without entering at considerable length into the subjects of baptism and the new birth; pointing out the impossibility of performing the awful promises made by sureties at the baptism of infants. He dwelt upon the inefficacy of water baptism, and the danger of continuing to rely on it as effecting the work of regeneration; setting forth the spiritual nature of the one true baptism, and tracing the operations of the Holy Spirit on the soul, in bringing sinful man out of his corrupt state in the fall, and leading him onward towards perfection, by constant watchfulness and secret prayer, through faith in Christ, our Sacrifice and our ever-living Advocate.

The uniformity with which he had to declare these gospel truths proved no small trial to himself, and called for the exercise of faith on the part also of his friends; yet we feel assured that this was a service required of him, and one for which it had pleased the Lord to qualify him by renewed clear openings of various passages of Holy Scripture. These meetings were often owned by the Divine presence; and there is good ground to believe they were blessed to many, and were the means of confirming not a few in a sense of the spiritual nature of the Gospel dispensation.

As our dear friend was thus concerned to follow what he believed to be the leadings of his Divine Master, it was evident that he experienced a growth in the Truth. He was humbled under a feeling of his own insufficiency; and he generally returned from his journeys with a mind overflowing with gratitude and peace. His ministry among us, in our more select gatherings, became increasingly lively as he advanced in years; and he abounded more and more in that charity which hopeth all things, is not easily provoked, and thinketh no evil, and which desires the welfare of all.

During his last illness (a general decay with dropsy,) which confined him to his bed about three months, he suffered at times great bodily pain. He also experienced many spiritual conflicts; but he maintained through all an unshaken confidence in the Divine mercy, through the mediation of Him who died for us; and who, he gratefully believed, had taken away his sin, and would present him faultless with all the faithful before the throne of God.

On the 9th of 9th month, being very ill, he said, "I seem to be verging towards an awful eternity. I am going to join the just of all generations; but it is not for any works of righteousness which I have done, but of the mercy of God through Christ Jesus. I have been a great sinner, but all is forgiven for my dear Saviour's sake, by whose blood all my sins are washed away." On the 10th he was supposed to be dying, but medical treatment producing some relief, he revived, and after a few days again gained strength. He said he had peace in looking back, believing he had not preached anything unsound, but had declared the truth; and then he expressed his love to all his friends, mentioning several by name, and sending messages to some as his dying counsel. On the 16th he exclaimed, "How thankful I should be to be relieved from this agonizing state, yet I am willing to endure it longer if it be the Divine will." On the 17th he was much refreshed by having the 23d Psalm read, and many times on that day he said, "I feel nothing but peace in the Lord, 'Be still and know that I am God,'—I am very peaceful. I have much bodily suffering; but I am so happy in my mind that I can bear it all very well." On the 20th:—"My mind has been sometimes tried during this illness, but I have been greatly favoured; and one night in particular, I had such a blessed evidence as I think I never felt before, of Divine acceptance through the all-atoning sacrifice of my Saviour. I am fully convinced of the rectitude of Friends' principles, particularly relating to the intercourse of the soul with God by His Spirit, in the stillness of all flesh. I witnessed this stillness in such a degree as was truly blessed." On the 12th of 11th month he said, "The accuser of the brethren has been very busy; I have been too light and airy in my conversation, but I hope I am forgiven; and after a pause, "I *am* forgiven;

the Lord Jesus Christ has taken away all my sins." On the 15th:—"All is joy; all is peace; nothing stands in my way. I used to have a fear of death, but now it is not so." On the 19th he prayed: "O Lord! be pleased to strengthen me, and take me to thyself amongst the ransomed and redeemed." On the 24th he repeated the text: "My flesh and my heart faileth, but God is the strength of my heart and my portion for ever." On the following day, being the 25th of 11th month, he prayed earnestly and collectedly; and late in the evening, after some hours of restlessness, he calmly said, "This is the day of salvation;" and between eleven and twelve o'clock, his spirit was quietly released from its earthly tenement, and is now, we reverently believe, united with "the spirits of just men made perfect."

For Friends' Review.

DANIEL WHEELER AT HONOLULU.

It was anciently declared, that in the last days "many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." In helping, in his measure, to fulfil this prediction, our beloved friend D. Wheeler, whom many of the readers of the Review in this country will remember, "felt his mind strongly attracted, in the love of the Gospel," to visit some of the isles afar off, and to preach to the people there the unsearchable riches of Christ; for he believed in the universality of Divine grace, and felt that the promise was to them and to their children, "and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call."

It is deeply instructive to follow him in his voyages from island to island in the Pacific, as he describes them in the extracts from his letters and journal, published in this city in 1840. It is deeply instructive to witness the many trials to which he was subjected, and through all to perceive that Daniel Wheeler doth indeed add one more to that cloud of witnesses who testify to the Lord's faithfulness.

The following description of a meeting held 12mo. 28, 1835, the day after D. W.'s arrival at Honolulu, is so graphic and of so interesting a character, that I doubt not the Editor will allow it a place in his columns. H. Bingham, mentioned below, was the senior missionary of the establishment at Honolulu. S.

As the branch of the mission here consists of several families from America who understand the native language but in a small degree, and as some other white people attending the meeting are labouring under the same disadvantage, Hiram Bingham proposed that my certificates should be first read in English, and then to the people in the native tongue; and this plan afterwards appeared more eligible, when it was observed that other persons came into the meeting (probably induced by curiosity) who do not attend on other occasions, such as the foreign consuls and others from the town. The service performed here by the missionary somewhat differs from what we had seen among the Southern Islands. It commenced with a very short prayer, which we had previously been told was for a blessing on what was about to follow; a portion of the Scriptures was then read, and afterwards a hymn was sung. When this was finished, the principal prayer (as before explained to us,) was offered at considerable length, and then another hymn was sung, after which the reading of my certificates commenced. I had sat under a great weight of exercise, from a belief that I should have to stand up when the reading of them was gone through, and not without a feeling of weakness and fear at my own insufficiency. Not having for perhaps a year and a half heard my certificates read, except in the Polynesian language, I felt quite struck on hearing them in English; but I think the unity and sympathy of my dear brethren and sisters at home, never at any time felt so truly precious and strengthening to my bowed down mind; and the expressions which they contain of my beloved family's concurrence with my leaving them, to attend to the call of apprehended duty, were so unexpectedly sounded in my ears, that the weakness of human nature could not be repressed, nor the tear of parental affection restrained. "Deep called unto deep;" the waves and the billows passed over, leaving me in a state of nothingness and emptiness, but, perhaps, never more fit to declare of the goodness and mercy of my Lord, in the ability he was graciously pleased to bestow. When Hiram Bingham had finished reading and explaining my certificates to the people, I went and stood by his side, as "a reed shaken with the wind." A solemn silence now prevailed over us, until it was with me to say—It is more than probable that the greater part of the company now assembled never before heard of the existence of a Society under the denomination of Friends, (alluding to my certificates,) but, my beloved people, all such as love the Lord Jesus Christ and keep his commandments, are friends—friends universally to God, friends to one another, and friends to all mankind. "Ye are my friends," said Christ, "if ye do whatsoever I command you." All such are members of the same society the world over. Then, charging the people to endeavour to draw nigh unto God, that under the sanctifying influence of his power and life-giving presence, our meeting together might be rendered a blessing, I was largely opened to declare the truth amongst them, and to turn them to its light in their own hearts; to the Holy Spirit of Him, who is "the true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world," in whom only there is life, and who is the only way to God the Father, as de-

clared by himself—"I am the way, the truth, and the life; no man cometh to the Father but by me." That a mere outward profession of religion would prove altogether unavailing to them; the great work of regeneration must be witnessed; that to be members of the true church they must be redeemed with judgment from sin and from transgression, and be converted unto God by the righteousness of Christ Jesus, believed in and submitted to through faith in the operation of the Spirit of God, who raised him from the dead, with whom also they must be raised from death unto life. That we cannot worship God in the manner he requires while we continue in sin and wickedness, for the prayers of the wicked are not heard; they cannot pray acceptably in that state; their sacrifice is an abomination. The true and living worshippers of the only true and living God are no longer dead in sins and trespasses; they are redeemed from these by the righteousness of Christ Jesus, who came to save his people from their sins, and never in them. That we must fear God, and in thought, word and deed give glory unto Him before we can worship Him in spirit and in truth. For considerably more than an hour my heart was enlarged in the flowings of Gospel love, as a stream bearing down everything before it. A more attentive audience can scarcely be conceived, than certain classes of this people, both natives and foreigners. The Lord's power had the dominion, and reigned pre-eminently until the breaking up of the meeting. Every class and variety of the people flocked round us, scarcely affording us an opportunity of speaking to the members of the missionary establishment. Some of the natives endeavoured to thank me through the medium of Hiram Bingham, but I requested him to refer such to the great Creator, and not to look at the creature. One said I had brought them a blessing. A number of serious-looking women came round us, whose countenances bespoke that love was in their hearts. Troops of the dear children gathered in their turn, and seemed delighted to find that they also might shake hands with the strangers; some of them would come again and again, until they found that their faces were recognised. We seemed to need more hands than we possessed, as frequent attempts would fail to shake hands with those that held theirs out to us, by others reaching forward and taking hold of ours before them, in quick succession.

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF ANCIENT PROPHECY.

The city of *Tyre.*—If the reader will consult the prophets of the Old Testament, he will find the overthrow of this city foretold, the manner of the siege, the name of the conqueror, the number of years before it should resume its former splendor, and its second fall. But these things we will not dwell upon; we attend to those particulars which belong to more modern times, or which took place as it were but yesterday.

1. When a city subsisting by commerce is overthrown, if the many streams of her lucrative trade shall cause a speedy elevation to more than ancient magnificence, the mind of calculating shrewdness might conjecture that if spoiled again, the winds of traffic might blow wealth and power once more into her ports. The ships of Tyre floated over the seas, and her second growth almost resembled magic. The Lord said she should be destroyed and never built again. Two thousand years are past, but the riches and splendour of Tyre are no more.

2. The Lord ordered Ezekiel to say, "I will *scrape* her *dust* from off her, and make her like the top of a rock." In the siege of Tyre by Alexander the Great—it having been rebuilt on an island a half mile from the shore, and surrounded by a wall one hundred and fifty feet in height—"a mound was formed from the continent to the island, and the ruins of old Tyre afforded ready materials for the purpose. The soil and rubbish were gathered and heaped; and the mighty conqueror, who afterwards failed in raising again any of the ruins of Babylon, cast those of Tyre into the sea, and *scraped* her very *dust* from off her."

3. It was declared by the prophet, more than twenty-three centuries since, "It shall be a place for the spreading of nets in the midst of the sea." Should the desolation be as complete as that of Babylon, who shall carry their nets there to dry them? "The whole village of Tyre," said Volney in his Ruins, "contains only fifty or sixty poor families, who live obscurely on the produce of their little ground, and a *trifling fishery;*" and Bruce describes Tyre as "a rock whereon fishers dry their nets."

We ask the reader once more to treasure up these facts until we shall have mentioned others, so as at last to bring them all into one view.

Damascus—"It shall be a ruinous heap." Damascus has not been blotted out, so that no one dwells there; it is not a naked rock; it is not pools of water; it is not peopled by wolves and foxes. This is not the way in which Damascus is mentioned in the Book of books. But it has been ravaged and desolated again and again. It was reduced by Alexander; by the Romans; and especially by the Saracens, in the year 713, who "miserably devastated it;" and by Tamerlane in 1396, who "put its inhabitants to the sword without mercy." It has been made "a ruinous heap;" and still exists—"the external appearance of most of the buildings being very mean—of some exceedingly so—while many of them are very elegant within."

If you will go to any number of judges, legislators, physicians, counsellors, &c. &c., who speak against the sacred book, and ask them some such questions as we are about to specify,

you will be able at once to understand the strange assertion, that the learned are included in the class of the *wilfully ignorant.*

We will here ask the reader some questions, such as he may ask any who now live, and who now deride the Bible.

Questions.—The Hebrew prophets were ordered to utter their denunciations against all the nations round about for their wickedness. They spake of their hills, rivers, villages, cities and governments. If these prophets only conjectured or guessed that the events they foretold might or would come to pass, then may we not ask, with some degree of wonder at least, Suppose it had been said of some other city beside Babylon, that it should become pools of water and never more inhabited? May not our curiosity be somewhat excited when we notice, that of the thousand proud and wicked cities around, the prophet did not happen to write these things of any, Babylon excepted? And had they been written of any other one city, town or village, that was or has been upon the face of the earth, we know of none where their truth could be seen. These, and the other particulars we have noticed, came to pass many centuries after these books of prophecy were written, according to infidel authority, or after unbelievers wrote against them.

May we not inquire, with some degree of wonder, Suppose some writer of the Old Testament had happened to conjecture and write concerning Damascus, Sidon, Jerusalem, Jericho, Nineveh, or any city, town or village, except Tyre, that the soil on which it stood should be scraped away, and fishermen's nets rest upon its nakedness, who could point to its accomplishment? On the broad surface of the earth, or along the protracted shores of the ocean, the prophet was surely fortunate, to hit upon the only spot where these things did happen. Long and dreadful calamities were threatened to Jerusalem; but suppose it had been said that owls and tigers should inhabit pleasant palaces there, how many thousands now would clap their hands, rejoicing that such a conjecture was ever made. Suppose some one, two thousand years ago, had ventured to guess that the time would come when a shepherd would be afraid to drive his flock where Palmyra of the desert then stood, or through Athens, Ephesus, or Rome; name any spot you please but one, and where would his reputation stand?

An admirer of the Bible, who once sought, during many years, an opportunity to converse on this subject with those of cultivated minds; asked questions resembling those above, oftener than he can name or remember. He found that the reason they had not thought with some degree of interest on some such Bible facts, was *they did not know that such facts existed.* They could not think what God had said of Persia, Egypt, or Syria—for, indeed, they did not know what he had said, or that anything was written about almost any nation or city, that could be mentioned to them. Those of them, who had read the Bible through, did not know that the things we have named were in the Bible! A thousand similar facts were equally unknown to them. If the learned unbeliever of the present day, is thus wanting in the ancient literature connected with the Bible, it will not be hard to fancy the condition of the uneducated scoffer.

Egypt.—All the early history of Egypt, so impressively foretold by the prophets, we pass over, and come at once down to the particulars that are accomplishing *at present*—to those things which have been fulfilling in all recent years, as well as in ancient days. We may notice those predictions concerning Egypt, which the reader, whether young or old, has lived to see fulfilled.

The words of Ezekiel: "And I will bring again the captivity of Egypt, and I will cause them to return into the land of Pathros, and they shall be there a *base* (Heb. low) kingdom. And it shall be the *basest* of the kingdoms; neither shall it exalt itself *any more* above the nations, for I will diminish them that they shall no more rule over the nations. And I will make the rivers dry, and sell the land into the hand of the wicked, and I will make the land waste and all that is therein, by the hand of *strangers*, I the Lord have spoken it, *I will also destroy their idols*, and I will cause their images to cease out of Noph, and there shall be no more *a prince of the land of Egypt.*" Chap. 29, 30.

We remark 1st.—It was very unlikely to human apprehension that Egypt should be the lowest of kingdoms always. Of all other nations, it was most unlikely that Egypt should be depressed very long; because her unparalleled fertility and consequent populousness, promised a speedy recovery after a downfall. Shall that country, which was so long, so universally, and so justly called the *granary* of the world, have any other than a dense population? And, if numerous, shall strength be wanting to recover her freedom? It was more improbable of Egppt, than of any other spot of earth, that strangers should always rule and waste it, because of its situation. The Mediterranean on one side, the Red Sea on another, impassable deserts on another, promise great defence. But the total inundation of the whole country by the Nile, during a part of every year, (which the inhabitants are prepared to meet, whilst an invading army never can be,) would surely aid even a weak people to defend themselves. But the Lord said her exaltation was ended, and that her future recovery was prohibited. The Babylonians, then the Persians, next the Macedonians, the Romans, the Saracens, the Mamelukes, and finally the Turks, have protracted her subjugation and her servitude down to the present day! She has often made the attempt, but never succeeded to free herself. She has been *under* and

always under, *low* and always *low*. She has been kept the *basest* of kingdoms; servile, stupid, treacherous, cruel and base in character! We know of no part of the earth which has not governed itself, or been free some part of the last twenty-four hundred years, except that part, which, from its location, fertility, and internal resources; seemed most likely to continue independent all the time! We do not know the otherwise considerable nation, which has been thus debased for half that time, but the one seemingly of all others most capable of self-defence.

2dly.—When Ezekiel lived, had we been there, and about to invent a highly political or historic improbability, could we have thought of a greater one, than to suppose that the idols and images should cease out of Egypt? What? Shall we conjecture this of those who were so strangely prone to worship anything but God? Serpents, unicorns, cattle, reptiles, no matter what it was, they kneeled before it.

It was a strange prediction to speak of causing images or idols to cease in a land where continued baseness is to prevail; because we spontaneously couple together in our minds ignorance, images, filth, idols, and sensuality.

☞ Images have long ceased there. Their idols have long since been destroyed. The Christian, (in name only,) who lives there, and the Turk who rules there, equally disdain to kneel before wood or stone, living animals, or painted statues!

3dly.—It was strikingly probable, from all former history, and from all historic analogy, that Egypt would, at some time, have a native ruler, even should that ruler hold a borrowed or deputed authority. May not one of her own sons sit a prince upon that throne, although he may be a tributary prince? May not her native lords govern there, no matter how exorbitant the tribute?

☞ There has never been a prince of the land of Egypt. Their rulers have been sent to them. Strangers have sent their slaves to be governors of the land of Egypt!

It has not been her own sons, who in the pride of self-exaltation, have drained the treasures of Egypt. It has always been by the hands of strangers that she has been wasted.

Application.—If we inquire of the unbelievers who live now, (not merely of the uncultivated, but of the most noted for talents and professional eminence,) whether they have not been surprised on reflecting that these things were said of *one* nation only; and that out of all the nations of the earth, of one *only* they have happened to be true, and that for so many generations, we find that they have never meditated on such points! Of these, and of similar facts, almost countless in extent, they know nothing, and they do not inquire. Yet either openly or in heart, they are scoffers! Men are slow and backward to inform themselves of anything on the side of truth, (in matters of religion,) but slight and superficial objections: weak but plausible theories against the Bible, they learn speedily, they understand instantly, and they remember always.

Cause and Cure of Infidelity.

DISCOVERY OF THE GREAT LAWS OF MOTION AND GRAVITATION.

The remarkable discoveries which had rewarded the researches of Kepler, confirmed in the most perfect manner the doctrines of Copernicus, flowing as they did from his prominent hypothesis, the central position of the sun. Having reached to the true laws of the planetary motions, the whole current of astronomical research was changed. New methods were demanded, and more delicate means of observation must be brought into use before the data could be furnished for new discoveries. Henceforward astronomy could only advance by the aid of kindred sciences. Mathematics, optics, and above all, mechanical philosophy, were to become the instruments of future conquests.

The philosophy of Aristotle, though very far from deserving it, wielded quite as extensive an influence over the age, as did the astronomy of Ptolemy. It appears, indeed, that the followers of Aristotle regarded their Master as absolutely infallible, and gave to his doctrines a credence so firm, that even the clearest experiments, the most undeniable evidence of the senses were sooner to be doubted than the doctrines of the Greek philosopher. To attack and destroy a system so deeply rooted in the prejudices of the age, required a mind of extraordinary courage and power, a mind deeply imbued with the love of truth, quick in its perceptions, logical in argument, and firm in the hour of trial.

Such a mind was that of the great Florentine philosopher, Galileo Galilei, the senior, friend, and contemporary of Kepler. Indeed the exigencies of the age seem to have given birth to three men, whose peculiar constitutions fitted them for separate spheres, each of the highest order, each in some measure independent, and yet all combining in the accomplishment of the great scientific revolution. While Tycho, the noble Dane, immured within the narrow limits of his little island, watching from his sentinel towers the motions of the stars, noting with patient and laborious continuity, the revolutions of the sun, moon and planets, was accumulating the materials which were to furnish the keen and inquisitive mind of Kepler with the means of achieving his great triumphs—Galileo, with a giant hand, was shaking to their foundations the philosophical theories of Aristotle, and startling the world with his grand mechanical discoveries. But for the observations of Tycho, Kepler's laws could not have been revealed;—but for the magic tube of Galileo, these laws had been the *ne plus ultra* of astronomical science.

Called to Pisa to discharge the duties of a philosophical teacher, Galileo was not long in detecting the extravagant philosophical errors of Aristotle, which had been implicitly received for more than twenty centuries. He continued to teach the text of his old master, but it was only to expose its unsound and false philosophy to his wondering and incredulous pupils. The Aristotelians made common cause against the young philosophical heretic, and he was warned to desist from his heresy. Galileo gave for answer to his opponents, that he was ready to relinquish his new views the moment they were shown by experiment to be false; on the other hand, he demanded of them equal candor, and proposed to refer the matter in controversy to the tribunal of experiment.

Aristotle, in discussing the laws of falling bodies affirmed the principle, that the velocity acquired by any falling body, was in the direct proportion of its weight; and if two bodies of unequal weight commenced their descent from the same height, at the same moment, the heavier would move as many times swifter than the lighter, as its weight exceeded that of the smaller body. Galileo doubted the truth of this principle, and on subjecting it to the test of experiment, he saw instantly that its variation from fact was wide as it could be. The obvious character of this experiment, its freedom from all chances of deception, and the importance of the principle involved, induced the young philosopher to select it as the test, and to challenge his opponents to a public demonstration of the truth or falsehood of their old system of philosophy. The challenge was accepted. The leaning tower of Pisa presented the most convenient position for the performance of these experiments, on which Galileo so confidently relied for triumphant demonstration of the error of Aristotle; and thither on the appointed day the disputants repaired, each party perhaps with equal confidence. It was a great crisis in the history of human knowledge. On the one side, stood the assembled wisdom of the universities, revered for age and for science, venerable, dignified, united and commanding. Around them thronged the multitude and about them clustered the associations of centuries. On the other, there stood an obscure young man, with no retinue of followers, without reputation or influence, or station. But his courage was equal to the occasion; confident in the power of truth, his form erect, and his eye sparkles with excitement.

But the hour of trial arrives. The balls to be employed in the experiments are carefully weighed and scrutinized to detect deception. The parties are satisfied. The one ball is exactly twice the weight of the other. The followers of Aristotle maintain that when the balls are dropped from the top of the tower, the heavy one will reach the ground in exactly half the time employed by the lighter ball. Galileo asserts that the weights of the balls do not effect their velocities, and that the times of descent will be equal; and here the disputants join issue.—The balls are conveyed to the summit of the lofty tower. The crowd assembles round the base—the signal is given—the balls are dropped at the same instant, and swift descending, at the same moment they strike the earth. Again and again is the experiment repeated, with uniform results. Galileo's triumph was complete. Not a shadow of doubt remained; but far from receiving, as he had hoped, the warm congratulations of honest conviction—private interest, the loss of place, and the mortification of confessing false teaching, proved too strong for the candor of his adversaries.—They clung to their former opinions with the tenacity of despair, and assailed the now proud and haughty Galileo with the bitter feelings of disappointment and hate.

The war was now openly declared, and waged with a fierceness which seems to have excited the mind of the young philosopher to the most extraordinary efforts. Driven from Pisa, by the numbers and influence of his enemies, no suffering or danger could drive from his mind the great truths which his researches by experiment were constantly revealing. His spirit was unbroken, and in retiring from the unequal contest, he hurled back defiance into the face of his conquered, though triumphant persecutors.

(To be concluded next week.)

ARRIVALS FROM NINEVEH.

Several cases containing additional antiquities from Nineveh, have arrived at the British Museum from Liverpool; and Mr. Layard and Colonel Rawlinson, assisted by the officers of the antiquity department, have been occupied in unpacking them. A great variety of new and interesting objects have been brought to light, chiefly connected with the domestic economy and customs of the ancient Assyrians. They principally consist of instruments and vessels of bronze and earthenware, several in a very perfect state of preservation, others thickly encrusted with rust, and broken to fragments. The use of some of them is quite inexplicable for the present, and must be left for future ingenuity and study to discover. There are, however, bowls and vases—many richly chased; some dozens of earthenware studs of different shapes—supposed to be for harness; a very perfect bronze wine strainer, similar to those in use at the present day; the hinges of the gates of the palace; legs and feet of chairs; a curious mask of iron or bronze; richly ornamented handles of various kinds; a large wheel, or the bronze casing of it, broken into many pieces; one or two small glass vases of very beautiful colours; a quantity of cylinders about an inch and a half in length, carved or inscribed, one or two of

them of a substance resembling plumbago, both in appearance and weight, but the greater part of them of earthenware; a statue of a priest in stone, about four feet high and much ornamented, and with the peculiarity that the figure has no cap or covering on its head, and is apparently bald; and lastly, several slabs of inscriptions.—*London Times.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH, 27, 1851.

In our last number, under the head of Summary of News, a brief notice was introduced of a melancholy event which occurred a few miles from Lancaster in this State. We are sorry to find that this circumstance has been laid hold of to excite, to greater intensity, the already existing unjust and cruel prejudice against the coloured inhabitants of the State; not against those only who were engaged in opposition to the execution of a law which disgraces the legislation of the Union, but against those who were innocent and ignorant of the whole transaction. Attempts, indeed, have not been wanting to affix upon the avowed and active opponents of slavery in Pennsylvania, the imputation of advising and encouraging the coloured people to resist, by force of arms, the capture of all fugitive slaves, who may seek shelter among them. It would be no easy matter to find anything more unjust than such an imputation, when applied to the advocates of negro rights in general. There may be, and probably are, a few rash and impetuous individuals, who, being nursed in the lap of American freedom, and imbued with the doctrines which have been scattered broadcast over our land during three-fourths of a century, may have arrived at the conclusion that negro slavery is sufficiently odious to justify any and every means which can be adopted to destroy its root, or lop its branches. But these are not the sentiments of the sober Christian philanthropist, nor are they, as far as the Editor of this journal is informed, the sentiments of any considerable portion of the active opponents of slavery. We believe that righteous ends should always be sought by righteous means. Living under a government of laws, we owe submission, either actively or passively, to the mandates of the law. When laws are unjust and oppressive, as the late fugitive act has been, again and again, demonstrated to be, it is the right, not to say the duty, of the peaceable citizens, to seek their repeal or modification, by regular and constitutional means. But such laws can no more demand the active assistance of the conscientious opponents of slavery, than the decree of Nebuchadnezzar could require the active obedience of the three Hebrew youths in worshipping the golden image; or than the decree of Darius and his council could command the abstinence of Daniel from offering his accustomed prayer to God. These decrees unquestionably emanated from the acknowledged authorities of the State; and the pious Hebrews, seeing their inconsistency with the divine law, withheld compliance, and quietly submitted to the penalty.

Wishing to avoid taking part in the existing excitement, or encouraging it in others, no attempt will be made at present to examine how far the laws either of the Union or of the Commonwealth can be invoked to support an assault, with deadly weapons, even upon fugitive slaves. But we must be permitted to enter our solemn protest against any measures, or the promulgation of opinions, tending to involve the coloured inhabitants of Pennsylvania, in any manner or in any degree, in the consequences of this melancholy transaction. The coloured inhabitants of the State amount, at this time, to about fifty-three thousand, nearly all of whom are living in peaceable submission to the laws of the country, and consequently entitled to the protection which the laws are designed to afford.

It is not to be forgotten that the coloured race in the United States were planted there in a manner peculiar to themselves, and in a manner which furnishes a strong and unquestionable claim to a residence here. The white inhabitants, or their ancestors, were, with very few exceptions, voluntary immigrants. They came to this continent with a hope and expectation of improving their condition, or providing for the improved condition of their posterity. But the ancestors of our coloured race, so far as the African ancestry was concerned, were, with scarcely a solitary exception, brought here by compulsion. When the first negro slaves were introduced, the land was nearly all covered with its primeval forests. In clearing away these forests, and preparing the land for culture, as well as in its early cultivation, there can be no doubt that the slaves performed their full share of the labour. But the soil, with its value thus enhanced by the labour bestowed on it, is nearly all possessed by the whites. After the negro race had passed several generations in a state of slavery, and in that condition contributed their part towards the wealth of the country, it was considered a noble act on the part of the legislature of Pennsylvania to decree—not that the slaves then in the State should be set free, and compensated for the services rendered during their years or ages of servitude—but that the children thereafter born in the State, whose mothers were slaves, should be free at the age of twenty-eight years, seven or ten years beyond the period of servitude allowed to white persons. Under the opera-

tion of this law, partially just as it was, Pennsylvania is now happily no longer a slaveholding State. And surely the least that Pennsylvania justice can award them, is permission to remain unmolested on the soil to which many of their ancestors were transplanted by violence. It is surely calamity enough for them to find the sanctuary of their homes invaded by the ministers of the law, and to see their compatriots ruthlessly and violently torn from them, for no crime real or pretended, but merely because they had the misfortune to be descended from parents who had for several generations been deprived of the rights of humanity, and under a government which legalizes such acts of oppression.

If we sometimes witness an outbreak, such as has recently taken place in Lancaster county, of violent opposition to the recapture of fugitive slaves, it may not be uninteresting to inquire to whose instructions are we to look for an explanation. As already intimated, the principles of the opponents of negro slavery, taken in the aggregate, are opposed to violence. Whatever means they may adopt or encourage to effect the delivery of the slave, the shedding of blood is not one.

There is, however, a class of instructors whose promptings are calculated to make a much stronger impression on the coloured race, than the pacific admonitions of abolitionists, because more congenial to the impulses of nature.

Seventy-five years ago, the American Congress solemnly announced as "self-evident truths, that all men are created equal—that they are endowed with certain unalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that to *secure*,"—not to destroy—"these rights, governments are instituted among men." There is no limitation in regard to colour. If the coloured man hears or reads this declaration, can he possibly fail to construe it as applicable to himself, equally with the white man? This declaration closes with the emphatic expression, "For the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour."

Now, we know that this declaration is annually read, and made the basis of numerous orations, in the principal cities and towns of the United States. It is almost nugatory to remark, that the encroachments of the British Government, in opposition to which this declaration was issued, sink into insignificance when compared to the demands of the slaveholder; yet the determined resistance to parliamentary aggression, manifested by the warriors and statesmen of '76, and their avowed resolution "to live free, or die," are made the subjects of high wrought eulogy, by historians and orators, and held up to the admiration and imitation of succeeding ages. If the coloured race were totally deaf to the trumpet of fame, and insensible to the lessons thus publicly taught, we might find plausible reasons for considering them as an inferior order of beings.

In the constitutions of ten of the States, viz: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and California, the right of defending life and liberty is declared to be natural or inalienable. In Arkansas the same declaration is made in relation to freemen. In the constitutions of Maryland and Tennessee it is declared that "the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive to the good and happiness of mankind."

These declarations, it will be observed, are not the incendiary annunciations of abolitionists, but the constitutional provisions or professions of sovereign States. If the coloured people should, in some instances, adopt similar opinions, and carry them into practice, surely we may find some other mode of accounting for this conduct, than by attributing it to the ill advice of their friends.

It is vain to attempt to annihilate in the bosoms of men, whatever their complexion, who dwell in the midst of free institutions, and who are accustomed to hear the actions of men who have hazarded their lives in defense of their inalienable rights, extolled to the skies, those aspirations for freedom and self-possession which have been implanted in our nature, and nurtured by surrounding circumstances.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting, at Sandusky, Crawford county, Ohio, on the 4th inst., JONATHAN BROWN to MARY F. TALBOT, both members of Gilead Monthly Meeting.

DIED,—In Williamsburgh, N. Y., on the 9th inst., SUSAN A. HUSSEY, aged 63 years, widow of Samuel W. Hussey, formerly of New Bedford; an exemplary member of the Society of Friends.

——, At the residence of his brother, near Canton, Indiana, on the 12th of last month, after a protracted illness, JAMES PRITCHARD, in the 23d year of his age; a member of Blue River Monthly Meeting. He was often engaged in supplication to his Heavenly Father, desiring that his patience might hold out to the end, and that his friends might prepare to meet him where there is no more pain nor sorrow.

——, At his residence, in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 2d instant, JESSE HUNT, in the 42d year of his age; an Elder of Newbury Monthly Meeting. His family and friends feel the departure from amongst us, of this dear Friend, as a great bereavement, but the example of his dedication to the service of his Divine Master, remains to stimulate survivors to a like degree of faithfulness. He was early impressed with an apprehension that he would not recover, and was deeply exercised that he might

be prepared for his final change. As the time of his departure drew nigh, he said he "felt no condemnation," but desired, if consistent with the Divine Will, to have a clear evidence given him of his acceptance with God; which, through adorable mercy, appeared to be granted.

DIED, At her residence, Wabash, Indiana, on the 26th of 7th month last, MARTHA J., wife of Isaac C. Teague, in the 26th year of her age.

WESTTOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to Superintend the Boarding School at Westtown, will meet, *in Philadelphia*, on Sixth day evening, the 10th of Tenth month, at 7 o'clock, and the Committee on Instruction at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

The Visiting Committee attend the Semi-Annual Examination of the School, commencing on Third day, the 7th of Tenth month, and closing on Fifth day of the same week.

THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Philada., 9th mo. 27th, 1851.—2t.

MOUNT PLEASANT FREE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Free Produce Association of Friends of Ohio Yearly Meeting, was held on Third day afternoon, during the sitting of the late Yearly Meeting.

The Board of Managers made an interesting Report, which was read, approved and adopted, and directed to be printed in pamphlet form for general distribution among the members, and a brief abstract to be furnished the Editors of the Friends' Review and the Friend, with the request that it might receive an insertion in their respective Journals.

From this Report it appears, that the Board, within the last eighteen months, have published and circulated upwards of eighty thousand pages of Free Labour Tracts: and they were encouraged to prosecute this undertaking as far as practicable, and also directed to open a correspondence with similar associations, within the limits of the other Yearly Meetings, with a view to the establishment (at some suitable point) of an Organ, by which the friends of this cause might freely and easily communicate with each other.

Committees were appointed in each of the Monthly Meetings within the limits of the Yearly Meeting, whose duty it should be, in the language of the Minute of their appointment: "To correspond with the Board; circulate information; awaken an interest in the objects of our Association: encourage the purchase of Free Labour products; collect any important information; ascertain the number of Friends, also the number of families or heads of families who give a decided preference for, or use only, free productions; making report on all the above heads to the Secretary of the Board of Managers in time to have the information incorporated into the Annual Report next year.

TESTS IN ENGLISH AND SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

An effort was recently made in the English Parliament to abolish all religious tests in the English and Scotch universities, the failure of which goes far to sustain the repeated intimation that where progress bids fair to interfere with long-practiced habits of the Realm, or with the interest of the governing classes, there is hardly a more anti-reforming political community in the world than Britain's. In Oxford, no youth can be educated unless he previously subscribes to the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England. Hundreds, however, who care less for them than for cigars and brandy and water, are made to commit the act of an insincere declaration of their faith in order to obtain the English citizen's right to an University education. How can any one receive a degree at Cambridge unless he does likewise? So the test encourages hypocrisy there also. In the Scotch universities no one is permitted to occupy a professor's chair, it matters not however remote from theology may be the subject of his teaching, unless he subscribes to the creed of the Free (thus on compulsion) Church of Scotland. There can be no excuse for the perpetuation of such illiberal disabilities in this age, certainly all in America will readily admit. There must be small chance for intellectual freedom where the chief or most important fountains of learning continue to be poisoned with the bane of intolerance.

John Locke once told England's Dutch King William, that if he "failed to reform the universities, everything would go back again." Or, in other words, he prophesied that they would gradually lapse under the entire control of the churches. William failed to heed his warning; and from that day to this they have been too strong for England's Monarchs, even if disposed to reform their abuses, which are of comparatively recent origin. James I., not more bigot than pedant, first authorized the church to apply her tests in these seats of learning, none being previously permitted or required. Indeed, Blackstone expressly lays it down that "all these corporations are, strictly speaking, lay, not ecclesiastical, even though composed sometimes of ecclesiastical persons only." In the times of Elizabeth, the tests were not required. This fact being notorious, it follows that they are innovations for the benefit of the interest which denounces innovations by and for all others with most unrelenting bitterness. But the two churches for whose benefit these tests were smuggled on England's statute books are themselves but innovations, being far younger than Popery, which, in turn, is younger than Christianity. There never was a closer copy of the intolerance of the principle of Popery than these same tests; though, so far as her acts of learning are concerned, Popery on the Continent is far more liberal than Episcopalianism in England

and Presbyterianism in Scotland. Padua, it will be recollected, made an M. D. of Harvey for his discovery of the circulation of the blood. Andrew Balfour, the great Scotch physician of the 17th century, took his degrees at Caen. Dr. Bowring, and hundreds of other living British celebrities of law and medicine, graduated in universities under Popish government; while the Paris schools of all sorts are yearly turning out hundreds, if not thousands, of all nations and creeds. Yet in 1851, in reforming, liberal, and progressive England, learning still ducks her head to the mitre, and even to the Geneva cloak, and must bear the mark of the beast ecclesiastical before it can show itself in public, and must say its catechisms correctly to the letter, if it would dream of seating itself in the professor's chair.—*National Era.*

From the Scientific American.

LINEN FROM UNROTTED FLAX.—ERRORS CORRECTED.

Some errors seem to prevail on the subject of flax, which ought to be corrected. It is quite natural for those who have always done their work in one certain manner to think no other will answer, and especially when new modes of doing the same thing have been often attempted and as often failed.

The first error I would notice is, that flax for linen must be taken up before the seed is matured. This was formerly the opinion in Ireland, but when it was found that the Belgians saved their seed, and at the same time produced better flax than the Irish, the course was changed, and for several years the Irish flax-growers have adopted the recommendations of the "Royal Society for the Promotion of the Growth of Flax in Ireland," and saved their seed, which frequently amounts in value to $20 per acre.

Another error is, that flax must be rotted or steeped. This is necessary when only mechanical means are relied upon to prepare it for spinning, as by the present mode of manufacture adopted in Ireland, and to some small extent in this country. The steeping or water-rotting process takes out a portion of the gluten, which in the unrotted flax, connects the fibres together, making them too harsh and wiry for fine spinning. But, by the new mode, previously described in your paper, which I adopt, rotting is entirely unnecessary, and, indeed, injurious, as all rotting more or less injures the fibre. By a little over-rotting, to which it is always liable, it is much weakened in strength or entirely spoiled.

The linen made by the new process will have the advantage of having not only all the strength of the fibre, but being in strength entirely uniform.

Another error is, that the processes of refining the fibre before spinning, by the use of chemical means, or such solvents as are necessary to take all this glutinous or incrusting matter from the fibre, takes out the essential oil which is said to be necessary to the spinning. Now there is no essential oil in flax, besides, experience has shown that it can be spun as well when so refined as the rotted flax. Besides, if there were any such oil or other analogous material, it cannot be of any value to the linen, for by the universal practice of boiling the yarns in alkali before offering them in the market, and by the subsequent severe process of bleaching, all such materials are entirely removed from the fibre.

Another error is that flax for linen must be pulled, and that the American mode of cutting flax when grown for seed, renders it unfit. Thirty years ago it was the practice to pull hemp, but it is found much better as well as more convenient to cut it, and if any one will carefully examine the flax plant, he will see that it would be better cut, and if well done, close to the ground, it will result in no great loss of lint, and especially by the new process, can be much more conveniently managed than if pulled, since the root contains very little fibre, and is seen to be broken off and wasted in the process of breaking.

The correction of these errors will do much to prepare the way for the introduction of linen manufactures into this country, especially as cotton factories can easily be altered for linen, and as it is now rendered certain that linen may be produced as cheap as cotton goods, when cotton is not below 7c. per lb.

USEFUL INFORMATION TO WORKING MEN.

I believe that good wives very often make good husbands, but I am sure that the odds are very much the other way, and that bad husbands turn good wives into bad ones; and that the root, the great root of the evil is the demon of intemperance. It is very far from my province or my intention to read a homily on the sin and danger of drunkenness. Moral philosophy has raised its voice over and over again on this subject, and it has succeeded in working a reformation of which our times have only seen the first-fruits—the richest of the harvests are, it is to be hoped, yet in store. I do not, however, intend to appeal to morality for my arguments; but adhering to the plan I have followed in treating of other subjects during this lecture, I shall endeavour to show you the physiology—the nature of intemperance. In the first place, bear in mind what I have already told you, that the blood, during circulation, becomes converted from red to blue—from vital to poisonous; it becomes, in other words, loaded with carbon. Next, remember what I have also told you, that the great operation of

your system is to throw off this carbon. Now all liquors (and the stronger they are the more they become so) are rich in carbon, in fact are almost made up of carbon. What, therefore, is the result of using them? It must be clear to you that they necessarily add to the amount of carbon in the blood; they impose, moreover, on the lungs the labour of casting off this large quantity of carbon. To do this the heart has to circulate the blood more rapidly—it becomes hurried in its action; the lungs increase their action, the respiration becomes hurried, yet still, do all they can, they cannot relieve the blood of the poisonous qualities. The brain being supplied with poisoned blood, becomes oppressed—insensibility follows, and thus nature kindly interposes to check the mischief by rendering the individual incapable of following his suicidal course. He can drink no longer, and he sleeps for some hours; during this sleep nature relieves herself. The excess of carbon is gradually got rid of, and the morning sees the shaking, nervous debauchee slowly recover from his half-poisoned condition. I have as yet intentionally omitted to state that there is another instrument besides the lungs whose office it is to decarbonize the blood; I mean the liver. Through this organ the blood, the blue blood of the viscera, the bowels and other organs, passes in its course to the heart, and is partially decarbonized; the carbon, thus removed from the blood, being used for the formation of bile. Let us apply this to the condition of the drunkard. Is he not generally sallow, bilious, and very often subject to disease of the liver? You now see the reason. The blood of the drunkard, loaded with carbon, is passed to a liver which does all it can to remedy the evil. It works inordinately, secretes an excess of bile, becomes itself diseased with over action, and in its effort to remove an evil, creates another by throwing an excess of bile into the system. Now this is the philosophy of drinking. I need say no more on the matter, for if such arguments fail in going home to you, the remonstrance of moral preaching would be speaking to the "blind lightning or the deaf sea." Before I leave this subject I will give you a strong illustration that the arguments on which we operate are true. In high northern latitudes you know the air is very cold, and it is consequently condensed. For the sake of illustration we put it thus—two pints of air are reduced in bulk so as to occupy one pint only. The Greenlander, consequently, where we consume one pint of oxygen, consumes two pints; he can therefore dispose of double the quantity of carbon which we can do; and what is the result? He seeks for things rich in carbon; he finds it in blubber and seal oil; and these he enjoys, because it is an appetite implanted by the natural conditions which surround him. The European under like circumstances—I mean consuming a double quantity of oxygen, either from exposure to cold or by the action of exercise, can also dispose of a double quantity of carbon; and he also accommodates himself to surrounding circumstances by consuming a larger quantity. I might also point out how in hot climates, the exact reverse is the case, and how disease is readily generated by excesses in diet and drink. Here the quantity of oxygen is reduced, we will say to one half; we can consequently dispose of only one half the quantity of carbon.

In addition to the other hurtful properties of strong drinks, it may be stated that alcohol, the intoxicating ingredient in those drinks, is a *powerful, irritating, narcotico-acrid poison*, and often soon seriously injures the stomach, brain liver, kidneys, and other organs; when taken even in small quantities, it renders the blood less capable of absorbing oxygen, and it was found by Dr. Prout that a smaller quantity of carbonic acid gas was thrown off the system. When taken in large quantities, as is so commonly the case, this effect is much increased while at the same time an enormous quantity of carbon is introduced into the system. Again the evil is further greatly augmented by the more rapid circulation of the blood, owing to the stimulation of the drink; which does not like healthful exercise in the open air, *occasion at the same time a corresponding acceleration of circulation;* hence the blood passes through the lungs with a very inadequate supply of oxygen and with a proportionably diminished capacity for adding increased vitality to the animal fibre throughout the frame. Altogether the evil consequent on the use of alcoholic drinks can hardly be over-estimated.—"*On the Influence of Cleanliness, &c.*"—*A Lecture by Reginald Orton Surgeon, Sunderland.*

DISCOVERY OF WOODPECKERS' STORES.

In stripping off the bark I observed it perforated with holes larger than those which a musket bullet would make, spaced with most accurate precision, as if bored under the guidance of a rule and compass, and many of them filled most neatly with acorns. Earlier in the season I remarked the holes in mostly all the softer timber, but, imagining they were caused by wood insects, I did not stop to examine or inquire; but now, finding them studded with acorns firmly fixed in, which I knew could not have been driven there by the wind, I sought for an explanation, which was practically given me by Captain S——'s pointing out a flock of woodpeckers busily and noisily employed in the provident task of securing their winter's provisions; for it appears that that sagacious bird is not all the time thriftlessly engaged in "tapping the hollow beach-tree," for the mere idle purpose of empty sound, but spends its summer season in picking those holes, in which

it lays its store of food for the winter, where the elements can neither affect it nor place it beyond their reach; and it is considered a sure omen that the snowy period is approaching when these birds commence stowing away their acorns, which otherwise might be covered by its fall. I frequently paused from my chopping to watch them in my neighbourhood, with the acorns in their bills, half clawing, half flying round the tree, and admired the adroitness with which they tried it at different holes until they found one of its exact calibre; when, inserting the pointed end, they tapped it home most artistically with their beaks, and flew down for another. But their natural instinct is even more remarkable in the choice of the nuts, which you will invariably find sound; whereas it is a matter of impossibility, in selecting them for roasting, to pick up a batch that will not have half of them unfit for use, the most safe and polished-looking very frequently containing a large grub generated within. Even the wily Indian, with all his craft and experience, is unable to arrive at anything like an unerring selection; while in a large bagful that we took from the bark of our log, there was not one containing the slightest germ of decay. They never encroach on their packed store until all on the surface are covered, when they resort to those in the bark, and peck them of their contents without removing the shell from the holes.—*Kelly's Excursion to California.*

DR. LINGARD.

Dr. John Lingard, the Roman Catholic historian of England, died on the 18th inst., at Hornby, near Lancaster,—in the eighty-second year of his age. He was born at Hornby in 1769, and sent at an early age to the Roman Catholic seminary at Douay:—where he imbibed those principles of religion which he adhered to throughout his long life, and which colour every page of his writings. He was distinguished while at Douay for his parts and application,—but made no public endeavour for reputation as an author before the year 1806. In that year he printed at Newcastle-on-Tyne—where he was living as a priest—his "Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church:—a work which Southey pronounced to be not more full of erudition than of Catholic sophistry and misrepresentation. This was followed by his great work, "The History of England from the First Invasion of the Romans to the Year 1673,"—printed 1819–25 in six volumes quarto,—since 1823–29, in twelve volumes octavo,—and in 1849–50, with the last corrections of its author, in ten volumes, being the fifth edition of the work.

"Will Dr. Lingard's history live?"—it has been asked:—and we answer—"Yes." It is the composition of an able writer,—one who has opened new fields of inquiry—given a new and often correct turn to facts of moment,—and written the history of England as a Roman Catholic thinks in his heart it should be written. It is written avowedly from a point of view. The author defends, of course, Queen Katharine, and condemns Anne Boleyn,—likes the Church of England before, and not after the Reformation,—prefers Bonner to Cranmer, and the short annals of Queen Mary's reign to the long annals of Queen Elizabeth's. With all his research and learning and genius, Dr. Lingard is, however, but a monk of the fourteenth century as respects freedom, civil and religious. But he is no common thinker. As we had occasion to remark in noticing the last edition of his work,—"There is not a chapter throughout his many volumes in which to Protestant feelings a Catholic bias is not manifest:"—but then, as we added, "It is on this very account that the work was acceptable, and has been generally welcomed." No Bowdler could conciliate Dr. Lingard—no Milman could annotate away his Roman Catholic tendencies. Nor is a mutilated edition—or even an annotated one—needed. We read Carte and Rymer for their facts,—Hume for his philosophy and style,—Hallam for his judicial authority, and Macaulay for the air of accurate romance round which he has so charmingly enwoven all the known leading facts, much new matter, and more than a fair sprinkling of prejudice, party and personal. Dr. Lingard's work will be read and studied as the Roman Catholic version of an important story. We should be glad to have a Puritan history and a Quaker history written as ably as Dr. Lingard's Roman Catholic history. When prejudices are known, we are on our guard. Who now reads Hume without a knowledge beforehand of his secret partiality for the House of Stuart?

Dr. Lingard has been characterized by Mr. Hallam in his "Constitutional History" as "a late writer whose acuteness and industry would raise him to a very respectable place among our historians, if he could have repressed the inveterate partiality of his profession:"—while Mr. Macaulay has spoken of him in his essays as "undoubtedly a very able and well-informed writer,—but whose fundamental rule of judging seems to be that the popular opinion on an historical question cannot possibly be correct." What Dr. Lingard has said of Mr. Hallam we do not at present remember; but he certainly refers to Mr. Macaulay when he says, speaking of his own history, that his work makes no pretension to what is called the philosophy of history, which "might with more propriety be termed the philosophy of romance."

We observe it stated that the anonymous English version of the New Testament published by Dolman in 1836 was the work of Dr. Lingard.

Athenæum for July.

MEAT BISCUIT.

A letter from Dr. Ashbel Smith was read to the American Association, at Charleston, giving an account of a newly invented preparation called "meat biscuit." The inventor, Mr. Borden, claims, as you will see, to have discovered a process for combining, in a cheap, convenient, portable form, all the nutritive portions of animal and farinaceous food. His invention has the further advantages, that all refuse, excrementitious, and superfluous matters are rejected; and it can be preserved *fresh*, without condiments or preservatives of any kind, for years, and in all climates, care only being taken that it be kept dry. From several satisfactory trials, it is proved that Mr. Borden's process is equally adapted for combining any farina, any flour or meal, with any of the meats of the animals used by man for food; but he has hitherto confined himself to combining wheat flour with the flesh of neat cattle. I will briefly allude to the manner of preparing the biscuit. The nutritive portions of the beef or other meat, immediately on its being slaughtered, are, by long boiling, separated from the bones and fibrous and cartilaginous matters. The water holding the nutritious matters in solution is evaporated to a considerable degree of spicitude; this is then made into a dough with firm wheat-flour, the dough rolled and cut in the form of biscuits, and then disiccated, or baked, in an oven at a moderate heat. The cooking, both of the flour and the animal food, is thus complete. The meat-biscuits thus prepared have the appearance and firmness of the nicest crackers or navy-bread, being as dry, and breaking or pulverizing as readily as the most carefully made table-crackers. It is preserved in the form of biscuit, or reduced to a coarse flour or meal. It is best kept in tin cases hermetically soldered up; the exclusion of air is not important, as humidity alone is to be guarded against. I have seen some of the biscuit perfectly fresh and sound that have been hanging in sacks since last July in Mr. Borden's kitchen; and it is to be borne in mind, that in this climate articles contract moisture and moulder promptly, unless kept dry by artificial heat.

"For making soup of the meat-biscuit, a batter is first made of the pulverized biscuit and cold water; this is stirred into boiling water; the boiling is continued some ten or twenty minutes; salt, pepper, and other condiments are added to suit the taste, and the soup is ready for the table. I have eaten the soup several times; it has the fresh, *lively*, *clean*, and thoroughly-done or cooked flavor that used to form the charm of the soups of the *Rocher de Cancale*. It is perfectly free from that vapid, unctuous, stale taste which characterizes all prepared soups I have hitherto tried at sea and elsewhere. Those chemical changes in food which, in common language, we denominate cooking, have been perfectly effected in Mr. Borden's biscuit by the long-continued boiling at first, and the subsequent baking or roasting. The soup prepared of it is thus ready to be absorbed into the system without loss, and without tedious digestion in the alimentary canal, and is in the highest degree nutritious and invigorating. It is to be noted, moreover, that the meat-biscuit is manufactured without salt, pepper, or any condiment or chemical antiseptic whatever. We have thus an article of food, partly farinaceous and partly animal such as the system requires for long-continued use; it is easily preserved, in all climates, seasons and circumstances, is in a form the most concentrated and convenient, is prepared easily and quickly, and is, moreover, cheap."—*Am. Scient. Discovery.*

TRANSIENT REFORMATION.

How often do we find such whom God hath beleaguered with an affliction, or planted his battery against by a disease, whom he seemed to have marked out for death, make covenants and promises for a future reformation, and of putting away their sin: whom yet, when he withdraws his terrors, and puts up his arrows, those ties do no more bind than the withes did Sampson; but they arise, and go out, and do as at other times. While their backs smart under the rod, and they sit on the brink of the grave, their spirits stooped, their passions are broken, and the heat of them assuaged; their thoughts are humbled to sobriety. Then, to be liberal of promises is an easy bounty; but when the storm is over, and they return to their former freedom and delight, insensible converses, then are they restrained in performance, and rescind former engagements. The sighs of their sick bed, which they turned into penitent groans, are now vanished into air and forgotten: the sad reflections on their former vanities, the serious recollection of their way which they were reduced to, when the flesh sat uneasy upon them, and dwelt in sorrow, are now as little thought upon as the dolorous accents of their grief. When they are newly come out of the furnace, while the smell of fire is yet on them, they are scrupulous and tender. But it is as those who come out of a hot stove, that shrink from cold air at first, but by degrees are brought to their former hardiness of temper. If the *soul* be not changed, though there may be for a while some *religious colour* appear in the man's face, he will at last return to his former habit.—*Bee.*

VINEGAR ADULTERATIONS.

Great pains are requisite in purchasing vinegar, as it is now manufactured to a great extent throughout the country. Much of that recommended for its whiteness of colour and general purity, combined with great acidity, is made by adding sulphuric acid to pure water. This is sometimes coloured by adding burnt sugar in order to conform to the appearance of ordinary

cider vinegar, while the former is sold as white wine vinegar. This deception is a very important one. Sulphuric acid is an acid poison and possesses corrosive properties very different from acetic acid, and other properties upon the stomach and blood, which it is unnecessary here to mention; but which make it evident that the effect of this combination, used as an article of daily food, is highly deleterious to health. Sulphuric acid has moreover an affinity for lime and its compounds, which renders it very destructive to the teeth. I have before mentioned that a travelling quack dentist in and about New York is persuading the ignorant to allow him to cleanse their teeth from tartar, &c., with his preparation, which is nothing but sulphuric acid, and is certain destruction to the teeth. I have not intended to give a thorough discussion of this subject, but only to put people upon their guard in respect to an article upon everybody's table.

[The above is from the Newark Advertiser, and should meet with careful attention. There can be no doubt of the fact that much *vinegar* made of sulphuric acid, is sold for the genuine article.]—*Scientific American.*

EXTRACTS FROM DR. CHALMER'S LIFE.

When friends die away from us, we should draw nearer together, and yield a more affectionate support and assistance to each other, during what remains to us of our earthly pilgrimage. But a still higher and more enduring effect of such a chastisement is, when it carries our wandering hearts to Him who alone has the words of everlasting life.

When it rebukes our neglect of that message which contains in it the will of God for our salvation, when it gives a more earnest direction of heart than we have ever before experienced, to Him who came to destroy death to redeem us from the curse of the law, which gave death its sting. To secure pardon and everlasting life to those who believe and obey Him, and of whom it is said, that "he who hath the Son hath life, and he who hath not the Son hath not life."

CULTURE OF THE POPPY.

An increase in the number of agricultural staples is always an addition to the resources of a country. Every useful production indeed, whether it should rise to the importance of a staple or not, is worthy of culture, and may come in along with other products of the field or the garden to increase the variety of the farmer's products, and perhaps may render prolific a piece of soil which would not have returned a profitable yield in anything else. Dr. J. V. C. Smith, writing from Switzerland, to the editor of the Boston Medical Journal says:

"Immense crops are raised here of articles wholly unknown to the American farmer, and perhaps the kinds best fitted to particular localities where grain and potatoes yield poorly under the best efforts. One of these is poppies. Thousands of acres are at this moment ready for market—which the traveller takes for granted, as he hurries by, are to be manufactured into opium. They are not, however, intended for medical use at all, but for a widely different purpose. From the poppy seed a beautiful transparent oil is made, which is extensively used in house painting. It is almost as colourless as water, and possesses so many advantages over the flax seed oil that it may ultimately supercede that article. Where flax cannot be grown, poppies often can be, in poor sandy soil. Linseed oil is becoming dearer, and the demand for paint is increasing. With white lead, poppy oil leaves a beautiful surface, which does not afterwards change, by the action of light, into a dirty yellow. Another season some one should make a beginning at home in this important branch of industry. The oil may be used for other purposes, and even put in the cruet for salads."

IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUALITY.

Method is the very hinge of business; and there is no method without punctuality. Punctuality is important, because it subserves the peace and good temper of a family; the want of it not only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes this duty; the calmness of mind which it produces is another advantage of punctuality. A disorderly man is always in a hurry; he has no time to speak to you, because he is going elsewhere; and when he gets there, he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away to another before he can finish it. Punctuality gives weight to character. "Such a man has made an appointment—then I know he will keep it." And this generates punctuality in you; for, like other virtues, it propagates itself. Servants and children must be punctual where their leader is so. Appointments, indeed, become debts. I owe you punctuality, if I have made an appointment with you; and have no right to throw away your time, if I do my own. —*Gleanings.*

MODESTY IN CONTROVERSY.

Discourse may want an animated—No,
To brush the surface, and to make it flow;
But still remember, if you mean to please,
To press your point with modesty and ease.

Cowper.

For Friends' Review.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap!"—GALATIANS 6: 7.

Mortal, lab'ring on Life's journey,
Anxious thought marked on thy brow,
What the fruits thou hop'st to gather
From the seed thou art sowing now?

Yonder bends a barren mountain,
On which thou spent some precious years;
Unto thy heart it yielded nought
But deep remorse and bitter tears;

Thou asked the cause; 'twas given thee;
Great mercy came to thy relief;
Thou hadst sown upon that mountain bare,
The dark, rank seed of unbelief.

There lies a spot with weeds o'ergrown;
On that much labour thou bestowed,
And often with a lavish hand,
The hollow, pois'nous seed thou sowed.

The fruit so tempting to the sight,
Gathering in eager haste thou tried;
But ah! 'twas bitter fruit to thee,
Thou sowed the seed of worldly pride.

Look yet again; in yonder field
There grows a tall, luxuriant weed;
With right good will thou labored there,
To scatter wide thy favorite seed.

It yielded well, a plenteous store,
Still, as before, it gave but pain;
The seed thou sowed with anxious care,
Was the unhallowed love of gain.

Thus sowing worse than worthless seed—
Oh, waste no more life's fleeting years;
Sow to the Spirit, thou shalt reap
Rich crops in joy, though sown in tears.

Sow to the Spirit, and as thou sows,
Humbly pray to the Harvest Lord,
To grant thee strength to onward press,
E'en though in sorrow's narrow road.

Sow to the Spirit; He whose words
With precious hopes and peace are rife,
Will with this promise cheer thee on,
"And thou shalt reap eternal life."

New York. E.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The steamship Europa arrived at Boston on the morning of the 17th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 6th inst.

The cotton market was dull, and had rather declined during the week. The demand for grain and flour was steady, and the previous prices fully maintained.

The English papers contain no political news of importance. A number of persons had been arrested at Paris, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy against the State. Ledru Rollin is said to be implicated in the conspiracy.

The State of Naples, and indeed, of the whole of Italy, is becoming daily more and more unquiet.

Advices from Vienna state that the attitude assumed by the people, in consequence of the recent edict abolishing the Constitution, is giving serious uneasiness to the Government.

From Australia we learn, that the excitement caused by the discovery of gold, is daily increasing, and hundreds have already departed for the "diggings."

CALIFORNIA.—The U. S. Mail steamship Illinois, from Chagres on the 9th, arrived at New York on the 20th inst. She brings the mails from California to 8th mo. 15th, 400 passengers, and $1,800,000 i gold on freight, beside a large amount in the hand of passengers. Business at San Francisco was brisk The state of society had somewhat improved, owin to the activity of the Vigilance Committee, and th increased zeal of the legal authorities. In the inte rior, also, crime appears to be diminishing. Th latest intelligence from the Indian country is of favourable character, and little trouble is appre hended from that quarter. Much interest and ex citement existed in regard to the approachin elections.

The agricultural resources of the State have bee largely and profitably developed during the pa season. From the mines also, the accounts ar favourable, and, on the whole, the country appea to be rapidly advancing in prosperity.

Immigrants by the overland route state, that o the 3d of the 7th month a severe shock of an earth quake was felt on Bear river, about one hundre miles west of Salt Lake. It lasted fifteen or twent seconds.

Two large fires had occurred in Sacramento cit destroying property to the amount of about $30,00

OREGON.—The rich vein of coal discovered som time since on a tributary of the Cowlitz river, an the late discoveries that have been made at Po Orford, on the Pacific coast, warrant the conclusio that an abundance of coal exists in Oregon.

The papers are discussing projects for plank road The Portland and Valley Plank Road Company fully organized, and ready to begin the work.

Dr. Dart, the Superintendent of Indian Affair had returned from a visit to the tribes East of th Cascades. Delegates from a number of the trib had met him at the Dalles, and he had succeede in making treaties with the Cayuses and Nes Percé and in obtaining permission from the Cayuses establish an Indian agency in their nation. He h also succeeded in effecting a temporary settleme of the difficulties between the Nes Percés and th Snake Indians.

JAMAICA.—The small pox had broken out Trelawny, and several deaths had occurred. Occ sional cases of cholera still appear in Trelawny ar Westmoreland, but as an epidemic it seems to extinct.

PANAMA RAILROAD.—This road is rapidly pr gressing towards completion. The first railro station is three miles above Dos Hormanes, on t right bank of the river. It is reached by the riv from Chagres, in boats. The road for the who distance from the first station, up to San Pablo, fo miles from Gorgona, is completed.

Between Navy Bay and Gatune, there is, perha a mile yet to be finished to complete the line, wh the cars will, at once, commence running. The se tion between Gatune and the first station above, also in progress, and will soon be finished, so th there will be but four miles between Navy Bay a Gorgona unfinished!

The St. John papers state that, on the 27th ult., gale was experienced on the coast of Newfoundlan the like of which has not been known for the pa fifty years, and it is probable that a very lar amount of property and loss of life is involved. Bay Fortune, and on the southern shore, the ga was most fearful. Forty-four sail were driv ashore, chiefly fishermen. Four boats, from S Peters, were missing, and it is feared that th were lost, with all hands.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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A Testimony of Witham Monthly Meeting, Great Britain, concerning ROBERT ALSOP, *who died the 21st of 7th month,* 1850, *aged nearly 72 years, having been a Minister about thirty-five years.*

This our dear friend was born at Stratford, in Suffolk, the 29th of 9th month, 1778. His father died when he was about eight years of age, having been enabled to maintain much uprightness of character amidst many difficulties; and on his death-bed he emphatically commended his wife and children to Divine protection. This bereavement was shortly followed by the death of his mother. He was placed at Friends' school at Clerkenwell, and, soon after leaving it, was apprenticed at Birmingham, to learn the trade of a brush-maker. In a short sketch of his life, which he prepared in his sixty-sixth year, he alludes to the trial he experienced in being thus cast with strangers, in a manufactory; he speaks also of the kindness of Friends as one means of his preservation. Often at this period was he given to feel a Divine influence, convincing him of the evil propensities of his fallen nature; "but mercy and goodness," he says, 'followed me, giving me at times to see the error of my ways, and enabling me to hope, that through the help of the Holy Spirit, I might become a conqueror over these things that marred my peace."

"In the first meeting I attended at Birmingham, the promise was revived in my mind, 'Seek first the kingdom of Heaven and the righteousness thereof, and all things shall be added;' this was very consoling, as I was measurably endeavouring to seek after good; and though I came far short of that earnest exercise requisite, yet I can set my seal to the fulfilment of it, unworthy as I have been; and that nothing has been withheld which was needful for a humble mind." He afterwards filled a situation as journeyman in London, which was attended with much exposure and trial; but the way soon opened, through a marked interposition of Providence, for his entering into business on a small scale at Maldon, where he resided during the remainder of his life. In the year 1802, he was united in marriage with Phebe Tanner, of Birmingham. Tracing his subsequent course, and gratefully commemorating the gracious dealings of Him whose compassions fail not, he remarks, "I am desirous that my dear children may maintain a daily watch, and thus escape the snares of the enemy, who has so often weakened my hands by my giving way to his artful designs, and at times caused me to sink almost below hope." He proceeds with a humble acknowledgment, that though he might have appeared consistent with men, yet his secret sins were seen in the light of the Lord's countenance; and were it not, he says, "for a Mediator, surely I should have been a castaway; but in adorable mercy He has made me feel condemnation for a departure from His holy law; and from a sense of His great forbearance, I hope that through the atoning Sacrifice that was offered for the sins of mankind, my past transgressions will be forgiven."

After passing through much mental conflict and deep baptism, he was concerned to speak as a minister in our religious meetings, and was acknowledged in that capacity in the year 1817. Within his own Quarterly Meeting he was a diligent labourer, and at different times he was liberated for religious service beyond its limits, in the more northern, the midland, and some of the southern counties: in these visits he was frequently associated with his beloved wife. In 1833 he entered upon the weighty engagement of a visit to the families of Friends of London and Middlesex Quarterly Meeting. Of later years he held many meetings with those of different religious denominations, especially in this county: his last visit was paid to the families of Friends in this Monthly Meeting, which in the retrospect afforded him peculiar comfort. His gift in the ministry was exercised with humility and godly fear, and it was instructive to observe, how, through the help of Divine grace, our beloved brother was enabled to declare the

glad tidings of salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ, in the demonstration of the spirit and of power.

He often testified to the preciousness of that fellowship which is enjoyed by those who are endeavouring to walk in the Light; and his humble Christian demeanor adorned the doctrine of God our Saviour, and secured the esteem and love, not only of his fellow-members in religious communion, but also of others by whom he was known.

Some memoranda penned during the more recent years of his life, denote his steady purpose to press toward the mark for the prize of our high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Frequent thankful acknowledgment is made of Divine goodness enabling him to perform what he apprehended to be required of him; and he dwelt much, especially of later years, under a concern, which with great fervency he was often constrained to impart to his friends, that we might use our faculties while favoured with them.

In the autumn of 1844 he had a slight paralytic seizure, to which, with some previous circumstances, he thus refers: "May all these intimations prove a stimulus to vigilance, seeing the time is swiftly passing away;" and, after another attack, he writes: "May all my faculties be employed in praising him who is Almighty, for his goodness and mercy to such a poor creature."

The disorder gradually impaired his bodily and mental powers, and frequently prevented him from enjoying the privilege, which from early life he had greatly prized, of diligently attending our religious meetings; and when no longer able to unite with his friends in their public congregations, it was his usual practice to pass the time in deep retiredness of spirit, waiting on the Lord.

At the close of a First day, in the spring of 1849, he said, "Again and again this morning, and also this evening, the language has passed my mind, 'Bless the Lord, O my soul! and all that is within me bless his holy name. There are times, amidst our feelings of weakness, when we can speak of His goodness, and of His preserving power and wondrous works."

To his wife he said, "My dear, I want us to be inward, and wait upon the Lord: how very sweet, when a few meet, to have their strength renewed in Him, who is the fulness of strength, and the language to be, 'Come and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob, and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths.' We should endeavour to use the little grain of faith that we have, to provoke one another to love and to good works."

On the 2d of 5th month, he observed, "I sometimes think my time here will not be long;" and in reply to the belief expressed, that the exchange would be for a glorious inheritance, he rejoined, "If I am but prepared to meet the just of all generations, in the glorious inheritance of the saints in light." Taking leave of some friends, he exclaimed, "Oh! how precious a thing love is: may we be drawn nearer and nearer to the great Head of the Church, and feel that we love one another in Him." At another time he said, "Oh! it is the love of God in Christ that we want to feel more of in our Society. I never felt more love for my friends than I do now, though I cannot meet with them. I feel the badge of discipleship, and I hope it will remain with me to my dying day. The love of the dear Saviour—it reaches over sea and land—over all. The more true Christianity takes possession of the heart, the nearer we shall feel to us all those who love the Saviour, no matter what they profess outwardly."

In the 8th month, 1849, it appeared as though his dissolution was near at hand, when his spirit, which had often been in a greater or less degree subject to bondage from the oppression of the enemy, and from the fear of death, was favoured to triumph through a Saviour's love, and his heart and tongue were filled with praise, which sometimes seemed beyond the power of words to express. In the prospect of separation from those whom he tenderly loved, he exclaimed, "Oh! be comforted, be comforted in looking to the end of time, and to everlasting joy." His experience at this solemn season, was as a seal to that good confession which he had long witnessed. Twice he said emphatically, "My confidence is in the Lord Jesus Christ alone. We have nothing to bring—not a thread; but may we never distrust the Lord's goodness. I feel the love of Christ to be unbounded—how infinite is it even before we go hence."

Our dear friend spoke at another time of the universality of our Heavenly Father's love, saying, "He would not exclude any, but would gather all, that his house might be filled." This precious sense of Divine love shed abroad in the heart, outlived every other faculty.

He survived about eleven months in a state of almost entire helplessness; but the innocency and sweetness of his spirit, still afforded consoling evidence that his life was hid with Christ in God. He was favoured to pass quietly away, and is, we reverently believe, through redeeming love and mercy, entered into the joy of his Lord.

DEMANDS OF CHRISTIANITY.

There are who will endure any hardship, make any exertion, bear any sacrifice, for their *friends;* for whom they can never do enough; but towards their enemies they are unkind, implacable, and resentful. The man who has injured them they can never forgive; for him

they have no kindness, but hold him in contempt, aversion and neglect. But Christianity requires a higher and more disinterested virtue than this, for it commands us to be kind to our *enemies.*—*Gleanings.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE LATE MARGARET WOODS.

(Continued from page 5.)

1781. *Third mo.* 27*th.*—In my own experience I can often trace judgment to a previous failure of duty in some respect. This, I have sometimes found to be profitable, and to have occasioned good resolutions of doing better in future, through the assistance of Divine Grace. But at the same time that I find it beneficial for myself, I think it highly injurious to form an opinion of the conduct of others, from any evil that may befall them. The sun shineth, and the rain descendeth on the evil and on the good. Prosperity and adversity, with regard to this world, happen alike to both; and the latter, though it may sometimes appear as a judgment for past offences, and be designed to rouse people to a sense of duty, yet at others, it may only be intended to prune the fruit-bearing branches, that they may bring forth more fruit, and to refine us in the furnace till every particle of dross and tin be utterly consumed, that we may come out as pure gold.

It is only He who searcheth the heart, and can penetrate into every secret motive of action, who can form a just estimate of our conduct. Our knowledge is very superficial; and those who may appear to stand with the fairest characters, may have many sins and impurities known only to God; whilst others, in whom *we* can behold many more faults, but who are, from their situations, either outwardly or inwardly subjected to more temptations, or have fewer helps, are less culpable in the sight of God, and like the publican formerly, are justified rather than the other.

5*th Mo.* 17*th.*—A review of some of my sentiments respecting education, has revived a remark that frequently occurs to my mind, on the difference between theory and practice. We must become parents, before we can feel the difficulties attendant on that station. We can quietly look on, and judge this, or the other thing, to be very easy; but when it is our turn to be tried, we learn by experience, that the judgment we had formed was very superficial. The same inference may be drawn from observation on various other stations in life, many of which our self-love may flatter us we should fill with more propriety than those who already occupy them. But let our experience in one particular, teach us so much wisdom as may prevent a wrong estimation of ourselves in others; and having been once deceived in forming an opinion of the ease of acting in a station which we have never tried, let us be warned to avoid future judgments of the kind, and rather compassionate the failings of others, who may have more temptations to encounter than we are aware of, than censure them with harsh severity.

8*th Mo.* 6*th.*—A few censorious remarks the other evening, led me to consider how apt we are to get into the seat of judgment upon others, and censure every one that deviates from our own line of conduct. But we can have no surer sign of being in a wrong spirit ourselves, than when we feel that such a disposition prevails; for true virtue not only leads to charity, humility, and distrust of ourselves, but likewise diffuses itself in love to all, in a concern for their welfare, and wishes for their perfection. There are seasons when we feel ourselves so far raised above everything earthly, as to be free from envy or jealousy, and united in love to all mankind. And can we say that any seasons are equal to these? or so strongly unite us to the Deity, who is the fountain of love? Let us then rather endeavour to cultivate this overflowing love, than censure or condemn where there is no prospect of benefit by it. The mind that feels itself averse to the strait and narrow way, is sometimes pleased with the opportunity of seeing those stumble and fall who are endeavouring to pursue it. And some others, who see the necessity of striving to walk therein, feel so many difficulties attending it, that they are ready to think their own lot hard. Both these states may be disposed to censure others, not having yet attained to that sweetness which can testify that all the ways of God are ways of pleasantness, and all his paths are peace.

Observations on the Importance of Female Education and Maternal Instruction.

If we carefully examine the pages of ancient and modern history, we shall find, that where darkness and superstition have most prevailed, the female character has been most neglected and debased; and that where mankind have become enlightened by the influence of the Gospel, and have been sensible of the advantages resulting from early and virtuous impressions, they have seen the propriety of cultivating the female mind.

And have we not reason to believe, that there is no part of the habitable globe, where females have a better opportunity, or where, if they were but attentive to their own best interest, there would be greater encouragement given for their improvement, than among the enlightened and reflecting sons of America? Why then should we neglect so great a blessing, and suffer our minds to be engrossed with trifles and vanity, which end in disappointment; or to fall into that apathy which induces us to suppose, that what woman can do is of little avail?

Have we not all talents, for the improvement

of which we must be accountable? Have we not all duties to perform, for the neglect of which no excuse will be accepted? How often do we find the historian, the biographer, and even the ready writer in our periodical publications, when relating the lives of men eminent for their talents, piety or usefulness, recurring to early impressions, and to pious maternal care.

It is therefore very necessary in our first setting out, seriously to reflect, and to ascertain what is the object we wish to obtain, by the cultivation of our own minds, and the education of our children. If it is, as it most certainly ought to be, that we may increase our own usefulness, and prepare our children for the enjoyment of those rational blessings pertaining to this life, and for the reception of that principle of light and grace, which, as it is attended to, will qualify them for permanent and everlasting happiness in the life to come, let us not neglect any opportunity that will promote the object of our wishes. Delays are always attended with danger, and often with irretrievable mischief.

It cannot be supposed, that other persons will feel the same affectionate interest in children as their parents ought to do, particularly the mother, who has them under her own immediate care. Those passions which are so manifest in early life, and require so much attention to counteract or bring into proper subjection, leave no time for a mother's indolence, or delay to a future period.

And the time present only being at her disposal, it is of the utmost importance that it be employed to the best advantage; that if her days should be few, she may leave as good and lasting impressions as possible on the tender minds of her children; or, if her days should be many, that she may with them enjoy the precious fruits of her labour. The husbandman scattereth the seed, and hath long patience for its increase.

The improvement and happiness of the human family, so materially depend on the right formation of the infant mind, that it certainly is of great importance that those to whom children are entrusted should be prepared by the cultivation of their own hearts, to discharge that trust with fidelity.

Experience and a knowledge of mankind fully prove, that what parents wish their children to understand and practice, they are most careful to instil into their minds in early life, because the most lasting impressions are then made. And is it not by suffering improper ideas to be infused, that superstition and bigotry, together with a numerous train of evil dispositions, take possession of the heart, from which it is very difficult to eradicate them, even when the judgment is convinced of their impropriety?

To make proper impressions on the minds of children, to guard and strengthen them as they advance in life, and to show them by example and precept, the comfort and enjoyment derived from virtuous and circumspect conduct, careful attention must be given to that precept of Christ, "What I say unto you, I say unto all, watch." Watchfulness, and obedience to what is manifested in the heart by the light of truth, are the alone source of preservation to parents, and the qualification for the performance of all their relative duties.

The rising youth have greatly the advantage of those who are now in the meridian of life. On the subject of female education, and virtuous accomplishments, particularly, much has been said, calculated to assist in forming the mind for usefulness; in qualifying it for domestic enjoyments: enlarging and ennobling the heart with virtuous sensibility, and thereby preparing the young to become interesting and agreeable companions, and to act their part with dignity and propriety in that sphere wherein they may be placed. To be fully sensible of, and carefully to improve this blessing, would be of incalculable benefit to them and to posterity.

It was the design of an all-wise and benevolent Creator, in the formation of woman, that she should be a help meet and companion to man. If, in a state of innocency, her company and assistance were necessary to his comfort and happiness, how much more so, when his cares, his toils, and his anxieties are multiplied.

This sentiment is finely illustrated by one of the ancients, when speaking of the excellent qualities that adorn a virtuous woman. "Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

"Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he hath no need of spoil. She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life. She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and on her tongue is the law of kindness."

Although there are many very useful persons of interesting character, who prefer a single life, yet I think the celebrated Montesquieu, when speaking of the influence of females on public manners, &c. must have considered them in the capacity of wives and of mothers. He says, "The safety of the State depends on the virtue of the women."

He also observes, that "Greece owed much of its wise policy to their chastity and economical virtues." But we need not go to Greece or Rome for examples to prove the effects of female influence.

It is said, that soon after the conquest of England, and while it was divided into many small kingdoms, and when Ethelbert, king of Kent, was soliciting the hand of Bertha, a princess of Paris, "one of the stipulations insisted on, was, that she should have the free enjoyment of her religion, which was that of Christianity."

"When she was introduced to the Court of her husband, the steadfastness of her principles, the sweetness and suavity of her disposition, and the conciliatory influence of her deportment, were so attractive, that not only the king, but his courtiers were brought to the acknowledgment of Christianity, and through them it was spread over the whole of the English nation."

If we carefully examine the sacred writings, the history of some of the kings of Israel and Judah will furnish abundant proof of the effects of female influence. It is stated as one of Ahab's first and great transgressions, that "he took to wife Jezebel, the daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Zidonians, and became a worshipper of Baal; and that there was none like unto Ahab, which did sell himself to work wickedness in the sight of the Lord, whom Jezebel his wife stirred up."

When his son also came to the throne, "he did evil (also) in the sight of the Lord, and walked in the way of his father, and in the way of his mother, and made Israel to sin."

It is likewise said of Jehoram, king of Judah, "he walked in the way of the kings of Israel, as did the house of Ahab: for he had the daughter of Ahab to wife;" and of Ahaziah, because his mother who was the daughter of Omri, and sister of Ahab, "was his counsellor to do wickedly."

Another essential circumstance is observable in this history. When those kings governed, who endeavoured to serve the Lord, and to teach the people to do so, (though they were not exempt from human frailties) they generally prospered in their undertakings, enjoyed the good things of the land, and their enemies were not suffered to tyrannise over them.

But during the reign of those kings who worshipped other gods, thereby setting their subjects a bad example, there were wars and famine almost continually. And from the great suffering of man and beast, the prophets might well say, "When the wicked bear rule, the land mourneth."

In this view of the subject, we may clearly discover the propriety, and more fully estimate the advantages, arising from a proper cultivation of the female mind. It is often asserted, and with great propriety, that on a proper education the safety and happiness of a nation very materially depend.

If so, is not the foundation of that education to be laid in the virtuous culture of females; that they may be prepared to watch carefully the opening buds of infantile intellect, and to distinguish between those propensities which should be fostered with care, those that want regulating, and those which ought to be entirely eradicated? Is it not on the lap, or by the side of a pious and judicious mother, that the foundation of what is good and great is generally laid?

For a woman to be a true help-meet to her husband, and a faithful mother to her children, she must be virtuous, industrious and economical; studiously careful to live within the limits of their income, and by her neatness and cheerful deportment, always to make their home agreeable. And nothing but want of health should prevent her, (in whatever station she is placed,) from a general oversight of her domestic concerns.

(To be continued.)

CHARACTERS OF W. ALLEN AND E. J. FRY.

The *Edinburgh Review* thus comments upon the lives of William Allen and Elizabeth J. Fry:

"* * * * William Allen and Mrs. Fry are great examples—we have seen them walking in the paths of usefulness and philanthropy with the simplicity and independence of private persons, but surrounded by a brightness as visible and distinct as ever followed the march of Cæsar with an army or a senate at his heels. Such persons are our natural leaders on all great questions; their names become identified with the cause, and right they should be. But the cause never would have triumphed unless it had enlisted numbers—men in every degree fitted for the several offices assigned to them, and contented to take their place obscurely in the ranks. And in this way Quakerism has supplied many humble but scarcely less useful helpers—pioneers of still future victories—diffusers of that charitable, yet persevering spirit, by which prejudice and bigotry are certain to be overcome in the end; *witness* Hannah Kilham, a Quaker matron, venturing among the savage tribes of the coast of Africa, to learn on the spot by what means civilization can be best introduced among them, and the traffic in flesh and blood most effectually stopped. *Witness* her relation, Ann Kilham, from mere zeal in the cause of education, posting off to take charge of a model school at St. Petersburgh. *Witness* Daniel Wheeler wandering forth among the islands of the Pacific Ocean on a voyage of missionary inspection. *Witness* Joseph John Gurney silencing the clamours against negro emancipation, by investigating its results on a personal visit to the West Indies. *Witness* the Aborigines' Committee, who have undertaken the thankless office of shaming their fellow-countrymen into some consideration for these evils, which the wantonness or rapacity of British settlers has brought down upon an unhappy and unfriended portion of the human race. Finally, *witness* the late exertion of the Quakers on behalf of famine-stricken Ireland. Thank God, all our divisions, with their bitterness and their folly, disappeared for a season, under our consternation and our compassion, upon the occasion of this terrible calamity—the most fearful visitation of modern times. But taking into consideration their numbers and their means, no class of contributors can compare with the Quakers for the munificence, judiciousness and earnestness of their

bounty. Money has been a small part of what they have given, but that has been much.

"Leading men among them traversed the country from place to place, urging the bewildered sufferers to exertion; personally directing the efforts for relief; instructing committees upon practical subjects, and carrying succour to wild or mountainous regions, into which traders in provisions had not penetrated, or from which they had kept aloof. Shrewd, sensible reports, from clear-headed practical men, spread far and wide plain details of the actual condition of the famishing country. One of the best books upon the evils of Ireland and their remedy, is Jonathan Pim's, one of the secretaries of the 'Dublin Friends' Relief Association.' It was their appeals which first aroused our brethren in America; and by so doing, led the way to those magnificent contributions which constitute the most honourable exhibition of national sympathy on record. We cannot resist adding, that up to the present moment, the citizens of the United States are still continuing their noble offices of kindness to our starving and infected emigrants, who still continue flying in unusual numbers and unusual misery to their hospitable shores. It is now some weeks since the Commission at New York had lost seven doctors, thirteen overseers, and two of the commissioners themselves, by the contagion, besides the president, the most efficient man of all. The American subscriptions were placed at the disposal of the Society of Friends, and they have proved themselves worthy of the trust. By an uncostly system of management, the funds in their hands, both money and food, have been made productive of the greatest possible amount of relief; at the same time, the apportionment has been prompt and unsectarian.

"It is from such facts as these which we have commented upon, that we ought to estimate the character of modern Quakerism. They are singular, through Christendom, for the characteristic merit of frankly acting upon the principles they profess, and for having chosen for their great principle—Going about doing good."

N. B. This principle is not peculiar to "modern Quakerism," it is ancient as Quakerism itself.

DISCOVERY OF THE GREAT LAWS OF MOTION AND GRAVITATION.

(Concluded from page 23.)

The mechanical investigations of Galileo, conducted with clearness and precision, soon led to the most important discoveries. He detected the law of falling bodies, and showed that the spaces described were proportional to the squares of the times; that is, if a body fell ten feet in one second of time, it would fall four times as far in two seconds, nine times as far in three seconds, and so on for any number of seconds. He studied with success the subject of the composition of forces, and demonstrated this remarkable proposition, which lies at the very foundation of all modern mechanical philosophy. It may be thus stated. If a body receive an impulse, which singly would cause it to move thirty feet in a second, on the line of the direction of the impulse, and at the same instant another impulse be communicated in a direction perpendicular to the first, and which, if acting alone, would cause the body to move on the line of direction of the second impulse forty feet in one second, under the joint action of these two impulses the body will move in a direction easily determined from those of the impulsive forces, and will fly with a velocity of fifty feet in the first second of time.

Such is the universal prevalence of this beautiful proposition, that no falling, flying, or moving body, whether it be the rifle ball, the cannon shot, or the circling planet, is free from its imperious sway. Strike the knowledge of this great truth from existence, and the magnificent structure which modern science has reared, falls in ruins at a single blow. It is found in the simple but invariable laws of motion, and while these endure, this elegant discovery of the Florentine philosopher will remain as a monument to his sagacity and penetration.

Possessed of such rare qualities for philosophic research, so free from prejudice, and withal, so candid, we cannot but inquire with interest, how the mind of Galileo stood affected towards the new astronomical doctrines of Copernicus. He had early adopted and taught the Ptolemaic system, and his conversion is so remarkable, and is so characteristic of the man, it cannot be omitted. A disciple of Copernicus visited the city of Galileo's residence, and delivered several public lectures to crowded audiences, on the new doctrines. Galileo regarding the whole subject as a species of solemn folly, would not attend. Subsequently, however, in conversing with one who had adopted these new doctrines; the Copernican sustained his views with such a show of reason that Galileo now regretted that he had heedlessly lost the opportunity of attending the lectures. To make amends, he sought every opportunity to converse with the Copernicans, and remarking that they, like himself, had all once been Ptolemaists, and that from the doctrines of Copernicus no one had ever subsequently become a follower of the old philosophy, he resolved to examine the subject with the most serious attention. The result may be readily anticipated; the conversion was sudden and thorough, the old astronomy was abandoned, and the new convert became the great champion by whose ardour, and unconquerable zeal, the strongholds of antiquated systems were to be destroyed, and a new and truthful one founded.

Thus far the career of Galileo in science had been successful and brilliant. He was rapidly rising in reputation and influence, when a fortunate accident revealed to the world, the applica-

tion of a principle in optics fraught with consequences, which it is impossible to estimate. Galileo was informed that Jansen, of Holland, had contrived an instrument possessing the extraordinary property of causing distant objects, viewed through it, to appear as distinctly as when brought near to the eye. The extensive knowledge which Galileo possessed of optics, immediately gave him the command of the important principle on which the new instrument had been constructed. He saw at once the high value of such an instrument in his astronomical researches, and with his own hands commenced its construction.

After incredible pains, he finally succeeded in constructing a telescope, by whose aid the power of the eye was increased thirty fold. It is impossible to conceive the intense interest with which the philosopher directed for the first time his wonderful tube to the inspection of the heavens. When we reflect that with the aid of this magical instrument the observer was about to sweep out through space, and to approach the moon, and planets, and stars, to within a distance only one-thirtieth of their actual distance; that their size was to increase thirty fold, and their distinctness in the same ratio, it is not surprising that these wonders should have excited the most extravagant enthusiasm.—Galileo commenced by an examination of the moon. Here he beheld, to his inexpressible delight, the varieties of her surface clearly defined, her deep cavities, her lofty mountains, her extensive plains, were distinctly revealed to his astonished vision. Having satisfied himself of the reality of these inequalities of the moon's surface, by watching the decreasing shadows of the mountains, as the sun rose higher and higher on the moon, he turned his telescope to an examination of the planets. These objects, which the human eye had never before beheld other than brilliant stars, now appeared round and clear and sharp, like the sun and moon to unaided vision. On the 8th January, 1610, the telescope was for the first time directed to the examination of the planet Jupiter. Its disk was clearly visible, of a pure and silver white, crossed near the centre by a series of dark streaks or belts. Near the planet, Galileo remarked three bright stars which were invisible to the naked eye. He carelessly noted their position with reference to the planet, for he believed them to be fixed stars, and of no special interest, except to point out the change in Jupiter's place. On the following night, "induced," as he says, "by he knew not what cause," he again directed his attention to the same planet. The three bright stars of the preceding evening were still within the field of his telescope, but their positions with reference to each other were entirely changed, and such was the change, that the orbitual motion of Jupiter could in no way account for it. Astonished and perplexed, the eager astronomer awaits the coming of the following night to resolve this mysterious exhibition. Clouds disappoint his hopes, and he is obliged to curb his impatience.—The fourth night was fair, the examination was resumed, and again the bright attendants of Jupiter had changed—his suspicions were confirmed—he no longer hesitated, and pronounced these bright stars to be moons revolving around the great planet as their centre of motion. A few nights perfected the discovery: the fourth satellite was detected, and this astounding discovery was announced to the world.

No revelation could have been more important or more opportune than that of the satellites of Jupiter. The advocates of the Copernican theory hailed it with intense delight; while the sturdy followers of Ptolemy stoutly maintained the utter absurdity of such pretended discovery. The delighted Copernicans saw in Jupiter as a central orb and in the orderly revolution of his satellites, a miniature of the sun and his planets, hung up in the heavens, and there placed to demonstrate to all coming generations, the truth of the new doctrines.

Another discovery soon followed, which it is said the sagacity of Copernicus foresaw would sooner or later be revealed to human vision. It had been urged by the Ptolemaists, that in case Venus revolved about the sun, as was asserted by Copernicus, and reflected to us the light of that luminary, then must she imitate exactly the phases of the moon; when on the side opposite to the sun, turning towards us her illuminated hemisphere she ought to appear round like the moon, while the crescent shape should appear on reaching the point in her revolution which placed her between the sun and the eye of the observer. As these changes were invisible to the naked eye, the objection was urged with a force which no argument could meet. Indeed it was unanswerable, and in case the telescope should fail to reveal these changes in Venus, the fate of the Copernican theory was forever sealed.

The position of Venus in her orbit was computed—the crescent phase due to that position determined—the telescope applied, and the eye was greeted with an exquisite miniature of the new moon. There was the planet, and there was the crescent shape long predicted by Copernicus, received by him and his followers as a matter of faith, now become a matter of sight. The doctrines of Copernicus thus received not only confirmation, but so far as Venus was concerned, a proof so positive that no skepticism could resist.—*Plan. and Stel. Worlds.*

FORCE OF CONSCIENCE.

A drunkard's daughter came home from school crying, one day, and the father asked her what she was crying for. She said she did not like to tell him. "Oh, yes, tell me; I must know what ails you. Are you sick?" "No, father; but the girls call me a drunkard's

daughter, and laugh at me, and I can't help crying." It was too much for the father; he went with his child to the next temperance meeting, signed the pledge, and got drunk no more."—*Sunday School Teachers' Magazine.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TENTH MONTH, 4, 1851.

We have introduced, into the present number, a portion of an interesting article on the subject of female education. Although the volume from which this extract is made, has had a very considerable circulation, and may probably be in the hands of many of our readers, yet, as nearly thirty years have passed since its first publication, during which time a new generation has arisen, it is presumed that, to many of our distant subscribers, this essay will be new. And the importance of the subject, and the many judicious observations, with which the essay abounds, must recommend it to the favour of the Christian reader; and more particularly to such as occupy the station of parents.

The work in question is the production of our late worthy and valuable friend, Abigail Mott, whose removal from works to rewards was announced in a recent number of the Review.

From the remarks contained in the introduction, it appears that the work was composed partly of selections from writings which she was reading, when sentiments occurred congenial to her own, and partly of reflections which arose in her own mind. It is probable that some other selections from the labours of this estimable Friend may appear in our future numbers.

Died,—At his residence in Salem, Massachusetts, on the 7th of Eighth month last, Abijah Chase; an esteemed Elder in Salem Monthly Meeting.

This dear Friend, though subject to many bodily infirmities, tending to mental depression and discouragement, was enabled, through Divine grace, to keep the faith. Strongly, and from deep conviction, attached to the doctrines and testimonies of our Religious Society, he was concerned with singleness of heart, and in much simplicity, to walk consistently therewith. Of a sound judgment, though of a remarkably gentle and childlike spirit, his counsel was highly prized by his friends, and, as he advanced in years, he was increasingly adorned with that meekness and quietness which are declared to be, in the sight of God, of great price. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

——, On the 10th of Eighth month last, of pulmonary consumption, Hannah, wife of Edward K. Hobson, in the 29th year of her age; a member of Pleasant Plain Monthly Meeting, Iowa.

——, At his residence, Clarksville, Clinton county, Ohio, on the 27th of Eighth month last, John Mabie, an Elder of Springfield Monthly Meeting, in the 77th year of his age. During his short illness he was impressed with a belief that his final change was at hand. He was eminently clothed with the spirit of prayer, and his aspirations were fervent to the Father of Mercies, not only for himself, but for the Church generally, and many of its members; thus rendering his deathbed a scene of deep instruction.

Died, On the 11th of Second month last, Sarah Ann, wife of Joel W. Hodson, in the 27th year of her age.

——, On the 12th of Second month last, Jesse Hockett, in the 46th year of his age.

——, on the 25th of Second month last, Mary, widow of Jesse Hodson, deceased, in the 78th year of her age.

The three Friends last named all died of erysipelas, and were members of Mill Creek Monthly Meeting, Indiana.

——, At his residence, near Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J., on the 29th of Eighth month last, Henry Warrington, a valued Elder of Chester Monthly Meeting, in the 74th year of his age.

WESTTOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to Superintend the Boarding School at Westtown, will meet, *in Philadelphia*, on Sixth day evening, the 10th of Tenth month, at 7 o'clock, and the Committee on Instruction at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

The Visiting Committee attend the Semi-Annual Examination of the School, commencing on Third day, the 7th of Tenth month, and closing on Fifth day of the same week.

Thomas Kimber, Clerk.

Philada., 9th mo. 27th, 1851.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Winter Term will commence on Fourth day the 15th of the Tenth month.

Applications for admission may be made to

Charles Yarnall, *Secretary of the Board, No.* 39 *High St., Philada.*

9th mo. 1851.

NEW TESTAMENT PRINTING.

Go with me to the neighborhood of the city of Harlaem, in Holland; and mark that solitary man walking thoughtfully through a grove of beech trees; he snatches up a piece of bark, he thinks and whittles, and whittles and thinks; he cuts and carves, and whittles and thinks; until, behold he is shaping letters—a, b, c; by-and-by he goes home, and there cuts out letters enough to make a sentence; in order to hold them together, he runs a string through them, and dipping them into a glutinous sort of ink, stamps them upon paper. The letters are taken up, and lo! two lines in a minute, as it were, show themselves to view.

"Oh!" cry the children, puzzled and pleased to see what quick writing it was. "Oh!" cry the elders, "it is surely curious." They gather around with pleasing surprise, as again and again he repeats the experiment.

"Why, this man is only trying to print," I dare say the children now-a-days will exclaim; "and pretty bungling work he must make of it; wooden letters, with a string run through them!" Ah, yes, you are right; but this, children, is the *first idea, the earliest attempt* in printing. It was in 1435, or thereabouts, and the man's name was Laurentius.

The First Book Printed.

About six or seven years afterwards, let us pass into an obscure workshop in the German city of Mentz, and there we shall find Guttenberg manufacturing metal types instead of clumsy wooden letters. He is hard at work, trying to perfect the idea conceived by Laurentius. Nobody knows what a mighty instrument for the world's civilization is lying in a rude and half formed state within the low walls of that little workshop. The Pope does not dream that from it will issue a power which he can never master, or awe, or imprison, or burn. It is little and almost helpless now, but it will increase and throw its long arms all over the earth, penetrating palaces and prisons, huts and halls, with resistless energy. As if to foreshadow the blessings which the noble art of printing was to confer upon the world, what do you think was the *first* book that issued from the press? It was a *Bible*, a French Bible. Seven or eight years were occupied in completing the work, and it was the wonder of all Paris. Oh, yes; printing seemed to give wings to the Bible, and nobody could stop its flight.

The First English Testament.

But I am now going to tell you something about the first Testament printed in the English language: so let me introduce you to a poor priest named William Tyndale; born in the woody retreats of Gloucestershire, England, some hundred years after Wickliffe. His broad forehead and quick, penetrating eye, denote more than ordinary mind; great thoughts and noble purposes, lie half hid behind his earnest expression; while in his talk, so different from his fellow-priests, there is something which tells you that his soul has been enlightened and invigorated by the Word of God, and the errors and vices of Popery fill him at times with a just and honest indignation.

"We are better without God's law than the Pope's," said one of his brother priests. "I defy the Pope and all his laws," exclaimed William Tyndale. "If God spares my life, before many years I will cause the boy who driveth the plough, to know more of the Scriptures than you do."

Here was a threat! and what did it mean? When he looked around, and saw how true piety had been corrupted by the laws and decrees of Rome, and beheld his countrymen perishing for that Bible knowledge which with faith could make them wise unto eternal life, he determined to set about translating the Bible into English, and if possible give it in a printed form to the people. To further this noble undertaking, he left the house of Sir John Walsh, in whose family he had several years been tutor, and journeyed up to London. Of the great learning of the Bishop of London he had often heard; and he thought within himself, "If I could but come to this man's service, I should be happy." But when he arrived at the city, and marked the course of the world, and saw the pomp of the prelates, and heard the "praters"—for good William Tyndale did not think they deserved the name of preachers—and received the Lord Bishop's answer to his application, that his house was full, poor Tyndale turned aside, saying, "Room enough, room enough there is in my lord's house for belly cheer, but none to translate the New Testament."

While at London, the good priest was very poor, and might have suffered still greater ills, but for the kindness of a wealthy alderman named Monmouth, who, having heard him preach, was greatly delighted with the godly simplicity of his doctrine, and invited him home. Tyndale found the alderman had not only a friendly but a pious heart. He was warmly interested in the progress of the Reformation carried on by Luther in Germany, and longed to behold the light of the gospel of Christ spreading in England. What a precious and sympathizing friend for Tyndale! Here he stayed for nearly a year, "living," as the good alderman says, "like a good priest, studying most part of the day and night at his book, and would eat but sodden meat, nor drink but small beer; and I never saw him wear linen about him in the space he was with me."

Whether Tyndale was molested in his pious labours, or his presence was likely to bring reproach upon his generous friend, we cannot tell; but he mournfully says, "Not only is there no place in my Lord of London's palace to translate the New Testament, but there is no place to do it in all England, as experience doth now openly show." And accordingly, in the year 1524, we find him bidding adieu to his native land, and setting sail over the north sea for the city of Hamburg. Here we find him in humble lodgings, busy with his pen and Bible, supplied with the means of living by the pious alderman and other Christian friends. Cheeer up, Tyndale, you have now leisure and means enough for your labour of love.

We next find him at Frankfort, the translation completed and in the hands of the printers. How bravely has the work gone on! Tyndale must be thankful for God's blessing thus far. In this state of things, a Popish deacon got scent of what was doing. He heard that two learned Englishmen were lurking about the city, and a boast was made by one of the printers, that whether the King and Cardinal of England would or not, all England would in a short time become Protestant. The deacon determined to

pry into this matter, and see what it all meant. He made friends with the printers. Having invited them to his house, he gave them plenty of wine, when they let the secret out, how 3,000 copies of the New Testament in English were in the press, paid for by English merchants, who meant to carry it over, and circulate it all over the country, before the King and Cardinals should find it out. Henry VIII. was King of England at this period, and it was while he was friendly to the Pope. Afterwards, you remember, he turned against him, and England joined the Reformation.

At this news the deacon was in high temper. By the help of a powerful Popish knight, the printing office was surrounded and the press seized, but happily not before Tyndale, warned of the danger, ran to the rescue of his half-printed sheets, packed them away in a boat, and was sailing up the Rhine to the city of Worms. The deacon and the knight completely missed their prey, and glad enough are we. At Worms, where the cause of Luther was triumphant, the people having asserted their right to read and study the Bible, Tyndale again put his work into the press. Without meeting any further hindrance, it at last came forth, the first New Testament printed in the English language.

How was it to be carried to England? Some Christian merchants volunteered their services. Bales of this precious volume were brought to London, Oxford and Norwich, whence they went forth into a hundred paths, distilling their priceless blessings upon the hearts and around the hearths of many an English home. As if by magic, the gospels were found all over the land. Where did they come from? What did it mean? The Bishops were enraged and astonished. The Bishop of London instantly issued a proclamation against the Tyndale New Testament, forbidding its being read; and diligent search was made for them. A subscription was set on foot for the express purpose of buying them up to be burned. As fast, however, as they were destroyed, others came to supply their places. English vessels shipping wheat from the Continent to supply a scarcity at London, shipped also large stores of the bread of life; there was no stopping it. At last an agent was despatched to Antwerp to buy up every English Bible that could be found; and on the 4th of May, 1530, in a public square in London, a large fire was kindled in the presence of a great crowd of spectators, when Testament after Testament was thrown into the flames by order of the Cardinal, and the people were solemnly warned against reading the Book. Think of that.

In spite, however, of proclamation and flames, and buying up of editions, the blessed book had free course and was glorified; sometimes it came in the wares of Jewish merchants; in the pedler's packs; in packages done up in wax; sometimes in one way and sometimes in another; for as it is sometimes said, "where there is a will, there is a way." Many an Englishman willed to have a Bible, and every danger was braved to supply the demand. Ah, yes, the Bible had wings now, and nothing could stop its flight. While his New Testaments were proscribed and burned in his native country, Tyndale himself was hard at work on the Old Testament.

Finding how vain were all attempts to stop its circulation, the next plan was to secure their author. Spies were sent over to decoy him to England. Though willing to suffer anything for his heavenly Master, he would not unnecessarily throw himself into the lion's jaws. While quietly pursuing his labours beneath the hospitable roof of an English friend named Poyntz, at the city of Antwerp, a wolf in sheep's clothing came to the house. He pretended great interest in the doctrines of the Bible Christians, and was accordingly welcomed to their society. But Phillips, for that was his name, came to watch Tyndale, and, if possible, to seize him. One day, when Poyntz went some miles distant on business, a snare was laid for the noble Reformer. He was arrested, carried off to a castle eight miles from Antwerp, and there put into close confinement. Once in the power of his enemies, nothing could save him from their hatred. In September, 1536, he was led forth to die. While his body was burning, his last words were, "Lord, open the eyes of the King of England." Thus perished this noble man, and one of England's best Reformers. As some one has said of him, "In putting the New Testament into the hands of Englishmen, he gave them the charter of salvation, the book which pointed the way to eternal life; while his own history affords a beautiful example of its purifying and saving power under the blessing of the Holy Spirit."—*Am. Messenger.*

PROGRESS OF MODERN CHEMISTRY.

In its application to the arts of life, indeed, almost as easily as in any other way, the progress of chemistry can be palpably made manifest to the most ordinary understanding. If the older work of Aiken on the Chemical Arts be compared with the later dictionary of Dr. Ure, or the treatise of Dumas, and these again with the still later German publications, it will be seen not only that all the separate arts known to the older author (Aiken) have been greatly improved—old difficulties, delays, and expenses removed by the discovery of new methods—but that numerous new arts are described, which in the interval have sprung into existence and assumed a more or less important place among the sources of national or local wealth. And further, by a comparison of the newest work on Chemical Technology with the one immediately preceding it, the rate of progress at the present moment will be found to be more rapid than at any previous period in chemical history.

Or a person less conversant with books, but who takes some interest in the matter, may arrive at the same result in another way. If, bearing clearly in his mind what he had seen during a painstaking visit to the workshops of London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, or Glasgow, some thirty years ago, he should now again revisit these centres of industry, and attempt to compare their present with their past processes and products, the change would appear absolutely wonderful. The new, more speedy, and simpler modes of arriving at the same results—the numerous subdivisions of labour, elevating what were probably regarded as mere processes of detail into separate manufactures and branches of business—the multitude of new and totally distinct arts and workshops—the new intellectual resources which even common men seem now to have at easy command—and the new uses to which the waste material of former years are now applied—these will astonish him almost as much as our machine shops, in which the fingers of the dexterous workman appear to persuade rather than compel the inert material to do his bidding, until the dead metal seems fashioned to do something little less than think.

To watch from year to year the details of improvements like those which our visitor would recognise, is one of the most interesting occupations of the scientific observer. Difficulties bring out resources. Even apparently insurmountable crises in a manufacture only stimulate the energies of the conquering intellect. An important branch of industry appears about to succumb—to shift its locality at least, and take up a more favoured home in another country—when chemistry suggests that its work should be done after a new fashion. The suggestion is adopted, and the greater perfection and economy which attend the change, give the old locality a fresh start, and secure to the failing manufacture fresh triumphs over dreaded rivals.

A change in fiscal regulations, the competition of slave labour and other causes, have threatened to root out the growth of sugar from our West India colonies. But a chemical experiment, made in Brussels by Melsens, suggested to him improvements in the treatment of cane-juice, which promise to give to capital and skilled labour in this branch of industry, the same victory over mere manual toil, which in all other arts they have gradually been acquiring. Again, the progress of the art of spinning had not only enabled the cotton machinery to produce threads of a fineness which Indian beauties never dreamed of, but the costliest linen fabrics of Holland and Flanders were already surpassed by the produce of our native looms. The machinery of the flax mills, however, had exhausted its skill upon the stubborn material, which refused to stretch to a more subtle fibre, or produce a finer yarn. But chemistry examined the substance by which the fibres are naturally held together; and forthwith spinning by the aid of steam heat, compelled the glutinous matter to relax its hold, and the delicate fibres to slip along each other into threads of previously unattainable tenuity. The steeping of flax, too, was a tedious process, pregnant with nauseous exhalations and with frequent disease. For ages particular streams were famed for their efficacy in steeping, and particular localities enjoyed centuries of reputation for their unspun flax. The fineness of the fibre depended on the plant being neither full grown nor rank; and it was held impossible to grow to a profit both seed and stem at once. But a new mode of steeping has been devised by Schenk, owing to a chemical discovery. This invention has shortened the process to a few hours; has placed all localities on an equal level, by making all tolerably pure waters equally available; has abolished the yearly nuisance and frequent disease; has extracted the finest fibre from the rankest and ripest plant; and has thus placed within the reach of the farmer and of the country the double profit of a full crop of ripe seed, along with a heavy harvest of luxuriant stems. Even upon this improvement further improvements are already spoken of, and a rival patentee is threatening to supersede, by the employment of steam, the hot water employed in the process of Schenk. Further, a cloud was approaching the factories of Lancashire. Cotton, the growth of a rival country, it is feared, might become scarce and rise in price—consequences which would seriously embarrass our staple manufacture. Another chemical process here steps in, tears still further in pieces the single hollow fibre of the flax, and produces a material which resembles cotton in appearance, can be spun with the same machinery, and according to the discoverer, M. Claussen, may in all probability be brought into the market at a price low enough to compete successfully with natural cotton. Thus a new material is likely to be supplied to our home manufactures, and at the same time a boundless field opened, and a new stimulus given to our home agriculture—a new bond, in fact, created between the already inseparable interests of our town and country communities. M. Claussen already speaks of larger orders than can be supplied.

As in this way the science of chemistry has lent itself to the advancement of one art, so it has done with a thousand others.

The paper on which we write—the child of waste flax and cotton fabrics, tells us daily of its obligations to chemical research. The discovery of chlorine gave a method of removing all colour from tissues which had been dyed with vegetable or animal colours. It thus widened the sources of the supply of his raw material to the manufacturer, and kept down the price of paper to the

consumer, while the demands of the press and the post office increased. Then, after numerous adjustments had perfected this application, it was found difficult, under certain circumstances, to prepare a pulp so free from excess of chlorine as to prevent, in the lapse of time, the bleaching of the ink upon the paper which was made from it. But this difficulty also has been overcome; and the prescribed use of an *anti-chlor*, as the makers call it, employed according to their prescription, removes the entire residue of the bleaching substance, and secures to well-prepared ink an indelible permanence. Still the bleached material is often deficient in whiteness, to disguise which the manufacturer copies the expedient of the laundress; or a decided blue tint, as in the paper before us, is wished for, and the requisite colouring matter must be added to the pulp.

(To be continued.)

A BIBLE MAXIM OF HEART AND LIFE.

Few things give a more distinctive character to the Bible, than the pithy and pointed sayings with which it abounds. It has so many maxims which are so easily treasured up in the memory, that it is wonderful we are not all made wiser and better by it than we are.

Take, for example, the declaration—"*Out of the heart are the issues of life.*" It was a proverb in Israel, and it is a proverb in Christendom. It is a great moral axiom, handed down to us as the teaching of unerring and infinite wisdom.

It is, in the first place, a very *simple* and *intelligible* maxim. It has no complexness, no mystery, no transcendentalism. There is strong reason in it, a deep philosophy; but a philosophy which every man can understand, it is the reason of common sense. It is not easy to misunderstand the declaration, that just as the heart is, so the life will be. If his conscience is enlightened, where his heart is right, his conduct will be right; and where his conduct is not right, it is because his heart is wrong. Men act from inward impulses; what they do, so far as they themselves are concerned, depends on what they think and feel. Is a man true, honest, pure, and kind; the sources of this deportment are to be found within. If he is a truly good man, his own heart has more influence over his conduct than all other considerations. And the same is true of bad men. All that is necessary, in order to influence them, is to address their hearts; no other motives need be added than those which fall in with the state of their own views and feelings. We have but to multiply and strengthen these motives in order to control their conduct.

This maxim is as *important* as it is simple and intelligible. Men are naturally sinful and wicked; nor is there any work more difficult than to effect a change in their character, and mak them holy and virtuous. When we read, tha "out of the heart are the issues of life," we se the only way in which this work can be accom plished. The Bible every where proposes t *change the heart* as the only effectual way o governing the life. It teaches that all true re ligion, and sound, thoroughgoing morality begi here. And this is a most important principle t learn, and carry out into practice. Men who ar under the dominion of a vicious mind, or viciou habit, need something more than to be told tha it is their duty to renounce them; they nee more than a sense of their sins, and obligations and danger; more than the most affectionat and wise counsels; and more than the most per suasive inducements to change their course o conduct. There is an evil bias of mind tha must be attacked, a strength of evil inclination deeply seated within, that must be reached an overcome; else will he never be an altered man or radically reformed. Under influences whic fail to reach his heart, his single character ma become modified; it may put on new forms, an take another direction; but it has lost none o its power, nor has it ceased to be the perpetua and prolific source of outward wickedness. No until the tree is good, will its fruit be good Men will not make themselves radically better simply by combatting one after another thos inclinations which solicit them to sin; their ini quity must be attacked in its root and source and its deep foundations aimed at. If humar power is unequal to the work, a divine powe must be sought for, and come down upon th soul, else will the hydra serpent never be de stroyed. In vain do we lop off his hideous mem bers, unless a death-blow be aimed at his heart The man who is convinced of his own impotenc is alarmed, and peradventure driven to despon dency, because he feels unable, I will not say t accomplish, but to undertake a work so much above his own resolution and strength, as t conquer his own corruptions. Nor could he eve find relief from his despondency, but by draw ing near to God, listening to his instructions seeking his assistance, submitting to his rule and confiding in the gospel of his Son.

Men who judge after the outward appearanc are satisfied with what is external; God looketh on the heart. The stream cannot rise higher than its fountain. If the love of God do not take the place of absorbing wickedness; if humility come not in the place of pride; if the relish for spiritual things do not gradually and progressively eradicate strong attachment to the world; there is no true religion in such a mind, because there is no religion in which the heart participates. He who requires the heart, thinks nothing of the fairest exterior without it. There may be a fair outward appearance, where there is no right inward spring of action. Alas, how few actions have any good things in them! How

many persons never did a right action in their lives! They that are in the flesh cannot please God. They do *good*, and so does a shower of rain; but there is nothing that is *right*, that is morally good, where the heart is not right in the sight of God.

This maxim is also a *universal one*. God has not one law for one class of men, and another for another class. The great truth, that he regards not merely the outward conduct, but takes notice of the inward spirit, is applicable to one man as well as another. No matter who the man is, nor what class of men, nor where they rest or rove; the motive, the spirit, the end they have in view in their conduct is decisive of its character and theirs. All men, in all ages of the world, in all circumstances and employments, are under this great law, that "out of the heart are the issues of life." The prince and the subject, the minister of religion and the man of business, the master and the servant, the rich and the poor, the ploughman in his field and the mariner on the high seas, have an equal concern in understanding, and applying it. It makes a direct and personal appeal to every individual: while at the same time it is susceptible of so many and various applications, that it addresses itself with equal force to the race. It furnishes the most weighty aud instructive lessons to those who are in prosperity and adversity, to those who are in childhood, in youth, in middle life, and in old age. Once let it be felt and acted upon, and it would detect all hypocrisy and self-delusion; it would turn all self-righteousness and self-dependence into self-abasement and self-despair; it would reform false religion; it would sanctify all ages, and all the relations of human life. If we would reform and regenerate solitary or social man, we must begin with the heart. If we would have good rulers, good magistrates, good merchants, good artizans and labourers, good parents, and good children, good ship masters, and good seamen, we must aim at making them conscientious men, good men, men who love and respect the authority of God, and who are good from principle, and not merely from policy, or in profession and form. In vain do we inquire and search after the secret of individual and public morals, so long as we overlook the heart.

There is one more remark in regard to this great maxim: I refer to *the beauty, the adornment it imparts to the character*, where its power is felt. Men whose moral characters are formed without any regard to the state of their hearts, possess so many obvious inequalities, that they never can be made models of true excellence. They may in the eye of man, exhibit some moral virtues in strong and bold relief; but they have no such assemblage of virtues as puts honour on the Christian name. There is no equilibrium, no proper balance preserved in their minds, and one virtue is not duly tempered with another. Men are now and ever have been prone to look upon one virtue as more important than another, and to make all true excellence and all real religion consist in some one expression of it. Many a man satisfies himself that if he is honest and industrious, it is no matter if he is occasionally impure; or if he is temperate, he may be indulged in occasional deviations from truth and honesty; or if he is spiritual in his affections and desires, it is of no consequence if he is negligent in the duties he owes to his family and the world. Now when the heart is right, and the mind imbued with Christian principle, these inequalities will gradually be subdued and wear away. Such a man will shine more and more in all the beauties of holiness. A right heart will be a ready prompter to all the moral virtues, and every outward duty. He will present the beautiful spectacle of a religious life, formed upon the principles of God's truth, developed upon the largest scale, and at the same time a life of minute attention to all the little details of obedience. They are not merely great sins that he will abstain from, but little sins; and though he will be the first to discover and confess that in many things he offends, and in all comes short, yet will he aim at combining the smaller and less noticed virtues with those that are more commanding, thus adorning the doctrine of God his Saviour, and carrying conviction to the consciences of a world that lieth in wickedness, of the reality of his religion. Never does he so truly enforce the claims of evangelical holiness, show the worth of his immortality and of his immortal hopes, and indicate that he is destined in a little while to reign with Christ, and enjoy the eternal felicity of his holy kingdom, as when he thus acts out the Christian character.

This is the religion which the Bible would have us seek after and cultivate. The gospel of the Son of God would fain restore the fellowship between God and man which sin has destroyed. By his Spirit, the God of love would fain transform our character into a growing conformity with his own, and thus make us meet for his presence. This earth on which we dwell, and these seas of time on which we are tossed, are the place of labour and sorrow; they have been smitten by the curse of man's apostacy. There is another and better world than this. Sometimes we think of it; sometimes we pant after it; but the question does not often enough recur to our minds—"Am I prepared for it?"

"Out of the heart are the issues of life." Here this great question is answered. A heart that is *right with God*, controlling the life, pervading its duties and trials, its hopes and its fears, is the great element of personal fitness for heaven.—BLACKWOOD. *Presb. Mag.*

If we desire to avoid criminal actions, we ought carefully to suppress the passions which lead to them.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The Products of the Industry of the Aborigines of the West Coast of Africa.

In the south side of the western nave, the second division from the transept is devoted to productions from western Africa and the Cape. The latter are but scanty, and principally the work of settlers; the former, however, are in greater number and variety, and possess the peculiar interest of being entirely the work of the aborigines, and are therefore the results of a phase of human intelligence which has long engaged, and at the present time especially occupies the attention of many in this country. In order to carry out "the noblest study of mankind," an examination of their arts and manufactures is most useful, affording, as it does, the clearest exponent of their state of civilization and mental development. The objects we now have to consider are the work of races which, we are assured, are of the utmost depravity and barbarism; so devoid of intelligence and activity, that it is only by the vigorous application of the cart-whip, that a certain amount of mechanical drudgery can be extracted from them, a little, and but little, superior to what other domestic animals are able to perform—in short, the ox, the ass, the horse, and the slave are usually classed in the same category, and subjected to somewhat similar treatment; there is, however, one important difference; that no law is required to prevent the former animals from learning to read—a precaution which is found necessary with regard to the last.

We find, however, that in their native state, these beings, who are too often regarded as mere *animals*, are possessed of many of the useful arts, and differ from us rather in the *degree* than in the *kind* of skill they exhibit. And it is therefore thought that a short notice of some of these works may not be uninteresting to the reader.

The first object among the products of their industry that engages our attention is a loom, rude indeed in its construction, but capable, nevertheless, of producing a very good kind of cotton and other cloth. One striking peculiarity which this manufacture exhibits, is the width of the fabric, which is not more than four inches, many of which have therefore to be sewn together to form a robe. There is a great variety of colour and pattern, and in many a considerable degree of taste is displayed. That on the loom which is from Dahomey, is composed of broad and narrow stripes of blue on a white ground. Another description of cloth from the same country is a blue, red, and white tartan made at Abomey the capital, a town visited by the late John Duncan. From the same place, and exhibited by the King, are some rich and handsome cushions of embroidery of variously coloured silk on red velvet, the latter probably European, but the design and execution of the ornament entirely native, and of excellent character and taste. From Ashantee, is some silk cloth, the material procured by unravelling European goods; the pattern is good, and the arrangement of the colour harmonious and pleasing. Then there is some mixed grass and cotton cloth, from the neighbourhood of the river Gambia, and some, very richly and brilliantly died, with an embroidered cap, from the Mandingo country, in the interior on the same river. These Mandingo fabrics are superior to the others in clearness and brilliancy of colour. Egga, on the Niger, seems to be remarkable for its grass manufactures, which consist of bags for holding corn, and conveying goods to the market, and baskets of different shapes and sizes, but all made from grass of different colours, arranged in complicated and beautiful patterns. The skill of these people in dyeing is very remarkable; cotton, silk, grass, and leather are all subjected to the process, and the colours are in general strong and clear. A piece of cloth from the Gambia appears to have been twisted or squeezed together before dipping, so that some parts have absorbed a strong blue colour, the other remaining white in about equal quantities, giving a curious streaky pattern to the whole. Cam-wood is used for red; indigo, of course for blue; and a species of arrow-root for yellow.

Besides these, are numerous specimens of pottery of very fine hard fabric, and good colour, and having a considerable amount of glazing. These, consisting of dishes, bowls, bottles, pipes, and an ornamental lamp-stand, are from the gold coast, Egga and Ashantee. From the gold coast are glass bracelets, the glass procured by melting glass beads; also gold ornaments of very beautiful and delicate workmanship hardly to be surpassed by the filagree-work of Genoa. These are probably the same description of article, that were *supposed* to have excited the cupidity of Robert Erskine, a negro boy at Cape Coast Castle, and to make him confess the theft of which, he was subjected to torture for nine days, successively, and then being proved to be innocent, was discharged crippled for life. The copper bracelets, ornamented calabashes, or vessels of all kinds made from gourds, fans of glass or leather, and musical instruments, are not strikingly different from many objects made by various aboriginal tribes, and are therefore familiar to all; but the highly ornamented copper jugs, and the neat leathern pouches deserve especial attention. In addition to these, are numerous miscellaneous articles, which it would occupy too much space to describe; and besides, this slight notice is not given in order to supersede, but rather to induce, personal examination of this part of the Exhibition.

There is no doubt that the conclusion that will be arrived at, after examining this collection, will be, that the intellects that are capable of attaining this degree of skill, might easily be led

to rise still higher; there is no impassable barrier where it can be said, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther." These objects are not the result of any bee or beaver instinct, but of reflection, education, and imitation, and as such, capable of further development. Ages of slavery and degradation have a debasing effect, but the converse is equally true, that the process may be inverted, and the people rise rapidly in intelligence. Dr. Pritchard has clearly shown, that because an individual or a tribe does not at once exhibit proof of the highest mental vigour, the inference is not therefore just, that there is any inherent inferiority, for two or even three or more generations may be required to reinstate a race in the position that it has lost by a long course of barbarism.

(To be continued.)

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR ON VESSELS.

Efforts are being made in England to introduce Phillips's Fire Annihilator on board vessels in the merchant service. An experiment was made with this apparatus last January, which shows the efficacy of this invention in extinguishing fires on ship board. A vessel was filled with the following materials, in order to test the power of the agent employed:—One dozen sugar hogsheads saturated with sugar; one dozen turpentine barrels saturated with rosin and turpentine; one dozen tar barrels, and twenty sulphur bags, these being filled with shavings and other combustibles. The result of the experiment is thus stated in the London Herald:

"The hold of the vessel being thus filled, the signal was given, and the whole mass of combustibles was set light to from the bottom of the fore part of the hold, and it was allowed to burn with the hatches closed for several minutes. Mr. Phillips then showed that in the absence of the admission of a great body of air, such a burning mass might continue for several hours on board a ship, and yet scarcely be perceived. He then supposed the case of a ship on fire under such circumstances; he called to the supposed crew to clew up their sails, and in order to ascertain the extent of the fire, (a mode usually practised,) he had the hatches opened. The rush of air caused the flames to ascend with immense power, so much so that many of those who were in the fore part of the vessel thought it prudent to make good their retreat by the ladder, which was placed amid-ships. The 'conflagration' was permitted to rage for several minutes; after which, the word being given by Mr. Phillips, his men brought the portable machines forward. Each of these portable machines is of about twenty horse power—that is to say, that from the peculiarity of the invention, the vapour from the nozzle or spout of each was admitted at that ratio. Two of these were brought in succession on the burning mass from the mouth of the hatchway, and in three seconds the vapour had extinguished the great body of the flame, leaving one or two small points where flame was discernible; and in about two minutes the vessel was almost clear of all smoke. The inventor observed that, of course, in such an emergency, the crew of a ship would be employed in extinguishing the smouldering fragments by supplies of water. The marvellously sudden disappearance of the flames elicited loud cheers from the gentlemen on board, and from those on shore, who were within twenty yards of the vessel."

If this apparatus will perform all that is claimed for it, we hope to see it generally introduced not only on shipboard, but wherever it can be employed to advantage in the extinguishment of fire.

TO PREVENT HORSES BEING TEASED BY FLIES.

Take two or three handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a tea kettle, and let it boil a quarter of an hour; when cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor—namely, between and upon the ears, the neck, flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure will derive a benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.

MARY, A PRAYING SERVANT GIRL.

A number of ministers were assembled for the discussion of difficult questions, and among others, it was asked how the command to "pray without ceasing" could be complied with. Various suppositinns were started, and at length one of the number was appointed to write an essay upon it to read at the next monthly meeting; which being overheard by a female servant, she exclaimed, "What! a whole month wanted to tell the meaning of that text! It is one of the easiest and best texts in the Bible." "Well, well, Mary," said an old minister, "what can you say about it? Let us know how you understand it; can you pray all the time?" "O yes, sir." "What! when you have so many things to do? "Why, sir, the more I have to do, the more I can pray." "Indeed; well, Mary, do let us know how it is; for most people think otherwise?" "Well, sir," said the girl, "when I first open my eyes in the morning, I pray, Lord open the eyes of my understanding; and while I am dressing, I pray that I may be clothed with the robe of righteousness; and when I have washed me, I ask for the washing of regeneration; and as I begin work, I pray that

I may have strength equal to my day; when I begin to kindle the fire, I pray that God's work may revive in my soul; and as I sweep out the house, I pray that my heart may be cleansed from all its impurities; and while preparing and partaking of breakfast, I desire to be fed with the hidden manna, and the sincere milk of the word; and as I am busy with the little children, I look up to God as my Father, and pray for the spirit of adoption, that I may be his child—and so on all day; everything I do furnishes me with a thought for prayer." "Enough, enough," cried the old divine, "these things are revealed to babes, and often hid from the wise and prudent." "Go on, Mary," said he, "pray without ceasing; and as for us, my brethren, let us bless the Lord for this exposition, and remember that he has said, 'The meek will he guide in judgment.'"

"Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus." Phil. 4: 6, 7. "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." John 1: 29. "Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must saved." Acts 4: 12.

Selected for Friends' Review.

THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth.—Psalm lxxii. 8.

O, word of truth to cheer
The waiting pilgrim's ear;
A light to trusting faith forever given:
Stretching from sea to sea,
That kingdom yet shall be,
Tinging the clouds of earth with rays from Heaven.

Lo! to each distant shore,
With darkness brooding o'er,
The message of eternal life is borne:
O'er India's idol fanes,
Where darkness ever reigns,
Soon shall be ushered in the glorious morn.

Where sculptured fragments lie
Beneath the glowing sky,
Where dark oblivion spreads a murky pall,
O'ermastering time holds sway,
And slowly to decay
The heathen temples each to ruin fall!]

Tribes of the desert far,
Behold the Morning Star
With beams of ever-living truth shall shine;
And every mountain dell,
The chorus glad shall swell,
And spread the tidings of that peace divine.

For he shall ever reign,
And death and sin and pain
Shall cease: his promise ever sure will be
Hasten, O Lord! the hour,
When all shall own thy power,
And humbly waiting souls may thy salvation see.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

European Intelligence.—The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 28th ult., bringing English papers to the 17th.

England.—The London corn market was steady at prices previously reported. Cotton was firm, but the demand less active. Several heavy failures had taken place. The harvest prospects were highly flattering, both in the yield and in the quality of the grain. The number of visitors to the Great Exhibition on the 16th was 60,000.

The mail from the Cape of Good Hope, to Eighth month 1st, had reached London. The state of affairs at the Cape continued very unsatisfactory. Sir H. Smith had made no movement of consequence.

Accounts have been received at the Admiralty, from the Arctic Ocean, informing that on the 28th of Eighth month, 1850, traces had been found of Sir John Franklin and his company, to the Northward of Port Innis, Wellington Channel, confirming those previously found at Cape Riley. These consisted of fragments of clothing, preserved-meat tins, scraps of paper, &c. Three graves were also found, bearing the names of men who accompanied Sir J. Franklin. The date of the latest death was the 3d of April, 1846. Appearances indicated that the cove between Cape Riley and Beachy Island, facing Lancaster sound, had been the first winter station of the missing vessels.

France.—The department of the Ardeche had been placed, by the President, in a state of seige, in consequence of the disturbances that have lately taken place there. The judicial inquiry respecting the persons concerned in the late Paris conspiracy was still proceeding. Eighty-seven of the number had been acquitted.

Austria.—A panic in the money market had been produced by the publication of the annual financial statement of the Government, which showed a deficit of nearly 70,000,000 of florins for 1851-2. A loan of 85,000,000 of florins is announced for negotiation. London capitalists do not appear disposed to embark in the enterprise.

Mexico.—Late accounts from Texas state, that a revolution has broken out in the Northern Provinces of Mexico. Two thousand men under Guerera had seized the money intended for the payment of the Mexican troops, and were waiting for Canales and Carabaja to join them.

Domestic.—Accounts from Cherryfield, Maine, state that the fire in the timber-lands of that section of the State, continues to spread, destroying every thing in its course. Scarcely a green acre of land is to be found along the sea-board, and the roads, in many directions, for miles together, are almost impassable from smoke and flames. Several houses have been destroyed. The aggregate loss is computed at several millions.

The public papers announce the death of William Willshire, British Consul at Adrianople. This gentleman was, in 1815, while acting as British Consul at Mogadore, on the African coast, an active agent in procuring the release of Captain James Riley, an American citizen, and four of his crew, from slavery among the Arabs. In compliment to his generous proceedings in this case, he was appointed, by President Madison, American Consul at Mogadore. He afterwards obtained the discharge of the rest of Captain Riley's company from slavery among the Arabs of the desert.

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A Testimony of Ulster Quarterly Meeting, (Ireland,) concerning MARY BRAGG, *a Minister, deceased.*

Our dear friend Mary Bragg, was the daughter of Thomas and Anna Furnas, and was born in Liverpool in 1762; she was deprived of maternal care by the death of her mother, about the second year of her age. The information respecting her early years is derived from some memoranda she made in her 74th year, in which she remarks:—"Being without the fostering care of a mother, as I grew up I was more exposed than many at the present day, yet often remember with gratitude my Heavenly Father's dealings with me, and how often my heart was tendered and broken under the ministry of His servants, and also my dear grandfather's watchful care over me, which at that time I thought sometimes too strict, yet have since seen the benefit and propriety of, and felt thankful for." She alludes to many trials and temptations, some of them of a peculiar nature to which she was exposed, and says:—"Had it not been through the kindness of Providence, who preserved me, I was in great danger. Oh! I have often been led to admire his goodness in preserving me, as from the very mouth of the pit." She again remarks:—"About this time my mind, in and through condescending goodness, was often visited with the day-spring from on high, and many resolutions I made, but they being too much in my own will or strength, were like characters written in the sand: I well remember sitting in meeting and thinking I would guard against wandering thoughts, but the enemy was with me, and I not looking the right way for help, was persuaded that I might take my pleasure a little longer, and yet become a religious character; but, oh! the mercy of Israel's Shepherd, He did not leave me here."

About the 18th year of her age she seemed halting as betwixt two opinions; often admiring the beauty of holiness and of those that walked in that path, with desires that she might be like them. About this time she was placed in a peculiarly trying situation, in which she looked towards her Heavenly Father, and promised that if He would be pleased to help her out of that trouble, she would give up to what He required. She was relieved from the difficulty in which she was placed, and after this appears to have given up in a good degree to the Divine will.

In 1785 she was married to Henry Bragg, of Parton, in Cumberland; we have not any information when she first appeared in the ministry, but she was recorded as a Minister by Pardshaw Monthly Meeting in 1794. In 1801 she was liberated by her Monthly Meeting to pay a religious visit to Friends and friendly people in Scotland, which she accomplished in company with Hannah Hall; she was also at times engaged in religious service within the bounds of her own Quarterly Meeting. She continued to reside at Parton until 1817; when, with her husband and family, she removed to reside at our provincial school at Prospect Hill, near Lisburn, to the superintendance of which they had been appointed. In this situation there is cause to believe her conscientious endeavours to discharge the important duties which devolved upon her, produced a salutary influence upon the minds of many of the children, some of whom recur with satisfaction to her christian care of them when at school. In 1820, after resigning their situation at Prospect Hill, she with her husband went to reside near Belfast: a few years after, they again removed to Cotton Mount, about six miles from the meeting of Belfast, to which she belonged; and this continued to be her residence during the remainder of her life.

After coming to reside amongst us, she visited the families of Friends in several meetings within the bounds of this Quarterly Meeting, and visited with certificate some parts of Lancashire, and although she did not travel much from home in the work of the ministry, yet we believe she was concerned diligently to occupy her gift; her communications were generally plain and simple, and many amongst us cherish a lively recollection of the comfort and instruction which they have derived from her ministry.

She was of a cheerful disposition, and bore with christian resignation many close trials

which were her portion, and was a bright example of diligence in attending our religious meetings; and even in advanced years, when her residence was distant and she was labouring under much infirmity of body, she attended meetings often to the admiration of her friends.

Near the close of her life she did not seem to have much ability for expressing her feelings, but the following, written in her 77th year, seems suitable for insertion here:—

"Having now entered the 77th year of my age, and being prevented from getting to meeting through indisposition, and sitting still with my little grand-daughter, which has been my custom when prevented from meeting with my friends, my mind was, through unmerited mercy, humbled and contrited before my Heavenly Father, through the Spirit of His dear Son Christ Jesus. Under a renewed sense of the many mercies and favours received even from childhood, however undeserving, so that I may say He has been with me all my life long, that He condescended to visit my mind in my tender years, that He visited me by His mercies and by His judgments, that He brought me into a strait place, where there was no way to escape; He broke me to pieces and begot a willingness in me to bear the cross to my own will and to despise the shame, so that I became a wonder to many and was the subject of many reflections; I durst not follow the fashions of a vain world as too many in the present day are in the practice of, and which has often caused me secretly to mourn. Well, He hath done much for me, hath supported me through many trying dispensations of various kinds, hath kept me from sinking when the billows were ready to overflow, and hath given me to experience that, 'Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it:' but as the mind is mercifully preserved under these afflictive dispensations, it is favoured again to feel its arising, to the consolation of such deeply tried followers of the Immaculate Lamb. I can from experience adopt the language, 'What ailed thee, oh Jordan, that thou wast driven back, ye mountains, that ye skipped like rams, and ye little hills like lambs?' But oh! a birthright in the Society, although I consider it a great privilege, will not avail, unless we experience the regenerating power of the dear Saviour; a being washed in His precious blood and cleansed from sins that are past; still we require His quickening power to keep us alive unto Him, and to preserve us from sinning afresh and putting Him to open shame; so that we have need not only to watch but also to seek for ability to pray, that we enter not into temptation.

"And now I may add, under a deep sense of my own manifold weaknesses and infirmities, that it is alone by the unmerited grace of my dear Redeemer that I am what I am; and may thankfully acknowledge that he who was the stay of my youth doth not forsake me now in my old age, but that I am at times favoured to experience Him to be as a staff to lean upon when outward strength fails." The following extract is taken from a letter, written in her 82d year, addressed to one who had left our Society, and who had sent her a book:—"I sincerely believe in the principles of our early Friends, and in an especial manner the clearness in which Robert Barclay explains them, and humbly trust, so long as my memory remains, I may be preserved so to do. As it is not likely I shall have long to remain on this the Lord's earth, may I be prepared to enter that city which hath foundations whose maker and builder is the Lord, though it be but the lowest mansion."

In conclusion, we may say that we believe she endeavoured to do her day's work in the day-time, and we reverently trust that at the conclusion of her earthly pilgrimage the language of the apostle might be adopted as applicable to her;—"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day, and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing."

She died at Cotton Mount, on the 7th day of 4th month, 1849, and was interred in Friends' burial-ground at Lisburn, the 11th of the same, aged about 87 years, a minister about 55 years.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEMOIRS OF MARIA FOX.

HER CHARACTER AS A MOTHER.—Sympathy with others, was, in no common degree, a trait of her disposition, and to this, may be traced, in part, the lively interest with which she entered into the pursuits, and pleasures, and feelings of her children, so that, when in their society, she seemed, in some sort, to identify herself with them. She ever deemed it important to render their childhood a happy period, not by withdrawing those restraints which a Christian parent is bound to impose, but by encircling them as with an atmosphere of kindness and love. From their earliest infancy, it was her anxious desire, to train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, to bring them to the feet of their Saviour, to shield them from temptation, and, above all, by her own deportment, to present to their view, a constant and practical illustration of the substantial privileges, the happiness and peace, resulting from a life of religion. Deep and abiding was her sense of responsibility, and frequent and fervent were her petitions, not only that she might be enabled, rightly to perform her part in respect to her beloved children, but that the Lord himself would be pleased to keep them, and bless them, and carry forward his own work in their souls.

1833. *Fifth Month 6th, Second-day.*—Felt perturbed in mind, and anxious, during the night, on many accounts, especially respecting the dear

children and my beloved sister, whose wasted frame and worn countenance bespeak a degree of weakness and prostration, which is very affecting to me. Whilst I was musing on these different causes of thoughtfulness, I was comforted by those words of the apostle Peter, "Casting all your care upon Him, for He careth for you;" and throughout the day, though my mind has not been so calm and confiding as I desire, they have afforded me encouragement and support. What an assurance is this, that the eternal, unchangeable, almighty God cares for us, his poor, feeble, helpless creatures, and invites us to cast all our care upon him. We are apt to think, if we had this or that assistance from our fellow-mortals, we should do better than we do; but what human aid is to be compared with the tender, the compassionate, the infinitely wise superintendence of our Heavenly Father and Friend? He knows our frame, and every secret working of the minds he has created; He knows, perfectly, what will aid, and what will injure us; what will advance and what retard, our highest happiness. Who then, with such a God to call upon, such a Saviour to trust in, can want any thing that is really good! Be humbled, O my soul! under the sense of thy ingratitude and unbelief, and henceforth bring all thy cares, thy anxieties and thy burdens, to the feet of thy covenant God and Saviour, of Him who hath said, "Call upon me in the day of trouble, I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me."

21st, *Third day.*—Since the last memorandum was written, my dear sister has appeared rather to lose ground, than otherwise; and we have had other indisposition in our family; so that, on my entering again upon domestic duties, I found myself surrounded by circumstances, in which I greatly needed a calm, confiding spirit. But alas! notwithstanding the view so lately given me, of the tender care of our heavenly Father towards his unworthy children, how was my poor, unstable mind a prey to anxiety, and filled with dismay. Physical weakness might be, in some sort, the cause, but certainly there was a lamentable want of that patient submission, which would have enabled me to fulfil with composure, the duties of each day, and led me to trace in all these things, the hand of love and mercy. My dear sister has been so long the companion of my life, and has ever devoted herself so assiduously to the promotion of my comfort, in sickness and in health, that I must be ungrateful and insensible indeed, if I did not tenderly sympathize in all her sufferings. The desire and prayer of my heart is, to be enabled to commit her to the care of the great and good Shepherd, who watches with compassionate kindness, over all his flock; and who will not suffer his afflicted people to be cast down below hope, though He may deeply and closely prove their faith and patience. He knows the end from the beginning, and his counsels of old are faithfulness and truth. Oh! that I could more fully trust Him, and repose on his love.

Sixth Month 2d.—I think I have felt, to-day, some thankful sense of the Lord's tender care and compassionate kindness, displayed towards me and mine. To Him be all the praise! for in me dwelleth no good thing. My mind is too often occupied with petty cares, and filled with vain disquiet, and it is only when a ray of heavenly love and light breaks in upon the soul, that it can so far rise above the encumbering trifles of time, as to feel the glow of gratitude towards the great Giver of all its temporal and spiritual blessings, or be quickened with that holy desire which pervaded the heart of the psalmist, when he said, "What shall I render unto the Lord, for all his benefits towards me?"

1834. *First Month 16th.*—The anxieties of the parent are many, where there is a sincere desire to be found faithful in the duties of that sacred relation; but in this, as in every other difficulty of the Christian course, "Looking unto Jesus," should be our motto. "In the Lord have I righteousness and strength," was the expression of one formerly. Oh! that we may seek his strength, day by day.

18th. "My sighs are many and my heart is faint," is often the language of the Christian, when he feels the pressure of his soul's enemies, and the strength of that warfare he has to maintain with his three powerful foes, the world, the flesh, and the devil. Struggling against an evil heart of unbelief, which is ever ready to lend itself to the temptations of the world, or to the stratagems of the wicked one, his soul is sore vexed within him. To whom shall he look, when the archers have shot at him and wounded him, but to that almighty Captain, who is the victorious leader of the people of God? Lord Jesus! be Thou our strength and our salvation; Thou hast triumphed over the powers of darkness; make *us* also conquerors, through faith in thy name; by thy own mighty power, cut off our enemies, and subdue those who rise against us. My temptations are many, at the present time, from the buffetings of Satan, who is, perhaps, never more unceasing in his attacks upon the soul, than when called, in any way, openly to profess its allegiance to the King of kings. Since the last date, a public meeting at Ilminster has been held; very formidable in prospect, and when the time came, my mind seemed to be left destitute of any right preparation for the service; indeed, I was ready to conclude myself devoid of all proper feeling, and to think I had surely entered on a work, to which I was not called. However, it pleased a merciful God, who willeth not the death of sinners, to cause his gospel to be freely proclaimed amongst the people, and to enable his unworthy servants to testify of "repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." To Him be all the praise!

THE LAW OF TREASON.

The following charge to the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, in reference to the disturbance near Christiana in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was delivered by Judge Kane on the 29th ult.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—It has been represented to me, that since we met last, circumstances have occurred in one of the neighboring counties of our District, which should call for your prompt scrutiny, and perhaps for the energetic action of the Court.

It is said, that a citizen of the State of Maryland, who had come into Pennsylvania to reclaim a fugitive from labour, was forcibly obstructed in the attempt by a body of armed men,—assaulted, beaten, and murdered:—that some members of his family, who had accompanied him in the pursuit, were at the same time and by the same party maltreated and grievously wounded: and that an officer of justice, constituted under the authority of this Court, who sought to arrest the fugitive, was impeded and repelled by menaces and violence, while proclaiming his character and exhibiting his warrant. It is said, too, that the time and manner of these outrages, their asserted object, the denunciations by which they were preceded, and the simultaneous action of most of the guilty parties, evinced a combined purpose forcibly to resist and make nugatory a constitutional provision, and the statutes enacted in pursuance of it:—and it is added, in confirmation of this, that for some months back, gatherings of people, strangers as well as citizens, have been held from time to time in the vicinity of the place of the recent outbreak, at which exhortations were made and pledges interchanged to hold the law for the recovery of fugitive slaves as of no validity, and to defy its execution.

Such are some of the representations that have been made in my hearing, and in regard to which it has become your duty, as the Grand Inquest of the district, to make legal inquiry. Personally, I know nothing of the facts, or the evidence relating to them. As a member of the court, before which the accused persons may hereafter be arraigned and tried, I have sought to keep my mind altogether free from any impressions of their guilt or innocence, and even from an extra-judicial knowledge of the circumstances which must determine the legal character of the offence that has been perpetrated. It is due to the great interests of public justice, no less than to the parties implicated in a criminal charge, that their cause should be in no wise and in no degree prejudged. And in referring therefore to the representations which have been made to me I have no other object than to point you to the reasons for my addressing you at this advanced period of our sessions, and to enable you to apply with more facility and certainty the principles and rules of law, which I shall proceed to lay before you.

If the circumstances to which I have adverted have in fact taken place, they involve the highest crime known to our laws. Treason against the United States is defined by the Constitution, Art. 3, Sect. 3, Cl. 1, to consist in "levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." This definition is borrowed from the ancient Law of England, *Stat.* 25 *Edw.* 3, *stat.* 5, *chap.* 2, and its terms must be understood of course in the sense which they bore in that law, and which obtained here when the Constitution was adopted. The expression "levying war," so regarded, embraces not merely the act of formal or declared war, but any combination forcibly to prevent or oppose the execution or enforcement of a provision of the Constitution or of a public Statute, if accompanied or followed by an act of forcible opposition in pursuance of such combination. This in substance has been the interpretation given to these words by the English judges, and it has been uniformly and fully recognized and adopted in the Courts of the United States. (See *Foster*, *Hale*, *and Hawkins*, and the opinions of Iredell, Patterson, Chase, Marshall, and Washington, judges of the Supreme Court, and of Peters, D. J. in *U. S. vs. Vigol*, *U. S. vs. Mitchell*, *U. S. vs. Fries*, *U. S. vs. Bollman and Swartwout*, and *U. S. vs. Burr*.

The definition, as you will observe, includes two particulars, both of them indispensible elements of the offence. There must have been a combination or conspiring together to oppose the law by force, and some actual force must have been exerted; or the crime of treason is not consummated.

The highest or at least the direct proof of the combination may be found in the declared purposes of the individual party before the actual outbreak; or it may be derived from the proceedings of meetings, in which he took part openly, or which he either prompted, or made effective by his countenance or sanction,—commending, counselling and instigating forcible resistance, to the law. I speak, of course, of a conspiring to resist a law, not the more limited purpose to violate it, or to prevent its application and enforcement in a particular case, or against a particular individual. The combination must be directed against the law itself.

But such direct proof of this element of the offence is not legally necessary to establish its existence. The concert of purpose may be deduced from the concerted action itself, or it may be inferred from facts occurring at the time, or afterwards, as well as before.

Besides this, there must be some act of violence, as the result or consequence of the combining. But here again, it is not necessary to prove that the individual accused was a direct,

personal actor in the violence. If he was present directing, aiding, abetting, counselling, or countenancing it, he is in law guilty of the forcible act. Nor is even his personal presence indispensable. Though he be absent at the time of its actual perpetration, yet if he directed the act, devised or knowingly furnished the means for carrying it into effect, or instigated others to perform it, he shares their guilt. In treason there are no accessories.

There has been, I fear, an erroneous impression on this subject among a portion of our people. If it has been thought safe, to counsel and instigate others to acts of forcible oppugnation to the provisions of a statute, to inflame the minds of the ignorant by appeals to passion, and denunciations of the law as oppressive, unjust, revolting to the conscience, and not binding on the actions of men,—to represent the constitution of the land as a compact of iniquity, which it were meritorious to violate or subvert,—the mistake has been a grevious one: and they who have fallen into it may rejoice, if peradventure their appeals and their counsels have been hitherto without effect. The supremacy of the constitution, in all its provisions, is at the very basis of our existence as a nation. He, whose conscience, or whose theories of political or individual rights forbid him to support and maintain it in its fullest integrity, may relieve himself from the duties of citizenship by divesting himself of its rights. But while he remains within our borders, he is to remember, that successfully to instigate treason is to commit it.

I shall not be supposed to imply in these remarks, that I have doubts of the law-abiding character of our people. No one can know them well, without the most entire reliance on their fidelity to the constitution. Some of them may differ from the mass, as to the rightfulness or the wisdom of this or the other provision, that is found in the federal compact,—they may be divided in sentiment as to the policy of a particular statute or of some provision in a statute: but it is their honest purpose to stand by the engagements, all the engagements, which bind them to their brethren of the other States. They have but one country; they recognize no law of higher social obligation than its constitution and the laws made in pursuance of it; they recognize no higher appeal than to the tribunals it has appointed; they cherish no patriotism that looks beyond the union of the States.

That there are men here, as elsewhere, whom a misguided zeal impels to violations of law,—that there are others who are controlled by false sympathies, and some who yield too readily and too fully to sympathies not always false, or if false yet pardonable, and become criminal by yielding,—that we have, not only in our jails and almshouses, but segregated here and there in detached portions of the State, ignorant men, many of them without political rights, degraded in social position, and instinctive of revolt,—all this is true. It is proved by the daily record of our police courts, and by the ineffective labours of those good men among us, who seek to detach want from temptation, passion from violence, and ignorance from crime. But it should not be supposed that any of these represent the sentiment of Pennsylvania, and it would be to wrong our people sorely, to include them in the same category of personal, social, or political morals.

It is declared in the article of the constitution which I have already cited, that "no person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court This and the corresponding language in the act of Congress of the 30th of April, 1790, seem to refer to the proofs on the trial, and not to the preliminary hearing before the committing magistrate, or the proceeding before the Grand Inquest. There can be no conviction until after arraignment on bill found. The previous action in the case is not a trial, and cannot convict, whatever be the evidence or the number of witnesses. I understand this to have been the opinion entertained by Chief Justice Marshall, 1 *Burr's Trial*, 196; and though it differs from that expressed by Judge Iredell on the indictment of Fries, 1 *Whart. Am. St. Tr.* 480, I feel authorized to recommend it to you, as within the terms of the Constitution, and involving no injustice to the accused.

I have only to add, that treason against the United States may be committed by any one resident or sojourning within its territory and under the protection of its laws, whether he be a citizen or an alien.—*Fost. C. L.* 183, 5.—1 *Hale* 59, 60, 62., 1 *Hawk. ch.* 17, § 5, *Kel.* 38.

Besides the crime of treason, which I have thus noticed, there are offences of minor grades, against the constitution and the State, some or other of which may be apparently established by the evidence that will come before you. These are embraced in the Act of Congress, of the 39th Sept. 1790, ch. 9, sect. 22, on the subject of obstructing or resisting the service of legal process,—the Act of the 2d of March, 1831, ch. 99, sect. 2, which secures the jurors, witnesses and officers of our Courts in the fearless, free, and impartial administration of their respective functions,—and the Act of the 18th of September, 1850, ch. 60, which relates more particularly to the rescue or attempted rescue of a fugitive from labour.

These Acts were made the subject of a charge to the Grand Jury of this Court in November last, of which I shall direct a copy to be laid before you; and I do not deem it necessary to repeat their provisions at this time.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: You are about to enter upon a most grave and momentous duty. You will be careful in performing it, not to permit your indignation against crime, or your just

appreciation of its perilous consequences, to influence your judgment of the guilt of those who may be charged before you with its commission. But you will be careful, also, that no misguided charity shall persuade you to withhold the guilty from the retributions of justice. You will inquire whether an offence has been committed, what was its legal character, and who were the offenders,—and this done, and this only, you will make your presentments according to the evidence and the law.

Your inquiries will not be restricted to the conduct of people belonging to our own State. If in the progress of them, you shall find, that men have been among us, who, under whatever mask of conscience or of peace, have laboured to incite others to treasonable violence, and who, after arranging the elements of the mischief, have withdrawn themselves to await the explosion they had contrived; you will feel yourselves bound to present the fact to the Court;—and however distant may be the place in which the offenders may have sought refuge, we give you the pledge of the Law, that its far reaching energies shall be exerted to bring them up for trial,—if guilty, to punishment.

The offence of Treason is not triable in this Court. But, by an act of Congress passed on the 8th of August, 1846, ch. 98, it is made lawful for the Grand Jury, empanelled and sworn in the District Court, to take cognizance of all indictments for crimes against the United States within the jurisdiction of either of the Federal Courts of the District. There being no Grand Jury in attendance at this time in the Circuit Court, to pass upon the accusations I have referred to in the first instance, it has fallen to my lot to assume the responsible office of expounding to you the law in regard to them. I have the satisfaction of knowing, that if the views I have expressed are in any respect erroneous, they must undergo the revision of my learned brother of the Supreme Court, who presides in this Circuit, before they can operate to the serious prejudice of any one; and that if they are doubtful even, provision exists for their re-examination in the highest tribunal of the country.

Observations on the Importance of Female Education and Maternal Instruction.

(Concluded from page 37.)

Every mother who is under the necessity of committing her offspring to the care of a nurse, should have a watchful care over that nurse, and spend as much of her time with her children as she can. What employment can a mother be engaged in, that affords equal pleasure, and is of equal importance with the proper instruction of her children and family?

By indulging a desire to appear more wealthy, and to make a greater show than their circumstances would admit, many have improperly extended their business, and in the end, lost what they had, and been reduced to poverty. How much more desirable to a virtuous and feeling mind is a cottage (even a solitary one) with a competency, through the means of industry and frugality, than the show of that wealth and grandeur, which must end in sorrow and disappointment.

But this is not all. There are circumstances attending, that are of much greater importance than loss of property. A man who in his business, is straining every nerve to accomplish this desire of obtaining wealth, to gratify the wishes, and to indulge the solicitations of his wife and children, cannot have that leisure for the proper improvement of his own mind, and for the cultivation of his own talents, that he ought to have, and which his station as an accountable being, placed at the head of a family, certainly requires.

Were children taught by the example of their parents, properly to estimate the advantages of wealth; and were the virtues of frugality, temperance, and economy, brought into proper estimation, and were that estimation, which is now bestowed on grandeur, made the reward of merit, have we not reason to believe that it would not only produce domestic, but national prosperity? —"built, not on the quicksands of extended commerce; not on the bloodstained treasure of the east or west; but on the solid rock of public and of private virtue."

Let every mother, then, who has a sufficient degree of christian philanthropy, and parental tenderness, to feel a glow of heart in the contemplation of such a picture, consider herself as an instrument in the hand of a kind Providence to promote its realization.

Let her reflect how much the proper education of one single family may eventually contribute towards it. And that while the fruits of her labour are a rich compensation of peace, virtue and contentment, which may descend through generations yet unborn, she will herself enjoy a suitable and permanent reward.

But should she see her beloved children, in the bloom of youth, languishing under the pressure of disease, and about to enter into a state of fixedness, how sweet would be the consolation, that she had endeavoured, according to the best of her understanding, to prepare them for such a state! And that He who had blessed her pious care, would take the precious treasure He had loaned, into the mansions of eternal bliss.

Happy would it be for mankind if this care were more generally extended: we should not then see so many of our young people trifling away in idleness, vanity, and dissipation, that time which is lent them for great and important purposes. There would not be so much anxiety and expense in decorating those poor bodies of clay, which are seen to-day and to-morrow are consigned to the silent tomb, there to mingle with their parent earth.

We should then see more of our sons pursuing those objects which tend to ennoble the mind, and to promote the welfare and happiness of the human race, and our daughters uniting with them in the practice of those virtues which are best calculated to answer the end of our existence: glorifying God while here, and thereby becoming prepared to enjoy and adore him in the life to come.

What must be the feelings of that mother, who has unhappily been the instrument of sowing and cultivating in the bosoms of her children, the seeds of pride and ostentation, even in the nursery! for to the nursery may be traced many of the evils which abound.

For instance: how common it is, when children are dressed in something new or clean, instead of informing them that it is to make them sweet and comfortable, they are sent to the other side of the room that we may see how pretty they look! and for performing this with an air of ostentation, they are rewarded with a kiss!

Can this be the object of a fond mother's ambition for the darling children of her bosom? Is it to this she would devote the offspring a benevolent Creator has committed to her care?

Many are the females, who might have shone with brightness, been ornaments to their sex, and useful members of the community, but for the influence of those destructive mental associations which have been early and deeply rooted, and which are seldom, if ever, entirely subdued.

But where these unhappy associations have already taken place, it is our duty, as well as our interest, properly to ascertain how they may be most effectually counteracted. It cannot be done by grave lessons, and serious arguments alone, or by formal declamations against the vanity of dress.

One remedy, and one only remains, in which there can be any probability of success. The mother who would have her children superior to pride and vanity, must be superior to them herself. Every lesson to be taught with effect, must be enforced by example.

The following testimony to the watchful and affectionate care of a mother, is given after her decease by her son, a late and well known writer: —"A few hours after my birth, she lost the use of one arm, and almost of her left side. Being also afflicted with an excruciating disease, she lived in a state of continual pain.

"Yet under all these afflictions, she was cheerful, and had the full use of her excellent understanding. She told me that when young, she frequently excused herself from going to public places, and private parties, that she might obtain an opportunity for reading. And the best authors were her favourites. The fruits of this early application, amply repaid her for the pains which she had taken to cultivate her mind.

"Besides fortitude under real sufferings, exemplary piety, and an excellent understanding, she was possesed of a remarkably generous disposition. Her own wishes and opinions, were never pursued merely because they were her own; the ease and comfort of every one about her, were necessary for her well being. In her own family, domestic order, decent economy, and plenty were combined; and to the education of her children, her mind was particularly bent from every ordinary occupation.

"She inspired me with the love of truth, and admiration of what was generous, and a dislike to low company. She took various means early to give me honourable feelings, and good principles; and to the influence of her authority and instructions I owe the happiness of my life."

He also relates a circumstance which occurred when he was very young, and in which his mother's prudence and care were strikingly exemplified. When he had, by giving way to a violent fit of anger, thrown an iron which endangered the life of his elder brother, he was brought into the presence of his mother. Though she was struck with horror at his conduct, she said nothing to him in anger.

He thus relates the interview. "She ordered every body out of the room except myself, and then drawing me near to her, she spoke to me in a mild voice, but in a most serious manner. First she explained to me the nature of the crime which I had run the hazard of committing. She told me she was sure I had no intention seriously to hurt my brother, and did not know, that if the iron had hit him, it must have killed him.

"While I felt this first shock, and while the horror of murder was upon me, my mother seized the moment to conjure me in future to command my passions. 'You,' said she to me, 'have naturally a violent temper; if you grow up to a man without learning to govern it, it will be impossible for you to command yourself; and there is no knowing what a crime you may, in a fit of passion, commit, and how miserable you may, in consequence of it, become.

"'You are but a very young child, yet I think you understand me. Instead of speaking to you as I do this moment, I might punish you severely; but I think it better to treat you like a reasonable creature. My wish is, to teach you to command your temper; nobody can do that for you so well as you can do it for yourself.'

"The impression made by the earnest solemnity with which she spoke, never has been effaced from my mind; and I am conscious that my mother's warning frequently recurred to me when I felt the passion of anger arising within me, and that these words of early advice had a most powerful and salutary influence in restraining my temper."

Here we have a striking instance, worthy the imitation of every female, of the advantages arising from early self-cultivation, and proper

maternal instruction. It not only prepared the mother to sustain with cheerfulness, fortitude, and resignation, the privations of many years attendant on close confinement, accompanied with great bodily pain and infirmity, but qualified her for governing her family with dignity, and educating her children with success. If we pause for a moment, we are almost involuntarily led to contemplate the excellency of true parental and filial love.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TENTH MONTH, 11, 1851.

We have copied, from the public prints, into this week's number, the Charge of Judge Kane to the Grand Jury of the District Court. The length of this charge seems to furnish a reason for excluding it from our columns; but as the manner in which the Christiana affair has been treated by many of the public presses, and by the public authorities, affords reason to apprehend that a gulf has been opened, which will not be easily closed, we have thought it expedient to place on the pages of this journal such a record of facts, when they come out properly attested, and of the legal proceedings in relation thereto, as will enable our readers to comprehend the case.

The question now opened before us, appears to be, not simply whether three or four white men, and upwards of a score of colored ones, have engaged in a treasonable combination to resist the peaceable execution of the laws, but whether the authority and insolence of the slaveholding powers are to override the peace, the order, and the laws of the free states—whether the people of the non-slaveholding states are to be pronounced offenders against the general government, and punished as such, when they refuse to expose themselves to imminent danger by assisting to arrest one or two reputed fugitive slaves in the midst of a company of their own colour, who have been goaded to desperation by menaces, and the display of deadly weapons.

The arrest of a fugitive from labour is at most nothing more than a civil process; and if effected or attempted in a riotous or unreasonable manner, is a violation of the laws of Pennsylvania. If the ministers of the law set the example of violence, *they* are not the persons who should censure the ignorant blacks if they imitate the example.

Joseph Bewley.—It is presumable that many of our readers are familiar with the name and character of this estimable Friend. The conspicuous station which he occupied in religious society, and the valuable services which he had long been accustomed to render, caused him to be extensively and favourably known within his own religious community; and during the recent period of suffering and distress in Ireland, consequent upon the potato disease, his active exertions in searching out and relieving the wants of the starving population, and in the distribution of the public alms, will unquestionably be long and gratefully remembered among the inhabitants of that Island.

Recent letters from Liverpool and Dublin contain the melancholy intelligence that this worthy Friend has been suddenly removed from the church militant, which he so faithfully and efficiently served. His health being somewhat impaired, he resorted, on the 13th ult., in company with his three children, to a watering place, near Castlewellan in the county of Down, intending to pass one or two weeks at that healthy situation. On the 15th, he and his family took a walk of considerable length, and were returning, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to their hotel. He was speaking of the beauties of Creation, and referring to the evidence of Divine goodness and power thus manifested to their view, when he suddenly fell, not even extending his arms to check the fall. Upon raising him up, life was found to be totally extinct. Medical assistance being quickly obtained, proved unavailing. The spirit was gone, as his surviving friends humbly trust, to join the general assembly and church of the first born which are written in Heaven.

In the morning, previously to commencing his walk, he wrote, in reply to a communication which he had received containing an account of the sudden death of a friend, a letter fraught with instructive remarks on the uncertainty of time. This letter was the last that came from his pen.

Married,—At Friends' Meetinghouse, on Sixth and Noble sts., on the 30th of last month, Samuel Emlen to Sarah, daughter of George G. Williams, all of this city.

——, At Friends' Meetinghouse, Highland, Morgan county, Indiana, on the 17th ult.. Wm. P. Grimes, of Mill Creek, to Katharine, daughter of Solomon Cox, of West Union.

Died, - Of congestion of the lungs, on the evening of 17th ult., at her residence in Parke county, Indiana, Polly, widow of Aaron Hobson, and daughter of Joshua Newlin, in the 37th year of her age; a valuable member and overseer of Rush Creek Monthly Meeting.

——, On the 4th ult., Deborah Ann, daughter of Charles Allen, in the 17th year of her age. The friend, a member of West Union Monthly Meeting, Indiana, who forwarded this notice, says, "This is the second instance we have had, in one year, of a young couple laying their intentions of marriage before the Monthly Meeting, and before the next Monthly Meeting the young woman was laid in the silent grave;—a striking proof of the uncertainty of all human calculations, and that the Lord's ways are not as our ways, though they be all wrought in righteousness."

DIED, Near Azalia, Bartholomew Co., Indiana, on the 14th of last month, in the 87th year of his age, ISAAC PARKER; long a valuable Elder of Drift Wood Monthly Meeting. He removed, many years ago, from North Carolina, his native State, one of the objects in view being to withdraw his family from the demoralizing influences of slavery. During his last illness he gave full assurance that He who had been the staff of his life was still mercifully near to support. He has left a numerous circle of friends and relatives, whom, it may be said, his impressive example still admonishes; and the query naturally arises, upon whom shall his mantle fall?

——, At his residence, in Woodbury, N. J., on the night of the 5th inst., in the 81st year of his age, SAMUEL WEBSTER; a much loved Elder of Woodbury Monthly Meeting. His mild and amiable disposition, sweetened as it was by religious principle, endeared him to a large circle of Friends and neighbours. The places which so long had known him on earth, shall know him no more forever; but those who will mourn his loss, have unspeakable consolation in the humble trust that, through adorable mercy, and the free grace of his Redeemer, he was made meet for the Kingdom of Heaven.

WANTED,

A Teacher of Reading in the Boys' School at West Town. Application may be made to Enoch Lewis or Samuel Bettle, Jr.

Philada., 10th mo. 11, 1851.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Winter Term will commence on Fourth day the 15th of the Tenth month.

Applications for admission may be made to

CHARLES YARNALL, *Secretary of the Board, No.* 39 *High St., Philada.*

9th mo. 1851.

PROGRESS OF MODERN CHEMISTRY.

(Concluded from page 44.)

The preparation of the beautiful smalts of our workshops from the crude poisonous ores of cobalt, is one of our latest triumphs. The fine blue was employed by the paper-makers, but the best qualities were very dear. The precious ultramarine, which the devotee of the highest art could barely afford to purchase, was looked upon with covetous eyes by the cultivators of this and of many other arts of life. But to obtain it, in sufficient quantity, and at a reasonable price, was beyond their hope. Chemists analyzed it, and determined its composition; in their hands the ingredients of which it is made up still resisted all persuasion to reunite into the coveted blue. Men's eyes being instructed, however, a blue substance was observed occasionally to present itself in the refuse of certain processes of chemical manufacture. This refuse was collected, examined, analysed, and found in quality and composition to be identical with the natural ultramarine. An after study of the conditions under which it was produced in the furnace, suggested the successive processes of a new manufacture; and the paper-maker, along with a thousand others, now rejoices in supplies of Nuremberg blue, or artificial ultramarine, which can be made in any country, from materials common and abundant, and with shades of colour which vie with the brightest and most beautiful that live on the immortal canvass.

Nor do results of a higher order fail at times to show themselves. We close by one brief example.

Among the substances which are contained in, and are necessary to, the composition and usefulness of the bread of man, is one to which chemists give the name of phosphate of lime. This material the growing corn extracts from the soil. Without its presence in sufficient abundance in the earth through which its roots spread, it flourishes poorly, the ear is ill-filled, and the produce of grain scanty. The bones of animals contain this phosphate of lime, and it has for half a century been customary to apply them in a crushed or broken form to the soil to fit it for the healthy growth of luxuriant crops of corn. But chemistry established the fact that certain stones and rocky masses which occur in various parts of the earth, contain the same phosphate of lime. It has recently, therefore, advised the grower of grain to take advantage of these mineral masses. And now, after previous preparation, by a simple chemical process, they are extensively employed to impart fertility to the soil. In the account of the temptation of our Saviour the tempter said, "If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread." In our indirect conversion of stones into bread, the prosecution of science has conferred upon man a power analogous to that which to common apprehension partakes of the divine. It is the Deity rewarding with a portion of his own power, the right exercise of that sublime intellect which is His own gift.

Our illustrations of the wide dominion and vast applications of this growing science must here cease. We have not dwelt so long upon its history and recent progress with the view of merely placing before our readers an intelligible picture of its actual importance at the present moment. Our hope is, that from the glimpse we have given of its past and present, an idea may be formed also of the great future which awaits it, and a right estimate made of the position it ought to occupy in national estimation, the proportion of study which ought to be generally devoted to it as a part of liberal education, and the share of sympathy and support which is due to those who cultivate it by profession.

A science which asserts a rational sway over every kingdom of nature—which is indispensable as an auxiliary to so many other branches of physical knowledge—which explains so many most striking natural appearances, and which is

related in such countless ways to the arts and conveniences of life, is surely entitled to as high a place as any other among all the sciences which, in the progress of civilization, are contending for precedency and homage. It has this advantage, too, above almost all other sciences, that the condition of man here below depends, in great measure, for advancement upon its future progress, while no other pursuit has enlarged its sphere so wonderfully, nor been rewarded with such astonishing success. The promises of alchemy were nothing to what has already been accomplished.

"We have no curiosity about that of which we know nothing," was said by Sismondi. It is the almost total ignorance of chemistry, on the part of our older university men, which has hitherto excluded this branch of knowledge from the list of subjects of instruction in nearly all the educational institutions over which their influence extends. We can neither appreciate the claims nor the value of a science of which we have been taught nothing. We cannot even by private study learn to appreciate them justly when the science is one which is incapable, from its very nature, of being taught by books alone.

The modern practice in our English colleges and universities, of selecting the heads and teachers almost exclusively from their own house-taught members or alumni, tends to perpetuate the exclusion of modern and growing branches of knowledge, and to stereotype old forms and confined limits in collegiate and scholastic teaching. Even the now long-favoured Greek had once difficulties to overcome similar to those which at present beset the sciences of observation. The pressure for innovation and improvement must, therefore, be made from without by those who feel the urgency of each particular instance; and in this way strength will be given to the hands of the few men within, who are aware of the real advance and value of positive knowledge, and of the demand for it which exists throughout the great body of the nation.

We have been struck by some facts and reasonings, in connection with this subject, in a pamphlet recently published by Principal Wayland, of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. From this pamphlet it appears that, though the population of New England has been greatly increasing during the last twenty or thirty years, the number of students at its various colleges and universities, even those of most repute, has been gradually decreasing. At first this was ascribed to the great expense of the existing system of college education, and efforts were made to lessen it by lowering the fees and the cost of board. But the reduction in number still went on, and it has not been arrested, even in those colleges in which education has been given gratuitously. It was not owing, therefore, to any undue expense in the system. Nor did it arise, as Dr. Wayland shows, from want of talent in the professors, from defective modes of teaching, or from inefficient examinations for university honours. He concludes, therefore, in mercantile phraseology, that "the article which the universities offer for sale, is not what the public want, and therefore they don't come to buy it." He proposes, in consequence, to the trustees of his own college, to remodel the whole system of instruction, to create new courses of study, comprehending those branches of knowledge which are actually in public demand, so arranged as to afford time to learn each branch as thoroughly as circumstances may require, and to attach to eminence in each, honorary distinctions similar to those hitherto awarded in the form of degrees in the arts. Thus, instead of one fixed and invariable routine, he would offer students the choice of several sets of equivalent studies, a due acquaintance with which, on examination, should entitle the candidates in them to equal honours. If a fair measure of success should follow this movement in Brown University, it must exercise a powerful influence upon the other colleges in the United States, and ultimately upon those of our own country.

But whatever fate may await the wide reform of Dr. Wayland, it is plain, we think, that in a century during which the progress of civilization has taken so distinctly positive and material a direction, the science of Chemistry, which presides over material progress in so many of its most interesting and important directions, cannot remain shut out from its legitimate place and influence in the educational institutions of the empire.—*Edinburgh Review.*

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The Products of the Industry of the Aborigines of the West Coast of Africa.

(Concluded from page 47.)

Were we still inclined to doubt this capacity for civilization, and their power of appreciating our superior religious and other advantages, the account of the progress of the mission at Old Calabar, in the missionary record of the United Presbyterian Church, would be quite sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mind. It is shown by the eagerness with which many of them take advantage of the schools. Numbers too have learned to read and write English from the traders, and Mr. Waddell, the chief missionary, mentions one young man whom he saw copying his father's memorandums from a slate into a book, or, in other words, keeping the old chief's books; for the chiefs are the only native merchants. True, they have many customs that we must abhor, and others that are simply ridiculous. Their dress points evidently to being the invention of a hot climate; and the sight of a chief going in state in his war-canoe, his only outward adorning besides a piece of cloth round his loins, being

a gold laced cocked hat under his arm, a sword by his side, and a red umbrella over his head, may provoke a smile; but even here we should not be too ready with criticism; and a remark of Sir Joshua Reynolds on taste and fashion in one of his lectures, is very pertinent: he says, "that if an Indian who had shaved his head all but one streaming lock, which he bound up with a crest of eagles' feathers, and had smeared his face and other parts of his person with red and yellow ochre in lines and spots, consistently with his own ideas of beauty, were to meet an Englishman with his hair stiffened by a mixture of flour and hog's-lard, and tied up into a bag or pigtail behind, whichever of the two first ridiculed the appearance of the other would be the greatest savage." When, by the cultivation of their moral and material existence, these people rise to wealth and easy circumstances, their minds will then have time and opportunity for education and thought, and the cultivation of the higher branches of knowledge; then, and not till then, may we look for mathematicians, chemists, and astronomers among the negroes.

There is, however, among these races a perfectly organized society, a regular government and form of law, superior and inferior judges, and a right of appeal to the king—which appears to be no mere form, but a valuable privilege. They live in walled towns, and hold regular daily and weekly markets (the week, be it observed, is of eight days,) the former attended by the inhabitants of the town itself, and the latter by those of the surrounding country, precisely as in Europe. Their skill in cooking, too, is remarkable—every one who has partaken of any of the grand entertainments provided by the chiefs and great men, agree in stating, that the dishes are delicious, and of great variety; now if man is correctly defined as a cooking animal, those who have attained the highest degree of skill in this art should be regarded as the most civilized; but without altogether admitting this argument, we may be allowed, at least, to consider it a proof that these people are far removed from absolute barbarism. It may be said they practice the horrible barbarity of human sacrifices—But are Europeans entirely free from bloodguiltiness? What was the field of Waterloo, but a scene of human sacrifice on a large scale, when thousands of human beings were offered up, not indeed as a mark of respect to a deceased sovereign, but to gratify the ambition of a living tyrant. The Old Baily; or the Castle Hill at Norwich, too, sometimes presents this appalling spectacle of a human sacrifice. These instances are all more or less revolting, but do not therefore prove that the guilty people are irreclaimable barbarians. At any rate, the state of things we find in Africa renders the material to work upon far different from what it would be with wandering tribes who were without an idea of manufactures, organization, or settlement, and whose habits have to be entirely formed, instead of being merely improved and amended. John Duncan, the African traveller, makes a significant remark, speaking of a village called Zoogah, in the interior: "The kindness shown towards me formed a perfect contrast to that which I had experienced on the coast, where the character and disposition of the people are vile." This clearly points to the source of many of the vicious habits of which we hear so much, viz., their association with profligate whites and slave-dealers, whether Portuguese, Spanish, English, or French.

The question naturally arises as to what advantage is to be derived, and by whom, from this branch of the Great Exhibition. The answer is obviously, the English who have got it up, and the manufacturers who have helped to fill it; and viewed abstractedly, there is no reason why there should not be a mutual benefit; for besides these manufactures, which are more suited to native consumption than for exportation, there are numerous natural productions which find an increasing market in this country—cotton, palm-oil, arrow-root, ginger, coffee, gum copal, &c. &c., many of which might be improved by cultivation, and many more introduced, to which the soil and climate are suited. Duncan fell a victim to his desire to explore this country, and make known its advantages and the facilities for profiting by them afforded by the anxiety of the chiefs to cultivate our friendship. There is no doubt that this means would be far more effectual for the suppression of the slave-trade than the African squadron, which, if some of its evils and absurdities were better known in this country, would find fewer advocates than it now does. Indeed, these are so gross and inconsistent with common sense, humanity, and morality, that it may be worth while at some future time to examine the subject in detail.

The inconsistencies of the English as a nation, and of the individuals of which it is composed, are perhaps not greater than those of other countries; but if there is one thing more calculated to cause us to feel humiliated in our tenderest conceit, to induce this Christian people to hide its face in shame, and so far from acknowledging that we are unprofitable servants, having done that which it is our duty to do; to feel on the contrary, that we must stand justly condemned for sins of omission and commission, and many of them of the blackest dye, it is the influence we exercise over the aborigines. We feel inclined to call upon our government and our country, for their own sakes, as well as for that of the millions of heathens on the continent of Africa, ready and waiting for the reception of the truths of Christianity, to enter upon what could not fail to be a profitable communication with these people; to form settlements on the coast, as the native chiefs are entreating us to do; to take advantage of civilized Africans to work this trade, as they do in those places where factories are al-

ready established; to form settlements where native missionaries and other devoted men who are not backward to hazard their lives in this good work, can be protected and supported, and so at the same time to cultivate the arts of civilization by instruction and example, conjointly with religion and morality; but we shrink back in horror from the responsibility which such advice, were it likely to be listened to, would entail; for it is a question of awful uncertainty whether the labours of the missionaries whose zeal and devotion incite them to an utter contempt of danger and death, in their desire to benefit the heathen, are not more than counteracted by the corruption and vice introduced among them by the so-called civilized traders and colonists. We are tempted to question whether the frightful superstition now prevalent in that country,—the sins committed in ignorance—are worse than the system of corrupted nominal Christianity, which is, with few exceptions, the condition of the semi-civilized native who thus sins against a degree of knowledge which lays him under a responsibility before unknown.

We are not justified, however, in looking at the subject in this light—the command has gone forth with an authority which cannot be controverted, that the Gospel is to be preached in all the world; and it only remains for those who are alive to these crying evils to employ the utmost of their strength to endeavour to counteract them; and if the inducement were wanting to the promotion of religion and morality at home, it would be amply supplied by the consideration of the effect of its reaction upon the innumerable tribes of uncivilized heathens, for whose welfare the more favoured nations of the earth, and especially our own, are so manifestly responsible.

JAMES BELL.

15, *Langham Place, 8th Mo.*, 1851.

Notes on North America, Agricultural, Economical and Social. By JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON.

In the course of the year 1849, an application was made to Mr. Johnston—whose reputation as a scientific agriculturist has been long established—by the Legislature of the province of New Brunswick to undertake a personal inspection of the cultivated and uncleared lands of that colony, and to draw up for their information a report on the facts and results of the inquiry. Mr. Johnston accepted the invitation; and having made arrangements for a temporary absence from his post in the University of Durham, sailed from Liverpool by one of the regular steamboats to Halifax, on the 28th of July 1849. Mr. Johnston's stay in North America was eight months,—for we find him again at home in April 1850. Those eight months were actively and intelligently employed. He of course explored the province of New Brunswick with great care; but his travels extended over a considerable area besides. He went as far south as the frontiers of Virginia; and travelling up to Buffalo, he went across the Lakes and down the St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec.

The object of Mr. Johnston's visit was almost purely professional,—and his two volumes are to a great extent also professional. They contain the strictures of a very competent critic on the whole subject of American farming; and it is their great and peculiar merit that, very nearly for the first time, they place before us in a clear and intelligible point of view the actual state of agriculture in the Atlantic States.

In few words—the two main results which seem to be made perfectly clear by Mr. Johnston's investigations in the upper portions of North America are:—first, that the agricultural capabilities of what, for want of a more definite name, may be called the Atlantic and Lake region, have been very much exaggerated,—and secondly, that, so far from the decline of the lumber (that is the timber) trade in our own North American colonies being tantamount to the ruin of those settlements, it has in fact led to the first real developement of their vast agricultural resources.

Very exaggerated statements have been in circulation for a long time in this country with reference to the agricultural wonders of the American States. We have been told of inexhaustible supplies of grain, and of the existence of a surplus produce for exportation so large that the innundation of almost every European market seemed to be a matter of necessity. Mr. Johnston's book will materially interfere with the future influence of these statements. He has carefully gone over the greater part of the region to which they apply. He has been into the Genesee Valley,—he has seen the flour-mills at Rochester;—and he knows exactly the condition of agricultural science among the western farmers:—and the impression on his mind is, that in a very short time the United States will accomplish no small feat if they succeed in feeding their own increasing population. This is not a rash or merely general opinion. Mr. Johnston gives his reasons. We cannot follow him through the whole of these; but, expressed as shortly as possible, they amount to this:—That it is a fundamental article in the creed of the American farmers to exhaust the soil they break up,—and when it is fairly worn out, to travel farther west and reclaim another portion of the virgin wilderness. Hence, the region of agricultural abundance is always receding farther and farther from the Atlantic seaboard and from the older States. It is this continuous exhaustion of one district before a fresh one is opened up which does and will keep down the production of grain in America. If the old and the new cereal regions were equally fertile, there might possibly be that plethora of supply in America

which it has been the custom to suppose in this country:—but the fact is not so. Labour is too dear in America, and fresh land is too cheap, to render it worth the while of the American farmers to expend in mere improvements, resources which will suffice to accomplish a totally new reclamation of prairie land, yielding almost spontaneously crops of great value and abundance.

The following passages bearing on this point are entitled to great attention. The italics are added by ourselves.—

"One of my objects in visiting North America was to remove the mistiness of my own ideas as to the agricultural character and condition of its several great regions,—to test the seeming exaggerations in which, as if by some natural law, the natives and residents of this northern part of the New World are inclined to indulge. I was desirous, also, of obtaining a clear idea of the relation which American practice bears to English practice; the prospects and success of individual American to those of individual English and Scotch farmers; American past and future surplus wheat to the state and demands of the English market; the life of the settler in these new countries to the life he would have led had he remained at home. On a few of these points I have arrived at clear and definite notions,—not hastily, I believe, though some of them may still be incorrect. It is some remarks upon these I wish briefly to put down in this place. *And first, as to the condition of agriculture as an art of life, it cannot be denied that, in this region as a whole, it is in a very primitive condition.* Before the first Puritan emigrants landed at Plymouth, the Indians planted, and hoed, and reaped their corn much as the white settlers do now, *and like them, deserted old land for new when the crops began to fail.* Many operations, it is true, are now performed upon existing farms which were unknown to the Indian races; but a similar absence of skill and forethought is generally observable in reference both to the mode of performing them, and to their after effect upon the land. I speak, it will be borne in mind, in these remarks, of the newly-settled parts of North America; and the more newly-settled the more closely will they apply. I would not be understood to calumniate those longer cultivated districts in which, the first stage of their agricultural history being past, new life and energy are now being brought to bear upon the culture of the land, and by which the errors of past ignorance and want of skill may, by-and-by, be repaired; or of those happier new districts which men of knowledge and capital are redeeming from a state of nature, and at once submitting to a rational system of culture, capable of being carried on for an indefinite period without injury to the land."

Mr. Johnston next refers more paticularly to the consequences of an exhausting treatment of the land.

"The first practical or economical consequence of this *exhaustion of the land* is, that it gradually ceases to produce a remunerative return of those crops which have been specially cultivated upon, and have been the immediate means of exhausting it. In North America, generally, this crop has been *wheat*,—as this has always been the kind of grain for which the most ready market could be obtained, or which could be most certainly exchanged for the West India produce and the manufactured articles which the settler required. As the exhausting culture proceeded, therefore, the quantity of wheat raised beyond the demands of the state or colony—that is, the surplus for exportation, gradually decreased. I need not enter into details upon the point; the grand consequence is such as I have described, and the general proof of it is, that the wheat-exporting regions of North America have, as I have already stated in my remarks upon western New York, *been gradually shifting their locality and retiring inland and towards the west.* The flats of the Lower St. Lawrence were the granary of America in the times of French dominion; western New York succeeded these; next came Canada West; and now the chief surplus exists and the main supplies for the markets of Europe are drawn from the newer regions beyond the lakes. These in their turn, as the first virgin freshness passes away, will cease to be productive of abundant wheat, and eastern America must then look for its supplies of this grain either to a better culture of its own exhausted soil, or to regions still nearer the setting sun. This natural consequence of an exhausting system of culture has been aided and hastened by other causes, the study of which is full of interest and instruction. I may advert to one of these. When a soil becomes unfavourable to the growth of a plant, the plant, if made to grow upon it, comes up weak, and is liable to disease and the attacks of insects and parasitic plants. Whether as a natural consequence of this kind, arising naturally from the exhaustion of the soil and the weakening of the wheat-plant, or as the effect of some other cause not understood, it is an important fact that the attacks of the wheat-midge have, in Lower Canada, been lending their aid for many years to diminish the wheat crop in quantity, and to render it less certain. A gradual revolution, therefore, has been taking place not only in husbandry, but in the food of the people also, and in the kind as well as quantity of the surplus produce they have been able to bring to market. I know, indeed, of no well ascertained facts in the agricultural history of any country which are more striking in these respects than those which are presented by a comparison of the quantities,—relative and absolute,—of the different kinds of grains produced in Lower Canada, at successive periods, during the last twenty-five years."

The general conclusion to be drawn from these

premises Mr. Johnston does not hesitate to state in the following emphatic terms.—

"This (the diminution of crops) has already been the case in the longer settled portions of the North American continent; and the same consummation is preparing for the more newly-settled parts, unless a change of system takes place. The new wheat-exporting,—so called,—granary districts and States will, by-and-by, gradually lessen in number and extent, and probably lose altogether the ability to export, *unless when unusually large harvests occur.* And if the population of North America continue to advance at its present rapid rate,—especially in the older States of the Union,—if large mining and manufacturing populations spring up, the ability to export wheat to Europe will lessen still more rapidly. This diminution may be delayed for a time, by the rapid settling of new western States, which, from their virgin soils, will draw easy returns of grain; but every step westward adds to the cost of transporting produce to the Atlantic border, while it brings it nearer to that far western California, which, as some predict, will in a few years afford an ample market for all the corn and cattle which the Western States can send it. In their relation to English markets, therefore, and the prospects and profits of the British farmer, my persuasion is that, year by year, our transatlantic cousins will become *less and less able*,—except in extraordinary seasons,—to send large supplies of wheat to our island ports; and that, when the virgin freshness shall have been rubbed off their new lands, they will be unable, with their present knowledge and methods, to send wheat to the British market so cheap as the more skilful farmers of Great Britain and Ireland can do."

Athenæum.

AN EARLY RISING MACHINE.

One of the Birmingham contributions to the World's Fair, that affords a considerable amount of amusement, and attracts a good deal of attention, is the alarm bedstead. To many persons this will be an invention of real utility; and to any one who entertains a too deep appreciation of the charms of Morpheus, this may be safely recommended as a most effective remedy for such tendency to neglect the popular and wholesome adage touching an early bird. By means of a common alarm clock hung at the head of the bed, and adjusted in the usual way to go off at the desired hour, the front legs of the bedstead, as soon as the alarm ceases ringing, are made to fold underneath, and the sleeper, without any jerk or the slightest personal danger, is placed on his feet in the middle of the room, where, at the option of the possessor, a cold bath can be placed if he is at all disposed to insure being rendered rapidly wide awake. The expense of the bedsteads is little, if any more than the ordinary ones, and from their extreme simplicity, they are very likely to come into general use. They are exhibited in action at the building, many gentlemen, and even some ladies making a trial.—*Chris. Observer.*

WAR.

True it is, that war is always 'bitterness in the latter end.' It is *bitterness* to kings and governments, who lose their most faithful subjects and most valuable members. It is *bitterness* to society, cutting all the ties of relationship between parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, and bosom friends. It is *bitterness* also to the people generally; and so they find it, when the expenses are summed up, and visit them in the form of taxes. Then, indeed, there is but one opinon—'War is *bitterness* in the latter end.'—*Cottage Bible.*

From the N. American and U. S. Gazette.

REVIEW OF THE WEATHER

For Ninth Month, (September,) 1851.

A drought and heat, which have few precedents on our record, have pervaded the month; six times the mercury was at or about 80, twice at 92, and at 2 o'clock on the 12th it rose to 94 degrees.

The whole quantity of rain for the month was, as observed at the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1⅛ inch only; and as but about 5 inches had fallen during the two preceding months, the earth has become exceedingly parched, the springs unusually low, and the navigation of the Schuylkill and the Lehigh considerably impeded. Mills, also, dependent upon water power, are, many of them, compelled to stand still a part of the time.

The drought extends from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; the flats of the Hudson river are with difficulty navigable; the Delaware is readily forded at the Falls; and the Ohio, at Pittsburg, has but 17 inches of water in the channel.

So great is the drought in many places that the sowing of wheat and rye is necessarily postponed, to the detriment, it is beginning to be feared, of the ensuing crop. Pastures have ceased to be green; wells that have not been known before to fail, are dry, and cattle are driven several miles for water. The mean temperature of the month was 69.26 degrees. But three times within the last sixty years has the mean temperature of the ninth month been so high, viz: in 1846, when it was 69½, and in 1804, and 1793, when the mean rose, according to Peirce, to 70 degrees. The month in each of these years was excessively dry as well as hot, and though the comforts and interests of the city are now suffering for rain, a short extract from the authority just named will show that, when compared to its condition in the drought

of 1793, we have abundant cause of thanksgiving. "During this distressing season of heat and drought," says Peirce, "the yellow fever was raging in this city to a frightful degree. But while the inhabitants of this city and vicinity could *send* to the Delaware and Schuylkill for water, in many parts of the country the inhabitants were compelled to haul their water from ten to twenty miles in casks."

On the evening of the 13th a high wind sprang up from the north and north-east, attended with thunder and lightning, with some rain, and the mercury fell in a few hours from 92 to 57, or 35 degrees.

On the 22d, a heavy N. E. gale was experienced along our northern seaboard, which was attended with copious rain at Boston and vicinity, and a considerable number of marine disasters have been reported; while here, we have experienced nothing that could fairly be called an equinoctial storm.

The dry weather has caused many leaves to fall from our shade trees prematurely, and some are nearly stripped of their foliage. Under these circumstances, the germs, designed for the production of leaves, wood, and fruit the ensuing year, are in many cases much swelled, and some are already putting forth the leaves and blossoms that should have adorned the coming spring. A horse chesnut in my neighborhood, or rather an Ohio Buck-eye, (Æsculus pallida,) is now in this condition.

The thermometer had the unusual range in this city of 49 deg. during the month; that is, from 94 on the afternoon of the 12th, to 45 on the morning of the 25th, when thin ice formed in the lower grounds of the adjacent country.

Much complaint is again made of disease among potatoes in parts of New England and New York, and in Ireland; it is believed not to have affected this important crop to any great extent in this vicinity.

The health of the city, considering we have had no general or wide spread rain to purify the air—except that on the night of the 27th may have been such—continues favorable; 675 deaths having occurred for the four weeks ending on the 27th, against 647 for the same period last year, giving an increase of 28 only. People often express surprise that a heavy thunder shower has not purified the air; they do not consider that it is not the thunder but the rain that cleanses this vital element, by washing out, as from a sponge, its impurities; and that the air that had been washed by the transient shower has passed by with the cloud that floats upon it, and left us with a clear sky, and a surrounding atmosphere that may not for many weeks have been washed of its carbon and other impurities. P. S.

Philadelphia, 10th mo. 1st, 1851.

How precious is that unity of spirit which constitutes Christian fellowship!

"OHNE HAST, OHNE RAST."*

BY JOHN ALFRED LANGFORD.

"Never hasting, never resting,"
With a firm and joyous heart,
Ever onward slowly tending,
Acting, aye, a brave man's part.

With a high and holy purpose,
Doing all thou find'st to do;
Seeking ever man's upraising,
With the highest end in view.

Undepressed by seeming failure;
Unelated by success;
Heights attained revealing higher,
Onward, upward, ever press.

Slowly moves the march of ages;
Slowly grows the forest king;
Slowly to perfection cometh
Every great and glorious thing.

Broadest stream from narrowest sources;
Noblest trees from meanest seeds;
Mighty ends from small beginnings;
From lowly promise, lofty deeds.

Acorns which the winds have scattered,
Future navies may provide;
Thoughts at midnight whispered lowly,
Prove a people's future guide.

Such the law enforced by nature
Since the earth her course began;
Such to thee she teacheth daily,
Eager, ardent, restless man.

"Never hasting, never resting,"
Glad in peace, and calm in strife;
Quietly thyself preparing,
To perform thy part in life.

Earnest, hopeful, and unswerving,
Weary though thou art and faint;
Ne'er despair, there's God above thee,
Listing ever to thy plaint.

Stumbleth he who runneth fast;
Dieth he who standeth still;
Nor by haste nor rest can ever
Man his destiny fulfil.

"Never hasting, never resting,"
Legend fine, and quaint, and olden,
In our thinking, in our acting,
Should be writ in letters golden.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., arrived at Boston on the 1st inst.

ENGLAND.—The news from England is devoid of interest. Much suffering is apprehended from the potato rot in Ireland.

FRANCE.—Another son of Victor Hugo has been condemned to nine months imprisonment, and fined 2,000 francs, for an article on the expulsion of foreigners from France. The Government newspaper has been suspended for the period of one month, and its editor fined, and imprisoned for a period of nine months, for a similar offence. It is

*Without haste, without rest.

said that France and England are decided in their determination to prevent a rupture between the United States and Spain, and to preserve the dominion of Spain over Cuba.

Austria.—Accounts from Vienna give unfavourable indication regarding the Government loan. Every effort was apparently being made by the Government to induce or compel subscriptions. The United houses of Rothschild have subscribed 30,000,000 florins. It is rumoured that Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg will secede from the League.

Turkey.—News has been received of the liberation of Kossuth and his companions, at Kutajah, on the 1st ult. They were conveyed, by a Turkish steamer, from Giemeleck to the Dardanelles, where they were received on board the Mississippi, which had been fitted up in the most elegant manner for their reception. The Mississippi left the Dardanelles for America on the 7th ult.

Switzerland.—A meeting, attended by about 10,000 persons, had been held at Chaux de Fowles, to discuss the question whether it were not desirable to form a grand league of the people against the sovereigns.

Naples.—It is stated that the King of Naples has instituted a commission for the reform of prisons within his dominions, and has requested the members of the *corps diplomatique* to join the labours of the commission, and to visit with them the different prisons of the kingdom.

India and China.—It is stated that the Nizam has agreed to discharge the debt due to the Indian Government, by paying forty lacs down and giving security for the balance. The statement that his provinces had been occupied by the Indian troops, was without foundation. Twenty villages around Goolbargle had been plundered and burned by the Rehillos.

From China we learn that the rebellion was rapidly gaining ground, the Imperial troops making no headway against the insurgents.

New Mexico.—Much trouble and annoyance exist in the courts of New Mexico, in consequence of the Judges differing very widely in their construction of the laws. The lawyers refuse to bring suits until unanimity is established.

It is reported that the Navaja Indians have planted no crops this season, and in carrying out their hostile designs, intend making their stronghold in the mountains.

Central America.—Accounts in the Mexican papers state that hostilities have actually broken out between Salvador and Guatemala, and that General Carrera, at the head of 1500 men, recently invaded Salvador, and encountered the Salvadorian army, 4,500 strong, under President Varasconcelos, at a place called San José. The Salvadorian forces were defeated, with the loss of a large number killed and taken prisoners.

California.—The steamship Prometheus, from San Juan Nicaragua, arrived at New York on the evening of the 4th inst., bringing San Francisco dates to the 6th ult. The P. brings 465 passengers, and $123,000 in gold dust on freight. She reports that the steam propeller Lafayette was entirely destroyed by fire, in the harbour of Chagres, on the 11th ult., the fire having caught in the spirit room. The cargo was partially saved. No lives were lost.

The elections in California took place on the 3d ult., but the returns had been only partially received at the departure of the mails.

The city of Marysville was visited by an extensive conflagration, on the night of 8th mo. 30th. The fire originated in a Chinese wash-house. Three entire squares, comprising about eighty buildings, were consumed.

The news from the mines continues to be highly favourable. The Indians continue troublesome on the route from Great Salt Lake to Sacramento City. The rainy season had commenced.

Subscriptions to the amount of $75,000 have been made to the San José and San Francisco railway. The Chinese population numbers about six hundred and fifty.

Col. Barbour, one of the Indian Commissioners, who had returned from visiting the Indian settlements, states that the Indians are peaceful and quiet, observing their treaties with faithfulness, and pursuing their new avocations with zeal and energy. The whites in their vicinity are rendering good service in the maintenance of peace with the different tribes, and the general aspect of Indian affairs is most encouraging.

Domestic.—The Hudson River Railroad is completed, and the first passenger train passed over the road on the 30th ult.

News has been received of the death of James Richardson, the celebrated African traveller. He died on the 4th of the Third month last, at the village of Unqurutua, six days distance from Kouka, the capital of Bornou.

On the 1st inst., a coloured man, named Henry, who had been arrested in Syracuse as a fugitive slave, was rescued from the hands of the officers, by the crowd assembled, and carried off by his friends. Several persons who assisted in his rescue have since been arrested.

The Grand Jury have returned true bills, for treason, against twenty-nine of the prisoners charged with being concerned in the late Christiana affair. Four of these are white, and twenty-five coloured.

The "Advance," Captain De Haven, one of the vessels sent out by Henry Grinnell in search of Sir J. Franklin, arrived at New York on the 30th ult. The American vessels parted company with the English Squadron on the 13th of the Ninth month, 1850, and were frozen in on the same night at Wellington Channel. After drifting to 75 deg. 25 min. north latitude, they again commenced drifting to the South, and finally emerged from the ice on the 10th of Sixth month last, after an imprisonment of nearly nine months. Captain De Haven, having got his vessels liberated, made another effort to prosecute his search, and succeeded in reaching the upper Melville Bay region, but was then again hemmed in by the ice, from which he was not liberated until the 19th of Eighth month; at this time the season was so far advanced as to preclude all hope of accomplishing his object during the present season, and he therefore reluctantly decided to return home. During their imprisonment in the ice the scurvy broke out among them, attacking all the officers and crews. Dr. Kane, however, by dint of superior skill and unremitting care, succeeded in subduing the disease without the loss of a single man. The Advance has brought home the relics of Sir J. Franklin's visit to the place where three of his men were buried; also, two or three Esquimaux dogs, apparently very fine and intelligent animals. Dr. Kane expresses the opinion, after seeing the resources on shore, that Sir John Franklin and his crew are probably yet alive.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE LATE MARGARET WOODS.

(Continued from page 35.)

1782, 2*d. mo.* 22*d.*—There is a strange propensity in some minds to be continually building upon happiness here; and if they are disappointed in one situation, to look forward to another. But this is not the way to profit by the corrections we meet with. We should rather endeavour after a state of greater purity and abstraction from the world, that we may be fitted for more durable happiness. But some of us may acknowledge that it occasions many a hard struggle to get above the world, particularly to those who are too desirous of the praise and approbation of men. If they attain any degree of excellence, they will most likely meet with many obstacles, and many falls, before they learn to dwell in the valley of humility. The tall cedars of Lebanon, and the lofty oaks of Bashan, must all be bowed down. Every human excellence and perfection must become of no account in comparison of winning Christ, who, through meekness and suffering, will lead us to glory. It is in vain to endeavour to mix the pride of man with Christian perfection. They are opposite in their nature and must be so in their end. An eager pursuit after the applause of men may spur people on to some things laudable in themselves; but at the same time, it leads to such self-complacency, and high opinions of ourselves, as can but ill brook the mortifications we may meet with, and much less submit to that cross of Christ, which appears foolishness in the eyes of the world. Oh how gladly would we escape a suffering, mortified state! The terms seem so hard, that we are almost ready to turn away sorrowful. But let us think on the peace and tranquillity accompanying the patient, suffering soul, which is wholly dependent on God, and whose chief solicitude is to please him. Freed from all the turbulent passions of fallen man, it can pursue its path with sweet serenity of mind; it can look at every abasement and mortification it may meet with, as the kind chastisement of a heavenly Father, to draw to still greater purity and assimilation with himself: and thus supported with holy hope and faith in God, it can press forward from state to state, till, having filled up the measure of its existence in time, it can forget all its sorrows in a boundless futurity. Oh glorious, happy state! May my mind be disposed to drink of the cup, and be baptized with the baptism so essentially necessary to salvation.

11*th. mo.* 1*st.*—Of all the temptations to which human nature, in this frail state of existence, is liable, there is none we are more apt to fall in with, than an opinion of our own perfections. We see many thus ensnared, who have been preserved from the follies and vanities of the world; and the more knowledge and experience we gain, the more we see it necessary to stand upon our guard. "Stand off, I am holier than thou," is, I doubt, the language of some, who are less justified than the poor publican; and the misfortune is, that we do not see this to be our language, but are probably indulging ourselves with the idea that we are in the meek and humble state which is to inherit the kingdom. Whenever we feel great zeal against contrary opinions in others, or set up our own consciences, or rule of life, for them, we may always rest assured that we are in great danger of indulging spiritual pride. From an extensive knowledge and study of mankind, we must learn that in all nations and times, there has been a variety of sentiments, both with regard to faith and practice, entertained by those, who, with sincere hearts, endeavoured to perform their duty. That the same differences should still subsist, therefore, ceases to be a wonder. For what end they are permitted by Infinite Wisdom, is not for us to determine.

Every thing around us, every observation we can make, may tend to confirm the knowledge that we are poor, ignorant, fallible beings. Our reliance is on the goodness of God, who, we trust, will make us finally happy. And if we are endowed with clearer conceptions of the Deity, or more natural knowledge, it is no cause of boasting; seeing that all we are possessed of is

his gift, and that we are but as clay in his hands. If we think that we can point out to our brethren, a more certain road to happiness than that which they are pursuing, let us do it in the meekness of wisdom; remembering, that our opinions, as well as our practices, are liable to error, and must remain so, as long as we can see but as "through a glass darkly." These considerations would check that confidence in self, which is so apt to prevail, and help us to walk forward in humility and fear, the only safe state for such a poor dependant creature as man. On our first setting out in a religious life, we meet with many trials and crosses. We find we must give up many of the pleasures and gratifications which are craved by our sensual appetites, and in the performance of these duties, are apt to take merit to ourselves; thus making an entrance for self-complacency and spiritual pride. We are then much inclined to make a false estimate of things, and judge ourselves better for the many crosses we bear; instead of which, we should look upon their *being* crosses, as signs of our great imperfection, and of a want of that union of will with the Supreme Power, which constitutes both our perfection and happiness. We do well to take up the cross to our natural inclinations, and resign the flesh-pots of Egypt at the command of our heavenly Father; but we shall certainly arrive at a better state, when our inclinations become conformable to our duty.

11*th. mo.* 17*th.*—Oh, the miseries of life! This is the language of sensibility, when struck with the various scenes of wretchedness which sometimes present themselves to our view. When we consider the hard lot of many, who can scarcely earn, with unremitted labour, daily sustenance for themselves and their families; of others, who are just ready to sink under the weight of painful diseases; and of some, who are doubly oppressed, both with poverty and sickness; we can hardly forbear being touched with sympathy for their distress, and putting up a secret prayer, that our portion may be less bitter than theirs. Nor are these all the miseries of life; its evils are too many to be enumerated. The loss of every near connection that can make life desirable; various other sources of anguish that must embitter every enjoyment; and, above all evils, the being deprived of reason; these are scenes, which, when we reflect on them, make us almost ready to tremble, for fear of what our future lives may produce. They likewise afford a strong presumption that a better life awaits us, in which we shall no longer regret the day that we were born, nor mourn that we were brought into existence. But we have been taking a view of life in its most gloomy recesses. It bears a very different aspect to a great part of mankind, some of whom, forgetting how soon their mirth may be turned into heaviness, and their joy into mourning, remain unhurt by the calamities of others, and are pursuing a round of pleasure. There are many whose situations are more moderate; enough raised above calamity, to be thankful for the enjoyment of many temporal blessings, yet sufficiently chequered with anxiety and pain, to make them desirous of more substantial happiness.

In this review of life, we have taken things very much in their natural state, without considering the influence of religion on our minds. When we call in its aid to support us, and the hope of a glorious immortality; when we consider that these short afflictions, which endure but for a moment, will, by our making a proper use of them, work for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory; we then learn to rejoice in tribulation; and abounding in that which alone is truly estimable, feel our minds renewedly filled with consolation and peace. Faith in God is the only sure anchor to support the soul under its various conflicts. When we say faith in him, it implies faith in his wisdom, power and goodness, and in his providential care over the workmanship of his hands. A view of the miseries of life, should not depress our spirits, or lessen our faith. We cannot sufficiently trace either their cause or their effect, to form any certain judgment for what end they were designed; therefore, leaving conjectures, and vain inquiries concerning them, let us confide in the mercy and goodness of God; trusting, that in due time, we shall see through this veil that at present surrounds us. The many temporal evils to which we are exposed, the errors which we are continually liable to fall into, (not to say the great wickedness which we lament in others, and from which we cannot say that we ourselves are safe,) are all lessons that should teach us great humility; and make us serve the Lord with fear and trembling, daily praying for his assistance and preservation. Perhaps, notwithstanding all the real and imaginary evils we have to encounter, many of us remain too strongly attached to this present life, to look upon it as we ought, a passage only to a better. If we considered ourselves but as travellers, we should be better disposed to put up with the inconveniences we meet with, and think nothing essential that affected not our everlasting home.

For Friends' Review.

DYING HOURS OF THE FAITHFUL.

"A woman that feareth the Lord shall be praised."
Prov. xxi. 30.

How true it is of the righteous, that they being dead yet speak, the spirit that dwelt in them making their memory living and immortal, distilling as it were upon us drops of heavenly dew, when, weary and faint with the trials of time, we turn to commune with them on the pages left for our instruction and guidance in our pilgrim journey.

Elizabeth Stirredge, the daughter of Wm. Taylor, of Gloucestershire, was born in 1634. Her father was a zealous Puritan, one who feared God and pressed onward in the Christian's path. Dying about seven years before the Society of Friends arose; he said, "There is a day coming wherein truth will gloriously break forth, more gloriously than ever, since the apostles' days; but I shall not live to see it."

At an early age (before her tenth year) she became so much concerned for her soul's salvation, that she could take no delight in the things of the world, but, as she grew up to riper age, sought the company of those accounted the best, delighting to hear their discourse of Scripture, of God, and of Christ, and of Heaven's glory; but, she says, "I was not satisfied, because I found I was not a living witness of the states and conditions that the people of God were in, in former days. Then did I mourn, and say in my heart, oh! that I had been born in the days when the Lord spake to Moses and the children of Israel, and, with a high and wonderful power, brought forth his people out of Egypt through the Red Sea,—that I might have known how to walk in the right way, and to do what the Lord required of me, and been in acquaintance and familiarity with my Maker; that I might have known when I pleased or displeased the Lord, whom my soul loved, but knew not how to become acquainted with him. What would I not have parted with for the enjoyment of the Lord, and assurance of salvation? Surely, if it were possible for me to have enjoyed all the world, I could freely have parted with it, for peace and satisfaction to my poor and distressed soul, that mourned as without hope. Many a time, and many hours have I spent alone, reading and mourning, when no eye saw me, nor ear heard me; neither could I find comfort in reading, because it was a book sealed to me. Then did I mourn and say, oh, that I had been born in the days when our blessed Saviour, Jesus Christ, was upon the earth; how would I have followed him, and sat at his feet, as Mary did; how freely could I have left my father's house, and all my relations, for true peace and assurance of life eternal for my poor soul!"

Her mother was greatly affected by her continued sadness, but, not understanding her spiritual trials, wished to divert her attention, by mingling more in the society of her young friends and sharing in their enjoyments. Although, to please her parent, she assented to this, and was allured to adorn her person in gay apparel, her heaviness of spirit still remained, through the mercy of the Lord, who continued near to her.

About the 20th year of her age, she attended a meeting, appointed by John Audland and John Camm, and was greatly impressed by the ministry of the former; and after meeting was over, she says, "I separated myself from my company, and travelled alone, two miles, that no ear should hear me making my moan unto the Lord; and out of the bitterness of my spirit said, Lord, what shall I do to be saved? I would do any thing for assurance of everlasting life; and if the Lord will be pleased to accept me, upon any terms, I matter not what becomes of this body."

Continuing faithful in her dependence upon the Lord, she was sustained in many close conflicts with the soul's enemy, and a way was made for her to escape, through the instrumentality of Wm. Dewsbury, "whose testimony," she says, "was mostly to the distressed and afflicted, tossed with tempest and not comforted, which state many were in, in that day, 1655. A true messenger he was to many. I was twenty-one years of age when I was in this condition, and, after the meeting was ended, I dreaded to go to him, for I thought he was one of great discerning, and would be sensible of the hardness of my heart; and if he should judge me I should not be able to bear it; but yet I could not go away in peace until I had been with him. Seeing me come so heavily, he held up his hand, and with a raised voice said unto me, 'Dear lamb, judge all thoughts and believe, for blessed are they that believe and see not. They were blessed that saw and believed, but more blessed are they that believed and saw not.' He was one who had good tidings for me, and great power was with his testimony at that time, for the hardness was taken away, and my heart was opened by that ancient power that opened the heart of Lydia; everlasting praises be given unto Him that sits upon the throne for ever, who hath preserved me out of the snares and subtle contrivances of the adversary." She met, also, with another faithful servant and minister of Jesus Christ, Miles Halhead, at a time when she was under great exercise, who said to her, "Dear child, if thou continue in the truth, thou wilt make an honourable woman for the Lord, for the Lord God will honour thee with his blessed testimony." Ten years afterwards he came to her habitation, and said to her, "My love and my life is with thee, and that for the blessed work's sake that is going on in thee; the Lord God keep thee faithful, for he will require harder things of thee than thou art aware of; the Lord give thee strength to perform them, and keep thee faithful to His blessed testimony; my prayers shall be for thee as often as I remember thee."

During the interval alluded to, she had been married to James Stirredge, and had appeared as a minister of the Gospel. Being exposed to much persecution and suffering she says, "I have been concerned for fear my friends should suffer for me; but not for myself, for I could truly say my heart was given up to serve the Lord, come what would come. But the least of our sorrow was, loss of goods, beating and hurling to and fro, and dragging out of our meeting-house, and many other abuses, which the Lord

made us able to go through, and sanctified to us, and my soul blesseth the Lord that he accounted us worthy to suffer for his name's sake. For in the time of suffering a selfish separating spirit began to break forth amongst us; which added to our affliction more than all our persecutors could do." It was through deep agony of spirit that she yielded to the requirement of the Lord, to bear a testimony against some who had been as great and wise men in the church, and now, through unfaithfulness, were as the destroyers of that which they had been instrumental in building up.

To her children she left much of tender Christian counsel, and, that they might know the way to Heaven's glory, she describes it as a straight and narrow way, that required those who travelled in it to keep to their daily cross, and to keep their heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life. This way will bring nearer unto the Lord, and those that walk in it will grow into acquaintance with Him; their hearts humbled, under a living remembrance of His mercies day by day.

In commending her family to the Lord she says, "Lord, keep my family, and thy people, let not one of them be lost or become a prey to the wicked one. If thou shouldst yet add more days to my life, let me not cease to pray for them, and their offspring, that I may do my endeavour for their entrance into thy blessed kingdom; so shall I go to my grave in peace. And now I do wholly resign them into thy hands, knowing that thou art able to keep them, through faith, and to preserve them all their days, and do more for them than I am able to ask of thee." "I feel the renewings of thy love at this time, which is the greatest comfort that can be enjoyed; therefore does my heart, and all that is within me, return unto thee all praises, glory and honour, with hearty thanksgiving, and pure obedience for evermore. Lord accept it this evening, as a sacrifice from a broken heart and a contrite spirit, which thou never rejected, for thou art worthy of it, from this time forth for ever and for evermore. Amen."

Her trust and faith were so great, that she could say, "In all my afflictions, and pain and sorrow of body and mind, I have not had an eye to confide in man, but have applied my heart to the Lord, and have poured forth my soul unto Him. Oh! thou Physician of value, that can cure both soul and body; thou that knowest better how to administer to my necessity than I can ask of thee; from thee alone do I look for comfort, for there is none besides thee that can administer true comfort to me." She departed this life the 7th day of the Ninth month, 1706, aged 72 years.—*Friends' Library.*

Pride is as importunate a beggar as want, and abundantly more saucy.

For Friends' Review.

SERMON IN RORATOGNA.

In looking over the extracts from the Letters and Journal of Daniel Wheeler, written while pursuing his visit among some of the Islands in the Pacific, I have frequently been deeply interested in the sketches or outlines which he gives of his communications to the natives. I have thought it not a little remarkable, that they should so generally have been of a doctrinal character, and that our friend should have been, even on doctrinal matters, enabled so clearly to elucidate his views, as to bring them entirely within the comprehension of his partially instructed hearers.

How little do we who dwell in our ceiled houses, bountifully partaking every day of the comforts and luxuries of home, appreciate the privations of men, who, like D. Wheeler, are made willing, for the Gospel's sake, to leave all and bear its glad tidings to the Isles afar off, to a people that for many generations have sat in great spiritual darkness! We may judge a little of the nature of some of these privations, when we advert to the fact, that when D. W. landed at Sidney, in Australia, in 1837, on his return homewards, he congratulates himself upon receiving letters from his family in Russia, written but about seven months previously—for, till then, he had not heard from them for nearly two years. He had, indeed, committed them, as well as himself, to Divine protection, and now he could say, "Humbled under a sense of the Lord's everlasting love and faithfulness, my heart rejoiced before him."

Having devoted himself to this great work, and feeling that himself was nothing, that the Lord was all in all; his only source of strength and ability to labour availingly or acceptably, the Divine presence and power were at times marvellously displayed, and the Gospel was indeed preached in the demonstration of the Spirit, and with power.

The following brief description of a meeting with the natives, on the island of Roratogna, some five or six hundred miles west of Otaheite, can scarcely fail to be read with lively interest, although the volume from which it is taken may be in the hands of many of the readers of the Review. Charles Pitman was the missionary at one of the stations on the island, and kindly interpreted for our friend. H.

"The time of the native meeting now drew nigh, at the thoughts of which my mind was greatly humbled and cast down, and yet I felt a sustaining confidence that my being here was in the right ordering; for if my own inclination could have been gratified and followed, we should have been this morning out of sight of the island altogether. Charles Pitman might have observed my sunken condition, for, previously to setting out for the meeting, he seemed desirous

to ascertain whether I should speak to the people or not. I told him this was very uncertain, but from the manner in which this thing had been brought about, which was certainly not in mine own will, it was by no means improbable but that I might have something to say to them. The house was well filled when we reached it, and Charles Pitman at once ascended the pulpit, but I remained upon the ground floor, as one having no part to take or lot in the matter, and, I trust, in a state something similar to that of passive clay, willing to be anything or nothing, to do or to suffer in secret with the suffering seed. Charles Pitman went on with the usual services, as if he had little expectation of any interference on my part, but when the second singing was concluded, the way seemed at once to open for my going to him. On my getting into the pulpit, such was my blank condition, that I told him we must proceed slowly, for I should have to look well for the stepping stones to get along with safety. We stood some time in silence together, when my mouth was opened with our blessed Lord's declaration, 'there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons that need no repentance.' Such is the everlasting mercy, and boundless love of God, to his creature man, that he willeth not the death of a sinner, but rather that all should repent, forsake the evil of their ways, return unto Him, and live for ever. For this the Saviour came; not to condemn, but to save a guilty world. Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners from the wrath to come—that we might have life, and that we might have it more abundantly. He purchased for poor, lost, finite man, the unspeakable gift of the Holy Spirit, by the sacrifice of Himself, on the blood-stained cross, 'the just for the unjust, that he might bring us unto God,' who 'so loved the world, that He gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.' But none can be benefitted by the coming and sufferings of the Lord Jesus, without an implicit belief in him. A mere belief in the outward fact of His coming in the flesh upon the earth will not suffice. How many in this our day, fall short of coming to the knowledge of the only 'true God and Jesus Christ, whom he hath sent, which is life eternal,' through an evil heart of unbelief! When the Saviour of men was personally upon the earth, and men beheld his glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth; his mighty works were few in some places, because of the unbelieving hearts of the people, and he had frequently to upbraid the doubting, unbelieving multitude, for their hardness of heart; and there were found among his own disciples, that were slow of heart to believe respecting Him. 'Except ye see signs and wonders ye will not believe,' was his language on one occasion, 'but blessed are they who have not seen, and yet have believed.' Great indeed was my desire that these simple-hearted islanders might not be faithless, but believing; that joy, unspeakable, and full of glory, might be theirs.

"For about an hour and a half, I was drawn forth to plead with these dear people, in the love of the Gospel, that they might be reconciled to God, for Christ's sake, for their own soul's sake, and ours also, because of the truth as it is in Jesus. It was indeed a glorious meeting, and ought to be commemorated with humblest gratitude and praise.

"My faithful interpreter was almost overcome with the sense of the working of the Lord's Almighty power. When the spring was closed up, he spoke to me in allusion to my having said, on first going into the pulpit, that 'I should have to look well for the stepping stones to get along with safety,'—saying, that he soon found I had got upon good ground from the feelings he experienced; but the sentence of death was mine; and though I have truly nothing to boast of but weakness and infirmity, both, of late, much and evidently increased, yet how can I do less than cause the voice of the praise of my God to be heard, by faithfully testifying to that loving-kindness, which is better than life; his work is honourable and glorious—his righteousness endureth for ever. I sat down in nothingness and weakness; the creature was laid in the dust, as one that owed unto his Lord, far more than 'five hundred pence' many times multiplied, and had nothing to pay with; self-convicted, and as one to whom all which had been spoken most fully applied. Although the meeting had held long, before I took any part in it, and was then prolonged to an unseasonable length, the people retained their seats, as if fearful of disturbing the covering which was permitted to overshadow us; and they continued in stillness, after we came down upon the floor to them; but on my remarking to Charles Pitman, that the people did not seem willing to go away, he said a few sentences to them, after which they quietly withdrew."

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

(Continued from page 781, Vol. IV.)

Schools among the Natives.

It was mentioned in the 48th number of our last volume, that Congress, made, about thirty years ago, an annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars, for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements. A considerable part of this appropriation appears to be applied to the support of schools. The following extracts from the reports of officers of the general government, located among them, casts some light on the efforts now making to promote the education of the native children.

"The school for the Indians at this agency continued in operation until the 30th June last,

when it was discontinued on account of the resignation of the teacher. From the time the school commenced, in November, until it was discontinued, four teachers were employed; the average number of scholars during the term was about 48. Several Chippewa children were permitted to attend the school. The children were taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, as provided in the treaty of 1832. The girls attending the school have been instructed in sewing and knitting; a part of the clothing for the children attending the school was made in the school. The theory that 'it is cheaper to buy than to manufacture,' has to some extent prevailed in the female department of the school, and the instruction in 'carding, spinning, and weaving,' required by said treaty, has been dispensed with. Practical instruction to the boys attending the school in gardening and agriculture was also dispensed with, as heretofore. Land was ploughed last spring for the use of the school, and offered to the superintendent for that purpose, but he did not deem it expedient to work the boys in the field. I am satisfied that the teachers endeavored faithfully to instruct the children in such branches as they deemed most important."—*Report of J. E. Fletcher, Indian Agent, Winnebago Agency, Sept.* 30, 1850.

"There are two schools in progress attached to this agency. Reports from the teachers of these schools, accompaning this communication, will exhibit their condition and prospects. These schools have been in a languishing condition for a long time, arising from various causes. The principal one has repeatedly been explained to the government. The Indians are induced to believe, by those opposed to schools altogether, that their money is used too freely for this purpose; and, if they will not send to school, the government will divide *per capita* the large amount of interest that has accumulated in the treasury arising from the $100,000 set apart in the treaty of 1837, the interest of which was to be expended for their benefit in such manner as the President might direct. The general opinion is, that this was intended as an education fund; some contend, however, that there was no such understanding when the treaty was made. So long as this question remains undecided, and the Indians occupy their present home under the apprehension that they will shortly be removed to some other place, the schools cannot benefit them much. It would be unwise, however, to abandon them, and yield up the principle to the opposition. The whole system, in my opinion, should be changed, and the manual-labour plan adopted.

"A report from the different missionary stations among the Sioux will be found among the papers. The same reasons which operate against the schools, have their influence unfavourably with regard to the missionary operations. Being somewhat connected with the schools, the minds of the Indians have been prejudiced, and many of them believe that this school fund is their great object."

"The missionaries, so far as my knowledge extends, are pious and faithful men, and, from their efforts to civilize and Christianize the Indians, deserve better success than they have received for the last few years. I should consider it a great misfortune should they yield to discouragement and abandon their fields of labour. Although we cannot see much visible fruit from their labours, yet their influence among them is most salutary in restraining them from intemperance, discouraging war parties, and exhibiting before their eyes the practical benefits of civilization and Christianity. They assist them in various ways in their farming operations, advising for the best in their temporal as well as spiritual matters."—*Report of N. McLean, Sub-Agent at St. Peters, Sept.* 25, 1850.

From the reports above alluded to, the following are extracted:

Fourth Annual Report of the Female Mission School at Kaposia.

Miss Jane S. Williamson has given diligent attention to teaching the Dakota females of this village, whenever any could be found willing to be taught. Within the year she has had school about eleven months. The whole number of scholars is twenty nine. Counting sixty days as a quarter, the average attendance for the first quarter is $4\frac{1}{3}$; for the second, 7; for the third, $8\frac{2}{3}$; and for the fourth, 8—making an average attendance of seven for 240 days.

Four can read with ease in the New Testament both in Dakota and English, write legibly, and have made some progress in mental arithmetic. Three others read both languages, but not fluently. Four read the Wowapiwaken, who have not learned English, and write on slates. Nine others spell and read in Woonspe. Most of the remaining nine can spell readily in three letters.

Besides teaching them to spell, read, &c., ten have been taught to knit, and all who attend with any regularity are instructed in sewing.

All evince good capacity for learning, and, when they attend regularly, make good progress. But the same cause which has been mentioned in years past as impeding education among the Mendawakanton Sioux has, during the past year, been acting with increased power; and, until the money for which they are contending shall be in some way disposed of, there is little encouragement here to attempt teaching any except such as are boarded for that purpose. Two have been boarded by Mr. Robertson, the farmer for this village, and four in my own family, during the whole time they have been instructed. Of these, one has been under instruction but a short time. The other five read both Dakota and English. Those who live with their Indian relatives have, during the year, attended school, on an average, less than thirty days each. Three of the scholars are of mixed blood; the others

are full-blooded Dakotas. Nine of them have been baptized. The church here contains nine native communicants of good standing. The average attendance of natives on public worship on Sabbath day is 16.

"At the station at Lacqueparlé, for four and a half months during the winter a day school was taught, chiefly by Mrs. Adams. The whole number of scholars enrolled was upward of sixty; but the average attendance was only twelve. Last autumn we employed a native teacher at one of the villages here for nearly two months, with some success. Various circumstances have combined to prevent our sustaining a school this summer. Two Indian children—a boy and a girl—supported in the families of Mr. Pettijohn and Mr. Adams, have learned to talk English, and made considerable progress in learning to read also.

"During the winter we kept up a Sabbath school, with an average attendance of eighteen. Our religious services in the Dakota language have been about as well attended as in former years. The same causes which we mentioned last year have been in operation to prevent any sensible increase of interest in religion or education. We have long hoped that a treaty for the purchase of land, made with these Indians, might be the means of removing some of the present difficulties, and of opening the way for this people to make more rapid upward progress."

The teacher at Kaposia reports, Sept. 1, 1850: "The school under my care has averaged six—whole number enrolled, twenty.

The determination on the part of the Indians seems settled not to avail themselves of the means of education until certain difficulties between them and the government are settled.

I must say that I am of the opinion that the present effort to educate the Sioux is little better than a waste of time and money.

No system of education is of much importance to an Indian that does not embrace a knowledge of some useful occupation, and continued training to habits of industry.

I see no want of capacity on the part of Indian youths to acquire knowledge; but, on the contrary, they manifest an exceeding quickness of apprehension.

I am satisfied that under the influence of judicious manual-labor schools, they may become an industrious, respectable community."

The teacher at Red Wing states, Aug. 29, 1850: "Since the 18th of July, when I commenced my labours here, above 40 children, of suitable age, have attended school more or less of the time. Of this number 17, viz: 12 boys and 5 girls, have been very regular in their attendance. The girls have been employed in the field during their late corn-gathering, which has been the cause of many of them being absent from school a part of the time.

Very great advancement could not be expected of them so soon, but I am happy to report that those who attend regularly are making commendable progress. At present, all are instructed in reading and spelling. The more advanced are also taught writing and vocal music.

I have made considerable effort to introduce regular school hours, and to secure punctual attendance, and have succeeded to some extent, perhaps as well as I ought to expect for the time employed. With habits of order and punctuality well established, which I shall endeavour by all means to secure, I see nothing to prevent the dear youth in my care from making rapid progress in acquiring knowledge. In intellectual capacity I do not consider the North American Indian inferior to the Anglo-Saxon race."

LIBERATION OF KOSSUTH.

At last we have certain news of the liberation of Kossuth, his family, and associates. This took place the 1st of September, and on the 7th the United States steamer Mississippi sailed from the Dardanelles with all of them safely on aboard. They will soon arrive at New York, the citizens of which propose to receive them with due honours. We suppose Kossuth's property has been confiscated, and that he comes to this country a poor man. He will probably proceed to the colony of New Buda, where he will be received with open arms by his fellow exiles. But, it should not be forgotten that the land occupied by these persecuted patriots is not yet theirs. Will not Congress, at an early period of the coming session, signalize its devotion to the great cause of republicanism in Europe, and its appreciation of the services of these, its gallant, but unfortunate champions, by giving them homes upon our soil? We are all brethren in the sacred cause of liberty; but, while we won a continent by striking for freedom, they have lost a country. Let us, then, impart to them freely of our blessings. We have sent a national vessel to bring Kossuth to our shores. Shall our hospitality cease with this?—*Nat. Era.*

It is probable that the preceding passage expresses the opinion of a majority of the people of the United States, and that Congress will be sustained by the voice of the nation, in case that body shall decide upon a liberal appropriation of the public land to the use of Kossuth and his companions. To those who have never been able to understand that species of casuistry which goes to prove that resistance to oppression may be highly meritorious to a company of white men, and yet deeply criminal, if made by black ones, it may perhaps appear that the few coloured men who assembled at Parker's, near Christiana, were only performing on a small scale, what Kossuth and his compatriots exhibited upon a large one. The powers to be resisted, and the means of resistance, in the two cases, were widely different; but the

object of the resistance was the same—the acquisition or the maintenance of freedom. With those who hold the doctrines which have been uniformly advocated in the Review,—that we are commanded to overcome evil with good—that we ought to suffer oppression rather than resist it by violence and bloodshed, there is little difficulty in placing the hostile opposition of our revolutionary ancestors to the encroachments of the British Parliament, that of the Hungarian insurgents to the Austrian authority, and that of the poor coloured men at Christiana to the arrest of the fugitives from labour, in nearly the same category. We find nothing to claim the approval of a genuine Christian in either. In each case it appears to have been a resistance to an iniquitous encroachment upon unquestionable rights, by means which find no place in the precepts or example of the Founder of Christianity. It is probable that others, besides the Editor of the Review, would feel themselves instructed, if they could be favoured with a clear and obvious explanation, why actions so similar in their nature, as the Hungarian insurrection and the Christiana riot, should be so laudable in the former case, and so criminal in the latter.—Ed.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TENTH MONTH 18, 1851.

In several of our preceding numbers, notice was given of the appearance of parts of James Bowden's History of Friends in America. The work, as far as yet published, has been issued in portions of a little more than 100 pages each. The fourth part, completing what was previously wanting of the first volume of 426 pages, has recently come to hand. The work is for sale at the bookstore of Uriah Hunt, No. 44 North Fourth street. Price, unbound $1, or bound $1.50. Some further notice will probably appear in our next number.

Indiana Yearly Meeting.—This assembly convened on Fifth-day, the 2d instant, at White Water, near Richmond, Indiana. There were present sundry ministers from other Yearly Meetings, viz: Cordelia Bayes, from Great Britain, Samuel Boyce, Jacob Vining and Phebe R. Gifford, from New England, and William Evans and Hannah Warfrom Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.

Fifth-day was chiefly occupied with the usual preliminary proceedings, in which was included the reading of epistles from all the other Yearly Meetings of Friends.

On Sixth-day the state of society was, as usual, brought into view, by reading and answering the queries; and it was observable that more complaint than usually appears, was exhibited from a number of the Quarters, respecting the use of intoxicating liquors; and one case of importing the article was reported. Twelve families, and two parts of families, were reported as destitute of copies of the Holy Scriptures. These cases have probably arisen, chiefly, if not wholly, among families newly set up, and in remote situations, where books of all kinds are difficult of access. The answer from one of the Quarters, relative to the support of our testimony against slavery, indicated that an increase of care and faithfulness, on this subject, was desirable. Whether this intimation was made in allusion to the use of the products of slave-labour, or to some other branch of the subject, does not appear to have been explained. It is, however, well understood, that this point has obtained a considerable place in the minds of many Friends within that Yearly Meeting.

On Seventh-day, the report and address of the Associated Committee at Baltimore, were introduced and read. During great part of the time occupied by reading these documents, which, with the discussion that followed, extended to nearly two hours, a remarkable quiet and solemnity is stated to have prevailed. A very full expression of concurrence with the address was given, and the subject of printing it, after its presentation to the Yearly Meetings of Baltimore and North Carolina, was referred to the attention of the Meeting for Sufferings. The committee was continued, and the members desired to unite with similar committees of other Yearly Meetings, in case they should be appointed, at such time and place as may be agreed on.

The Report of the Committee charged with the care of the Boarding School was afterwards read, from which it appeared that 85 males, and 72 females, had been admitted within the past year. A small balance in favour of the Institution appeared on their books; yet, an increase in the number of pupils was considered needful, to enable the seminary to sustain itself advantageously.

On Second-day, the 6th, the committee appointed last year, on the subject of dividing the Yearly Meeting, reported that the way did not open to move in the matter at present, but recommended that the subject should remain on the minds of Friends; to which the Meeting acceded. Subsequently, the committee on the application for a new Quarter, reported that they were united in the judgment that it would be right to grant the request; to which the Meeting agreed, and appointed a committee to attend the opening of the new Quarter, at Honeycreek, in the 5th month next. The Quarter thus established, is formed out of parts of the Western and Northern Quarters, to

be called Concord Quarterly Meeting, and to be held on the fourth Seventh-day in the 2d, 5th, 8th and 11th months.

The subject of a bequest by our late friend Josiah White, of this city, was brought before the Meeting, and referred to a large committee, who, on the following day, reported in favour of accepting the bequest; with which the Meeting fully united, and referred the subject to the care and attention of the Meeting for Sufferings.*

From a Report of the Committee on Education, it appears that there are, between the ages of five and fifteen years, 5,963 children within that Yearly Meeting, and between fifteen and twenty-one, 2,668, or a total of 8,631. Of these, 3,551 attend schools under the care of Monthly Meetings; and 3,503 are taught in schools which are not under such supervision. Ten are reported to be growing up without school learning.

The report of the Indian Committee was quite interesting. The school among the Shawnese appears to have numbered among its native pupils, within the past year, twenty-four males and thirty-two females. Among the products of the farm 1500 dozens of wheat, and 50 loads of pumpkins, are noted. The institution is now placed under the care of Cornelius and Phebe Douglass.

From the Report of the Committee on the African concern, it appears that twenty-one schools, to which the care of Friends has extended, have been taught among the coloured people since last report. The numbers who have attended them are stated at 428. In one of the branches a library of nearly 200 volumes, for the benefit of the coloured people, is reported. A coloured man imprisoned at Memphis, and claimed as a slave, has been rescued by one of the branches, and his freedom fully established.

The subordinate meetings were requested to endeavour to raise, by voluntary subscriptions, the sum of $16,000, to complete the buildings belonging to the Boarding School for Friends' children. This sum is proposed to be paid in four annual instalments, the first to remain unpaid till the whole is subscribed.

The agricultural school, within the Western Quarter, of which B. C. Hobbs is the teacher, appears to have been satisfactorily conducted; and it has been attended, during the past year, by about sixty pupils.

The Yearly Meeting closed on the afternoon of Third-day the 7th instant.

The preceding account has been gleaned from sundry letters received from friends who attended the Yearly Meeting. We may probably obtain, in a few days, a printed copy of their minutes, from which, if found interesting, further extracts will be made.

* The nature and design of this bequest may be seen at page 174, vol. 4, of the Review.

MARRIED,—On Third-day, the 7th inst., at Friends' Meetinghouse, on 6th and Noble streets, WILLIAM J. JENKS to LYDIA ANN, daughter of Oliver Martin, all of this city.

——, At the same place, on the 14th instant, ALFRED COPE, of Germantown, to REBECCA, daughter of the late John Biddle, of this city.

——, At Friends' Meeting, Rich Square, Henry county, Indiana, on the 25th of last month, JOSHUA MORRIS to EDITH F. WILSON, both of that vicinity.

DIED,—On the 25th of Seventh month last, at the residence of his son-in-law, Seth Pennock, Mahoning county, Ohio, in the 82d year of his age, JEHU LORD, a beloved Minister of Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting; formerly of Woodbury, N. J. This, our dear friend, continued to manifest an encouraging example in the diligent attendance of our Religious Meetings, although, for several of the last years of his life, suffering great prostration of bodily strength. He was deeply concerned for the support of our ancient and acknowledged Doctrines and Testimonies, and for the right maintenance of the excellent order and discipline, as established by our honourable predecessors, in the wisdom of Truth. He appeared, for many months previous to his decease, to be quietly waiting for his change, and has, we humbly trust, through abundant mercy, laid down his head in peace.

——, At his residence in Oakville, Canada West, on the 10th of last month, in the 50th year of his age, THOMAS HARRIS; a member of Pickering Monthly Meeting.

——, In Chatham county, N. C.. on the 8th of Fourth month last, RUTH, widow of Benjamin Dixon, in the 72d year of her age; a member of Cane Creek Monthly Meeting. It was the lot of this, our friend, to undergo, for many years, great bodily suffering. She was, however, graciously permitted to realize that whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and to have the language verified in her own experience, I have "refined thee, but not with silver; I have chosen thee in the furnace of affliction." After much previous suffering, she was, in the spring of 1843, taken with paralysis, and was never after able to sit without being supported, and could not even turn in her bed without assistance. At times, in the midst of her multiplied afflictions, she was enabled, in a vocal manner, to praise her Redeemer; at other periods, the solace of his living presence was withdrawn from her, and mental distress was added to bodily infirmity. For some time previous to the solemn close, her calmness and serenity were remarkable, saying that she enjoyed the love of God, and felt sweet peace.

NINE PARTNERS BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Committee who have the oversight of Nine Partners Boarding school, inform Friends generally that that Institution will open, for the Winter Term, on the 1st of Eleventh month next.

The Committee have provided competent teachers, and also continue the services of our esteemed

friends Jarvis and Lydia Congdon, as Superintendents, who desire to unite with the Committee in endeavouring to make the Institution all that Parents and Pupils would desire to have it.

The School is entirely select for the children of Friends, and the Committee would urge upon Friends of New York Yearly Meeting, and elsewhere, to give it their patronage, and thereby sustain the Institution on its original foundation, as a Select School.

The price per term of six months is very low, being only $46 for each pupil, but a reduction of three dollars is allowed to those who come from Le Ray, Farmington, Butternuts, Scipio, or Ferrisburg Quarterly Meetings, and six dollars to those from Michigan and Canada, within the bounds of N. Y. Yearly Meeting.

On behalf of the Committee.

WILLIAM CROMWELL,
EDWARD MARSHALL.

Nine Partners Boarding School, Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y., Tenth mo. 10th, 1851.—2t.

An Adjourned Meeting of the WESTTOWN COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION will be held, in Philadelphia, on Sixth-day, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, P.M.

Tenth mo., 1851.

WANTED,

A Teacher of Reading in the Boys' School at West Town. Application may be made to Enoch Lewis or Samuel Bettle, Jr.

Philada., 10th mo. 11, 1851.

FREE-PRODUCE STORE.

Just received,—fine Bleached Shirtings, of excellent quality. Also, superior Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, in large variety.

Superior double-milled Sattinets, as cheap as any in the market. For sale by

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Cor. of 5th and Cherry streets.

Tenth mo. 13th, 1851.

For Friends' Review.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

A few weeks since, I found in one of my fields a land tortoise, which I at once recognized as an old acquaintance. I had carved my initials on his shell in 1831, and again in 1843, with the figures designating those years. One side of his encasement had been badly crushed, probably by a farm wagon, many years ago. The deformity, however, did not depress his spirits; for he was the most active "*tortle*" that I remember to have seen.

But the most remarkable fact is, that he bears the still earlier inscription, in plain characters, of "D. P., 1799." From the appearance of the letters, when I first saw them in 1831, and now, in comparison with my own of that date, I do not doubt that the register is indeed 52 years old.

By a singular coincidence, one of my boys the next day found another tortoise, bearing a still more ancient mark, the characters "A. R. 1791" being nearly obliterated by the abrasion incident to sixty years travel.

To these denizens of fields which they have held, in joint occupancy with myself, for so many years, (each of us taking such share as he needed, and could secure,) I have certainly a kindly feeling. My predecessors and my cotemporaries, they will probably continue the holders of *their* claims long after my own shall have been yielded to successors. We might indulge in some pleasant conceits upon the possible ups and downs, the pleasures and discomforts of their centenarian lives. The sumptuous fare of some seasons, the long fasts of others; their annual five months slumber; a sunny nook in autumn, a shade in summer's noon; the snug hibernacle, long dozed in, suddenly submerged by a deluge, or upturned by the farmer's winter plough; an escape from a burning brush-heap—from the grasp of a rustic epicure—from the point of a mower's scythe—from the tread of a rushing horse. These, and similar incidents, may serve perhaps as way-marks of their long inactive course.

The news of the coronation of our ancestor's monarchs George Second and George Third, never disturbed them in their leafy solitude.

"They heeded not, they never thought of kings."

The Parliamentary *stamp act* did not crush the shell of my old friends. They took no part in the revolution. Below the Presidential strife, lustrum after lustrum,

"They kept the *blameless* tenor of their way."

Can as much be said of some who occupy a much more exalted place in the scale of being? S. A.

Mercer county, N. J.

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

A Report of the trustees of Donations for education in Liberia, has been recently placed in the hands of the Editor. The object of the Trustees is to promote the establishment in Liberia of one or more seminaries of the higher grade, in which a liberal education may be furnished to such African youths as may be placed under their care. This first annual report was made in the early part of the current year, and contains an interesting statement of the efforts hitherto used to promote the civilization of the various tribes which are scattered over the African continent. As the information here given can hardly be found, in so condensed a state, in any other work, which has fallen in our way, we offer to our readers a few extracts from the report in question.

The population of Africa is seldom estimated so low as 90,000,000; often as high as 150,000,000. Excepting the Hottentot and

some other unimportant tribes, they may be ranged under three grand divisions. The first includes the Caucasian races in the valley of the Nile, along the coast of the Mediterranean, and on the few habitable portions of the Great Desert. They are mostly of Egyptian, Arabian and Phœnician descent. To this portion, all the ancient civilization and Christianity of Africa was confined. This population extends, at least by intermixture of races, into some of the fertile regions south of the Great Desert. The second division comprises what some have called the Zingian races, including nearly all south of the Equator, the people on the western coast for two or three degrees farther north, and on the eastern, the Gallas and others, who are occasionally found as far as the tenth degree of north latitude. The languages of the numerous Zingian tribes are all so closely related as to leave no doubt of their common origin. The third division comprises the vast and populous region between the Great Desert on the north and the Zingian regions on the south. This region, known under various names, as Sudan, Nigritia, Negroland, and Upper Guinea, is inhabited by tens, and probably by scores of millions, who, in complexion and all other characteristics, physical, mental and moral, are most strongly marked as Negroes. From the days of ancient Egypt and Carthage, they have furnished the most numerous victims of the slave trade. This division is our immediate field of labour.

The people of the first of these divisions are mostly Muhammedans. The principal exceptions are, the French colonies in Algiers, the Copts of Egypt, and some fragments of the old Abessinian empire, which are nominally Christian. Throughout the whole, there is a priesthood, having some knowledge of letters. A French Protestant Mission was attempted at Algiers, soon after the subjugation of that country; but nothing has been heard of it for some years past. The English Church Missionary Society have attempted a mission in Abessinia, but without success. The mission of the same Society at Cairo had formerly an Institution for the education of Coptic clergy; but it has proved a failure, and is closed. The educational establishment of the mission is now reduced to a school for boys, with 96 scholars, and one of 82 girls. This is all that Christendom is now doing for the education of this portion of Africa.

The barbarism of the second great division, the Zingian, is attacked from three important and promising points.

The numerous missions in the British Dominions in South Africa at first directed their efforts almost wholly to the Hottentots; but they have long since reached the Kafirs and other Zingian tribes. Here, in a fertile, elevated country of the south temperate zone, highly favourable to health, English, German, French and American missionaries are labouring with encouraging success. Here, the English Wesleyan Methodists alone report nearly 50,000 attendants on public worship, 47 day schools, and more than 5,000 children under instruction. The London Missionary Society, (Congregational,) is probably exerting an equal amount of influence. The operations of the Paris Missionary Society, the American Board, and some others are extensive and efficient. The explorations of these missions already extend at least a thousand miles into the heart of Southern Africa. Their influence, in its northward progress, will no where encounter any sudden change of climate, or radical difference of language. It must therefore continue to advance, as it is advancing, till it meets other enlightening influences on the north.

At the Gaboon River, about half a degree north of the Equator, and in the north-west corner of the Zingian portion of the continent, is a mission of the American Board. Though distant more than 2,500 miles from the mission of the same Board to the Zulu Kafirs, near Port Natal, in south-eastern Africa, the languages are evidently of the same stock, and closely related. This mission is young; yet it has extended its stations nearly 100 miles up the river, and two languages have been in a good degree mastered. In one, a grammar and vocabulary and the Gospel of Matthew have been published. In the other, a grammar and vocabulary are nearly prepared. In both, the gospel is preached, and schools are taught. The region is among the most healthy on the Western Coast.

About one degree farther north, the Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church has commenced a mission on Corisco Island, to be extended to the main land. The people here are of the same race. From three to four degrees north, there is an English Baptist mission on the Island of Fernando Po, and a Scottish Presbyterian mission on the continent. Whether they strictly belong to this division of Africa, we are not informed. Neither has yet had time to exert any very extensive influence.

On the eastern coast, near Mombas, in latitude 4 deg. south, about two thousand miles east from the Gaboon river, and about the same distance nearly north from the Zulu mission, the English Church Missionary Society have a new mission. The languages here are almost identical with those around the Gaboon, on the Western Coast. Their explorations have extended inland some 300 or 400 miles. A short distance from the coast commences the ascent of the famous "Mountains of the Moon," which form the eastern barrier of the continent, as the Andes do the western of South America, and the lofty summits of which are covered with snow. The climate appears, for a tropical one, favourable to health, and the prospects of the mission are thought highly encouraging. This mission seems to touch the original seats of those hitherto mysterious races, the Gallas, who began to ravage

Abessinia about the year 1500, and the Jaggas, or Giagas, who, about the same time, spread terror and desolation southward for a thousand miles, and westward even to the Atlantic Ocean. The language of the Gallas makes it certain that they are related to the great southern race.

All these missions near the Equator have established schools, which will be increased in number and power as time and means shall render practicable; but some years must elapse before they can make any great impression on the surrounding darkness.

It will easily be seen, that these missions almost necessarily form one system of operations. They are all directed to one family of nations, lying in one compact mass in the southern half of the continent. Any success which any of them may achieve, inevitably aids all the others; as it must contribute something to that knowledge of geography, of language, of character, or that supply of converted native agency, which they all need. And this is well understood by the leading societies engaged in the work, and by their missionaries. A line of missions across the continent, connecting those on the Gaboon with those near Mombas, is already under consideration as an object of hope, and of such efforts as the progress of events may render prudent; while the southern missions are boldly and industriously advancing northward. We may therefore leave the work of regenerating Southern Africa to them, and to such agencies and institutions as shall be found needful to supply their deficiencies.

It is obvious, too, that this southern system of operations will confine itself, at least for many years, to the great southern family of nations. Covering a territory of probably 4,000,000 of square miles, equal to a tract of 2,000 miles square, nearly all of which is peopled, and some parts of it thickly, they must amount to many millions. The work to be done is vast, and must fully employ all the energies of those engaged in it, for a long time to come. The similarity of language, character and usages among these nations will greatly facilitate the advance of civilizing influences from one to another; and these advantages they cannot enjoy, if they direct their labours to more northern tribes, who are not of the same great family. We may therefore consider Southern Africa as provided for by a system of agencies which will confine itself to that division of the continent.

(To be continued.)

THE HAYTIAN DISSENSION.

In the prospect that the difficulty between the Haytiens and Dominicans will come before our next Congress, the Tribune publishes the statement below of the facts in the case, with which every citizen should be familiar. The editor premises that he has no "predilection for either side in the quarrel," but he has gathered from the best authorities and with perfect impartiality, the history he gives.

The Island of Hayti was among the earliest discoveries of Columbus, and was settled on the eastern side by the Spaniards. In their greed for gold they neglected all regular colonization, enslaved the natives and soon killed them off by hard work and disease. Their places were supplied by negroes from Africa. Still the colony never thrived, and the mass of its inhabitants were miserable. Even when the annual yield of the mines was $460,000, the money in circulation among the common people was leather. In 1717 the entire population, slave and free, was only 18,410, of which not 3,000 were whites. Twenty years after the entire population had fallen to 6,000. It was replenished from Spain, but more from Africa. Agriculture was always neglected; mining, raising cattle, and in latter times mahogany-cutting, being the principal pursuits of the people. In 1800 the population was 125,000; in 1822 it had fallen to 85,000. At the present day it is variously estimated by intelligent writers at about 70,000. Little is produced from the land. Mahogany and tobacco are the principal articles of export; a great proportion of the people are herdsmen; the revenue is less than the expenses, and the finances are desperate. The State religion is Catholicism of a very formal and poor kind, and though some Protestants, now there, are allowed, as an act of grace on the part of the rulers, to practice their religion, the inhabitants are generally intolerant; indeed, when the present Constitution of the Republic was formed, a majority of those who made it, including the clergy, wished expressly to prohibit every other worship than the Roman Catholic, but did not for fear of driving off these Protestants, who are American blacks and the most useful citizens of the country; and since then emigrants have been excluded on the ground that they were not Catholics. Morals are at a low ebb, and, as is almost necessarily the case among a sparsely-settled pastoral people, the life and property of the traveller are unsafe among them, except he be well armed.

The western part of the island now known as the empire of Hayti, was settled by the French some two centuries after the Spaniards began on the other side. In 1800, when the colony declared itself independent, the population was some 500,000. It is now from 700,000 to 1,000,000, possessing one-third of the island, while the Spanish part includes two-thirds. The people live on their own little patches of land, and get their living without much work. Since Slavery was extinguished, productions and exports have declined very considerably. Still, a great deal of coffee is exported, and there is much more industry than among the negroes of Jamaica, who yet had the benefit of forty years more bondage than the Haytians. The Haytians are

much better off than the Dominicans in point of production, comfort and wealth, while in personal qualities as a people they are far their superiors. All the authorities we have been able to consult, speak in high terms of their honesty and docility. A French gentleman, long resident in the island, and occupying a high official position there, lately said to us that they were the best people in the world, and the easiest to govern; any thing could be made of them. A respectable American, captain of a merchant vessel, for years trading thither, told us that he might take the first labourer on the wharf and send him to the other end of Hayti with ten thousand dollars in specie without danger of his stealing it, or having it stolen from him; and travellers may go anywhere in perfect security without being armed. Religious toleration is perfect.

The two divisions were united in 1822. Boyer having combined under his government the hitherto sundered provinces of the French part, then accomplished the annexation of the Spanish part, being called thither by a considerable portion of the inhabitants. He found there some black slaves, and liberated them; he required all the whites who desired to remain in the country as land owners to become naturalized as Haytiens; and finding many immense tracts of land in the possession of men who could show no title thereto, he confiscated them: he also took away from the Convents and Churches a great part of the property they had accumulated; he introduced the French laws and language in judicial proceedings and public documents, though the language of the country was Spanish, and he filled public offices with men of his own section, rather than the people of the East. Such are the charges brought by the Dominicans against him and against the Haytian rule.

A Convention was held at the close of 1843 to form a new Constitution for the whole Island, and to it came deputies from the Spanish part, as well as from the other provinces. The Constitution they made provided for perfect tolerance of all religious denominations; that clause was opposed before it passed, and after it had passed, several deputies from the East left the Convention. This we know from an intelligent and reliable gentlemen who was present during the debates. Still, several other deputies remained and attached their names to the Constitution as it was proclaimed. Among these was Baez, now President of the Dominican Republic. They went home, and soon after seceded and set up that Republic. Hayti attempted to reconquer them, and fought several battles to that end, but unsuccessfully. In one case, however, Solouque came near accomplishing the conquest, but failed for want of good generalship, and because his chief opponent had too much of it. Still, he has never recognized the Republic, but has kept up a state of war, and has constantly threatened new expeditions.

Such was the condition of things up to the recent interposition of the representatives of France, England, and the United States. In reply to them and their menaces, Solouque refused to make peace, or to agree to a truce for ten years, but promised to suspend the war virtually. He accordingly issued a proclamation inviting the Dominicans to come in and trade, and assuring them of kind treatment, even if they should not openly return under the Haytien Government. Since then, at some points the invitation has been accepted, and the Dominicans have begun to trade—to them a matter of some importance, as the Haytians buy their beef, for which otherwise they have no sale. At one point the Haytian officer who crossed the frontier with a small body of soldiers, under a flag of truce, to carry Solouque's proclamation, was beset and driven back with the loss of a few killed and wounded. Who was to blame in this affair we do not know; each party accuses the other: but we incline to think the fault was on the side of the Dominicans, because their leaders and part of the people (there is a Haytian party among them) want no peace short of a recognition of their independence, while the Haytians do want it; and because the Dominicans have told fierce stories of other similar affairs which have proved fabulous, thus showing a strong desire to defame their opponents. We are rather disposed, therefore, to believe the Haytian account more than theirs.

Now we understand that the attempt to be made at the ensuing Congress to cause our Government to intervene still further with the other powers, and even take the leading part in coercing Soulouque into a recognition of Dominica, or a long truce, will be made on the following grounds: 1. That Dominica is a White republic threatened by a Black empire. 2. That the claim of Hayti is without foundation. 3. That Dominica has existed *de facto* for seven years, and ought not now to be threatened and disturbed by a nation that has so long endeavoured in vain to conquer her.

1. Dominica is not white. There are comparatively very few whites there. Nearly, if not all, the inhabitants have negro blood in their veins, and in the United States would not even be respectable. Indeed, we are reliably informed from a gentleman who was on the spot at the time, that one of the reasons for rejecting Mr. Duff Green's famous plan for American Colonization, was the knowledge that white Americans were prejudiced against colour, and would look down upon the natives as "niggers." Baez, the President, is a mulatto. In 1796, Moreau St. Mery, the best writer on the country, speaks of entire villages as populated by negroes. Bryan Edwards, who wrote in 1801, says that not 3,000 of the population were whites; and it is notorious that a great proportion of those left in 1822, when Boyer annexed the country. A writer in *The*

American Review (March, 1849) speaks of far the greater majority as varying from dark mulatto to yellow. It is then a mistake to speak of Dominica as anything but a mulatto republic, and any sympathy awakened for it on the negrophobia is a sheer loss.

As for the fact that one is a republic and the other an empire, we do not see in that a sufficient reason for an armed interference on our part. Neither republic nor empire is a first-rate specimen of the article.

2. The question of right must depend, we suppose, on the validity or invalidity of the grounds Dominica had for seceding. We have hitherto stated the most real of those grounds to be religious intolerance. *The American Review* disputes this. However, *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, an authority of quite another kind from our *Review*, says that before seceding, the East proposed to remain, in case the West would agree to admit white immigration; and that the introduction into the Constitution of equal rights for all forms of worship *set the insurrection on foot.* "From that moment," (the establishment of religious equality,) says the *Revue*, "all the districts of the East prepared for the insurrection."

Now we contend that inability to receive white colonists was no sufficient reason for secession, and if it were, secession has been futile, for it has brought none. But before pronouncing decisively against the action of the Haytians, we must remember that, in holding that the black and white races cannot live together in equality, they perfectly agree with the immense majority of the people of the United States, including most of our statesmen. How can we blame them for having such an opinion and acting upon it, when American intelligence pertinaciously clings to it? Besides, they have never been well treated by the white race, either as slaves or freemen, and their jealousy of whites is perfectly natural and worthy of respectful consideration, though it is certain their country would advance more rapidly if they were free from it.

3. The only good reason we find on the Dominican side, is that they have maintained themselves for seven years. They ought to have a chance to show what they can do. But, before intervening with arms in their behalf on that ground, there are several things we ought thoroughly to consider, namely:

Soulouque seeks to re-annex them mainly with a view to the independence of his own race. No doubt he would like more territory; but the great thing is to guard his people against enslavement, or attempts by whites at their subjugation. If history, and the present state of public opinion in perhaps the greater part of the United States, afford sufficient indications, this jealousy of White machinations is not unreasonable on the part of a negro Chieftain. It is mainly with a view to the future security of Hayti, and the independent development of the blacks there, that he so invincibly adheres to the idea of uniting the entire island under his government. If, now an attempt is made—and we warn all parties that it cannot be made successfully, he will never give up—when they determine to compel him to resign this idea, and to guarantee Dominica against Haytian invasion, the three powers ought at the same time to offer to guarantee Hayti against all plots, wherever generated, to destroy or diminish her independence. Nothing less than this could be justified. But do we want to enter into an arrangement of that nature, especially when France and England would be directly benefitted by it, at our expense?

The part of wisdom seems to us to be to leave things as they are. The United States, which has never recognized Hayti, and never established regular relations with her, has much less right to meddle in her affairs than France and England, which have been in intercourse with her a quarter of a century. We believe the war is a calamity for both parties; and that if Soulouque would use the power he has acquired to make his people work, introduce manufactures, and increase the wealth of Hayti, he would soon see the rest of the island coming back, from the attraction that prosperity always exerts. We hope he may do something of this during the present period of virtual peace, but we have no sanguine expectations. It is not much more than half a century since the Haytians were slaves, many of them direct importations from Congo. It is not to be expected that they should arrive at a high pitch of improvement very soon, or without being tried by many mistakes, bad rulers and injurious systems. Taking everything into consideration, it does not seem that because they are not equal to Yankees or Englishmen, they are getting on very badly, or that their history gives countenance to the idea that negroes are monkeys, and will never be able to do anything for themselves.

Penn. Freeman.

MINNESOTA CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Christian Observer:

A week or two ago, one of the chief men of the Stockbridge nation called and took a cup of tea with us. It was a real pleasure to converse with one whose ancestors had conversed with Brainerd and Edwards, and who had not forgotten his father's friends.

The Stockbridge Indians are about to remove into the Territory, as soon as they secure 72 sections of land, which were promised in a treaty they made some years ago with the United States.

During the present summer, a delegation of them have visited the Upper Minnesota, and were pleased with the land in the vicinity of Traverse des Sioux.

The Stockbridge nation, you will remember, are the old Housatonnucks of Berkshire county,

Mass. Their first missionary was the Rev. John Sergeant, who had been a tutor in Yale College. He came to reside among them in 1735. A school was established at a trading port, called Stockbridge, but did not succeed at first, owing to the opposition of the white traders, who felt that if the Indians began to serve Christ, they would forsake Mammon, and cease to buy as many gewgaws and quarts of whiskey.

Mr. Sergeant died in 1749. While Sergeant was labouring at Stockbridge, David Brainerd was living at an Indian village, a few miles west, towards Albany.

In August, 1751, Jonathan Edwards removed his family from Northampton to Stockbridge. While teaching the Indians, he built the house which still stands, and in a little room of which he wrote his treatise on the Will, which has rendered his name known wherever there is a University. About the close of the last century, they removed to the vicinity of Utica, and from thence they were pushed back to Indiana, where they lost many on account of sickness. From Indiana they came to Green Bay, where they resided for some time, and then removed to the vicinity of Lake Winnebago, where they still live. They are a very industrious people, and have the dress, and better manners than some whose complexions are fairer. One farmer among them, two or three years ago, raised a crop of 2,000 bushels of wheat. As a tribe, they are very properly opposed to becoming citizens of the United States, for they know that they would then soon cease to exist. As they receive large annuities from the General Government and the State of New York, they have schools of their own. They have lately employed a minister to preach to them in the English language, who had been acting as a missionary of the A. H. M. Society in that vicinity.

In order to preserve their national identity, they do not allow whites to reside among them, without permission. If one of their females marries a white man, she is compelled to leave the tribe.

They have in their possession, yet, an old Bible, which was presented to them about a century ago.

My friend informed me that the late Walter Colton, of your city, visited them some years ago, and wrote an account of their nation and the old Bible, which met the eyes of a Prince of Denmark. The Prince was so interested in their history, that he sent to London for a dozen Bibles, which he ordered to be sent to them for distribution among the other tribes in the North West. He also states that he has in his house an old arm chair, that once belonged to Occom, who was a native of Mohegan, in Connecticut. In 1759, he was ordained by the Suffolk Presbytery, and in 1766 he went to London, to solicit funds for a school for Indian youth, which has since been merged in Dartmouth College. As he was the first Indian that had ever preached in Great Britain, he drew immense audiences, and succeeded in obtaining a considerable amount of funds. He died, among the Stockbridges, in 1792.— *Christian Observer.*

For Friends' Review.

THE DEATH OF A SISTER.

Sleep, sister, sleep;
Sleep, sister, in the lowly bed,
That stranger hands have kindly spread,
Where ocean's billows sweep;
Thy spirit, freed from every care,
And pure, as lovely flow'rets are,
Clothed in celestial robes of white,
Shall bask in beams of endless light;
Sleep, sister, sleep.

Sleep, sister, sleep, no more to know
The agony of mortal wo
O'er all thy feelings creep;
For death's relentless, icy hand,
At last, hath loos'd life's silken band,
And freed thy soul from doubt and pain,
Which thou canst never know again;
Sleep, sister, sleep.

Sleep calmly, as the breeze of spring,
While ocean shall thy requiem sing,
In cadence loud and deep.
As on the rugged, rocky shore,
Is heard its steady, solemn roar,
Commingling with the winds that play
Along the line of Buzzard's bay.
Sleep, sister, sleep.

Sleep, sister; no, *thou* art not there;
'Tis but the *form*, that once was *fair*,
But now a senseless thing.
The grave hath never closed o'er *thee*—
Death did but set thy spirit free,—
Which, wafted on love's pinions bright,
Hosannas sings in realms of light;
Sing, sister, sing.

For thou hast reached that "wished-for shore,"
Where sin besets the soul no more;
For love the spirit stays.
Then strike, again, that golden lyre,
According with the Heavenly choir;
Sing to the praise of great I AM,
"The song of Moses and the Lamb."
Praise, sister, praise.

And, if it be the Father's will,
That angels watch those toiling still,
This side a yawning grave,
Oh! be thou, sister, by my side,
My erring feet aright to guide;
And may thy hand, although unseen,
From subtle snares that intervene,
Thy brother save.

And fill his soul with thoughts of love
To God, that reigns supreme above,
And richest blessings shed;
And to the mighty throng, of those
Who've "triumphed o'er life's many woes,"
And now have laid their armour down,
But to receive th' immortal crown,
Thy brother add.

RUSTICUS.

Centre Sandwich, N. H., Eighth mo., 1851.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, with dates to Ninth month 27th, arrived at New York on the morning of the 10th inst.

ENGLAND.—Up to the latest dates from London, nearly four millions of persons had visited the Great Exhibition, and the amount received for admission was little short of two millions of dollars. The Exhibition was expected to close on the 11th inst.

The Lady Franklin, of the Arctic exploring expedition, arrived at Woolwich on the 18th ult.

The potato disease is spreading in the North of Ireland, but, owing to the abundance of the wheat crops, no apprehension is felt of a deficiency of food.

News of the loss of the Randolph, East Indiaman, had reached London. She was wrecked on a reef, near Mauritius, the day after she sailed from Port Louis. She had on board 300 passengers, of whom 20 or 30 were lost. Two of the crew, also, were drowned.

The submarine telegraph wire cable has been again sunk, from Dover across the Straits, to within two and a half miles from the coast of France, where it was anchored, at the last dates.

FRANCE.—The revisionary movement still continues. The public mind is kept in a state of feverish excitement, rendering the markets unsettled. A new paper, called the Evenement du Peuple, has been issued in Paris, in place of the Evenement, which had been suspended by order of the Government. Emile Girardin was mainly instrumental in getting it up, and Victor Hugo is one of the editors.

SWITZERLAND.—The revision of the Constitution of Switzerland, demanded by the people, is shortly to take place.

GERMANY.—The potato disease has made rapid progress in the north of Germany. Between Cologne and Berlin there are hundreds of miles of diseased roots, rendering the atmosphere almost intolerable. It is already bitterly cold in North Germany, and there is every probability of a severe winter.

PORTUGAL.—The drought throughout the country continued, and vast quantities of the grape crops had been destroyed. The yellow fever prevailed, to a considerable extent, at Oporto. The different parties are putting forth their strength to obtain the ascendency in the approaching elections. Some of the journals state that the leading men in the country meditate a coalition, having for its basis some comprehensive scheme for the removal of the stain of slavery from the people of Portugal. The Government has turned its attention to the subject, and great hopes are expressed that some satisfactory scheme will be adopted, for the removal of this evil.

SPAIN.—A conflagration of a large tract of country has taken place in Estramadura. It commenced at Talaverilla, three leagues from Badajos, and burnt for three or four days. A similar fire occurred, on the 4th, at Palma y Ador, Valencia, which extended over a space of two square leagues.

It is stated that the Government would transmit despatches to the Spanish Minister at Washington, directing him to protest, in the strongest terms, against the supineness of the American Government, in having permitted a second marauding expedition to attack Cuba, and to demand satisfaction for the outrages against the Spanish Consul at New Orleans.

GREECE.—Great changes had been made in the administration. Many employées had been dismissed, and some of higher rank transposed. A vague rumour existed that a democratic conspiracy, in which persons of note were implicated, had been discovered.

TURKEY.—The popular discontent was showing itself in Turkey, by the usual barbarous means of incendiarism. Three hundred of the largest houses in Constantinople had been reduced to ashes. At Scutari 1500 buildings, including all the markets, magazines and mills, were destroyed; the whole of Mytilene had been consumed, and Galeta and Pera narrowly escaped the same fate.

DAGHISTAN.—Intelligence from Daghistan has been received, stating that an armistice has been concluded between Prince Woronzoff and Sheik Shamil, by which the Russians abandon all their conquests and forts, and withdraw beyond the line of the Kouban. Shamil, on the other hand, guarantees to disarm his warriors, and not to molest the caravans trading to Azerbaijan.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Official despatches, of a somewhat more favourable character, have been received in England. The principal Chief had made overtures for peace, and his messenger had been sent to the Governor General.

MEXICO.—All the Northern Mexican States appear to be agitated by popular convulsions. The citizens of Guerrero, and those in the vicinity of Camargo, have issued pronunciamentos, by which we learn that the causes which led to these movements are briefly the following:

1st. The failure of the Federal Government to protect the Northern Mexican States from Indian depredations.

2d. The unjust and unequal system of prohibitory duties, which operates most destructively on the interests of the people of the frontier.

3d. The despotic power exercised by the Federal Government, over the rights and representation of the several States.

The movement appears to extend throughout the State of Tamaulipas, and it is thought that it will be general in all the Northern States of Mexico. A battle has been fought between the revolutionists and the Government troops, at Carmargo, in which the former were victorious. They had taken possession of the place, and were threatening Reynosa and Matamoras. The revolutionists are commanded by Col. Carvajal. All the members of the Mexican Cabinet had resigned.

HONDURAS.—A slight shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt at Belze, on the 25th of the 8th month Its duration was short.

DOMESTIC.—The President has given orders for the arrest of all the parties concerned in the late riot at Syracuse, and their committal for trial on the charge of treason.

Orders have been issued, by the President, to the various naval stations, to fire salutes, and extend all the military honours to Kossuth, on his arrival in this country.

—— Owen, U. S. Consul at Havana, has been recalled by the President.

A FRIEND with a small family can accommodate a couple of boarders. Apply in Thirteenth street, third door below Coates, East side.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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For Friends' Review.

TESTIMONY RESPECTING JOHN TOMKINS.

There is in the writings of our early Friends—in their Testimonies respecting the dead, as well as in the relation of their own experience, a freshness and an earnestness that can scarcely fail to arrest our attention, and strongly impress us with confidence in the sincerity of purpose with which they were professing to follow the Divine law. "It was neither the frowns nor the flatteries of men that could prevail upon them to sell the Truth; for it had cost them dear, even the loss of all;" and they did not falter in the steadfastness with which they maintained the Faith, nor in the honest zeal which they displayed in their invitations to others to come into the good old way, which themselves had found; and, in which, even in tribulation, they could rejoice.

The Friend whose name is at the head of this article, compiled the first three parts of "Piety Promoted;" of which one said, "the matter is very excellent, since it shows that to live holily, is the way to die happily," and which he is persuaded "scarce any can read, and not be bettered by it." At length, he too was called to go the way of all flesh, and to give an account of his stewardship. In an old volume printed at Dublin in 1721, containing five parts of "Piety Promoted" —the two last by John Field, I find a short notice of John Tomkins himself, which may, perhaps, claim a place in the Review. He died in in the prime of life, and to him we may conclude wisdom was the grey hair. S.

John Tomkins was born about the year 1663, and his honest parents were in Society with the people called Quakers.

His father died when he was very young, after which his mother took care to have him religiously educated, and the Lord blessed her care, and was graciously pleased, in his tender years, to incline him to love and fear him: and he was an obedient son, and assisting to her in her business; and as he grew in years, continued so.

And when his mother married again, she had several more children by her second husband. And after she died, her husband was reduced to a very low condition. This, his son-in-law was both tender and charitable, and had a great care and regard to his children. And as his love and tender compassion began to be early manifested to his relations, so did his love greatly appear to those that preached the gospel of Christ, and to the poor and afflicted in body and mind, whom he relieved, visited, and comforted. He also greatly loved and delighted in the Holy Scriptures, and diligently read and searched them. And as he grew in years, he grew in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. And being faithful unto the Lord, he was pleased to put him into the ministry, and committed to him the word of reconciliation, and made him a skilful minister for his time, in the Word of Life; so that he could divide it aright. He was filled with such an holy zeal for the name and truth of God, as was accompanied with knowledge and was well acquainted with our Christian Discipline, and careful that it might be maintained, greatly desiring, where any professing truth walked not according to it, that they might be admonished and reproved, and that the works and ways of those that would not receive either, but continued loose and unfaithful, should be testified against, that Friends might be clear, and the church and Zion of God might shine, for he greatly delighted in her prosperity, and travailed for her welfare, and prayed that the Lord would favour her dust, and satisfy her poor with bread, and comfort all her mourners. One asking him how he did, he replied, very weak, but I am willing to die, and leave this troublesome world, if the Lord sees it meet to remove me at this time. And lying on his bed very weak, he declared to Friends then present, very fervently for some time, concerning the work of the Lord, and the prosperity of his truth in the earth; and in particular, that the Lord would have a glorious church and people when all the dross and chaff, that did yet cleave to them, should be purged out, and blown away;

and that the Lord would remove that which had been the occasion of any disunion among his people, and bring them more and more into unity, and to be of one heart and mind, and that the word of the Lord should go forward in the earth, and his truth prosper over all the kingdoms of it, and many nations shall be gathered to it. He also said, I believe the Lord will bless his people, and carry on the work he hath begun in the earth; and it is my faith, that the time will come, that the wicked shall be as few as the righteous are now: but there is much to be purged out of the church; there is much pride and superfluity to be done away. Again said, I have seen great things since my sickness; things which I think not lawful to be spoken. Much good counsel and advice dropt from him, at sundry times, that was not taken down in writing, which he gave at times to his friends and relations about him, and often said to his wife, my dear, grieve not, thou must not grieve; I want to be where the weary are at rest, and where the wicked cease from troubling. I want to be dissolved, that I may be with the Lord Jesus Christ; and the Lord will provide for thee and thy children: he hath said, let their widows trust in me, and I will take care of their fatherless children.

When he was asked if he desired to see his youngest child, (he being some miles distant) he answered, he is young, and hath little knowledge of me, I commit him to the great God, he will take care of him. He spake this with more than ordinary sedateness, adding, I am not afraid of death, I have sought the honour of God in my day, and my reward is with him. The Lord has been very good to me in this sickness; I can say with the Psalmist, He hath made my bed in my sickness. I have many sweet seasons from the Lord in the night, when I cannot sleep. Oh! I enjoy sweet peace from him. Oh! the love of the Lord Jesus Christ is great to mankind.

The Lord visited me in my tender years, and I have feared him from my childhood. I have delighted to wipe the shoes of those that preach the gospel, when I was a boy; and since I have been a man I have taken more delight in serving the Lord, his church and people, than in getting of worldly riches. I love the poor, and have loved to serve them, and to visit them in their afflictions. Remember my love to the poor in the quarter where I dwell.

I love the ministry, I have a valued esteem for the ministers, and pray God purge and sanctify them, that they may go before the flock. And I pray God bless the young generation of ministers, that are coming up, and make them skilful in the work, that they may divide the Word aright, that like the Benjamites of old, they may shoot an arrow, [or sling a stone] to an hair's breadth.

He died the 12th of the 7th mo., 1706. Aged about 43 years.

For Friends' Review.

LAMBETH CHARITY SCHOOLS.

The following extract is taken from the number for this month of the *Pennsylvania Journal of Prison Discipline.*

If it be "a subject worthy the best efforts of the Christian and Philanthropist, to redeem the fallen from degradation," how noble and how praiseworthy must be all well directed efforts to prevent from falling, the thousands of innocent, but lamentably neglected children that throng the streets and alleys of our populous cities. Let any man accustomed to the high privileges of good society, and the blessings of plenty and domestic comfort, ask himself what he would desire that the community should have done for him, had he been born of degraded or miserably poor, diseased and destitute parents? Let him enquire what he would desire should be done for his infant children, if in the ordering of Divine Providence these children should become orphans, without relatives or friends, and wholly dependant upon the cold charity of strangers, who might cast them off to fare as we daily see children faring, whose whole appearance shows that their history may be summed up in one word—a word, when analyzed by one who feels that he has both body and soul, of terrible import—Destitution? An enlightened policy, no less than Christian principle, should stimulate us to prevent a public evil, rather than fold our arms, and wait till those whose minds might now be trained to virtue and usefulness, shall have grown to manhood and viciousness, and become subjects for the expensive penalties of the law. Considerations of this kind may incite to fresh energy the laudable endeavours of those who perceive the incalculable importance of providing means to train the children of the lowest class of our population, who have no caretakers—no home—no bread—no culture. "Whatsoever ye would, that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them." H.

"Whether the magnificence and the capaciousness of these schools, or the purposes to which they are to be devoted, be regarded, they undoubtedly are well calculated to make the ragged children, for whose use they are specially designed, look up with joyful hope to an institution, upon an exalted scale, designed to assist in rescuing them from their present state of degradation and helplessness.

The following facts may serve to explain the rise and progress of the present erection. In 1845, a few of the destitute and degraded children belonging to a class below the level of those for whom instruction is provided in the ordinary methods, were assembled on Sabbath evenings in the Palace-yard school-room, formerly used as the Welsh Chapel, (immediatety facing the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury) but for some time past devoted to the purposes of Sun-

day-school instruction. The numbers speedily increased to such an extent as to attract the attention of Lord Ashley and several of his benevolent associates, who formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of providing them with secular instruction during the week. The attendance continued to increase, till at length the Palace-yard school becoming too small for their accommodation, the South-western Railway Company kindly granted the use of one of their arches. About this time the movement excited the tender emotions of the late Mrs. Beaufoy, who rendered it considerable assistance by liberal contributions, but these were cut short by the decease of that lady. Her benevolent purpose, however, was not allowed to be defeated. As an enduring monument to the piety and virtues of this excellent lady, the noble structure indicated in our engraving, was erected by her generous husband at an expense of $50,000; and a further sum of $20,000 has been invested in the funds, by the same liberal founder, for the maintenance of the *building* in complete repair for all time. The children will be assembled on Sabbath evenings for religious instruction, and on five evenings in the week for a more general course of study. The sum which it is calculated the working of the schools will require is about $1250 per annum.

The building may be truly said to be a striking ornament to the neighborhood in which it stands. It is situated in an obscure locality called Doughty street, Lambeth walk, contiguous to the South-western Railway, on a plot of ground till lately occupied as dust-yards; and in a district of the parish of Lambeth where thousands of the most ragged and neglected children reside, and where squalid poverty may be met with in every direction. It is of oblong construction, in the Doric style of architecture, with a noble facade and portico. Its centre is elevated, and on either side are extensive wings—the one on the right being appropriated to the use of the boys; and that on the left to the girls. The centre part of the building consists of two lofty stories; the principal entrance is approached by a flight of steps, and the whole of the exterior is surrounded with substantial iron railings. The rooms in the wings are spacious, well ventilated, and are at night brilliantly illuminated with gas, and warmed throughout by hot water pipes. The other rooms, of which there are four up-stairs as well as on the basement story, are of smaller dimensions, and some of them are fitted up with galleries for the reception and training of infants and the more juvenile portions of the scholars; while the others are designed for the accommodation and instruction of the senior scholars, a girl's sewing class, and a committee-room. The entire building, including the out-offices and lavatories, with a large play-ground underneath, of the same extent as each school-room, occupies an area of more than 6,000 feet; and will altogether accommodate nearly ONE THOUSAND children. The schools will be open the whole of the week, and also on Sundays for religious worship and instruction. Immediately over the portico is an inscription in Latin, stating by whose munificent bounty the buildings were erected.

For Friends' Review.

CONTRAST BETWEEN THE OLD ENGLISH AND SCOTCH HOUSES.

Having been interested in reading, in "Miller's First Impressions of England and its People," an account of the houses of the English and Scotch, with respect to the use of stone and wood, and the causes which operated with the builders in the use of those materials, I thought, perhaps some of the readers of the Review would also be interested, who, like myself, have to see with the mind's eye, whilst sitting at their own hearth-stone, and through the medium of travellers' pens, the fine old dwellings of our Saxon fathers. It is true we should now behold ivy covered ruins in place of the stately edifices—showing us that man—powerful as he deems himself to be—and mighty as are his efforts to raise enduring monuments to his wealth—his taste—his name—is after all, weak—and that as a breath passes over him and he is no more, so the works of his hands—when the storms of Time press heavily upon them—crumble to the earth,—while the Creator of all, is ever renewing the objects in nature with which he has surrounded our beautiful abode. A.

"Here (Hales-Owen near Stourbridge), as at the inns in which I had baited, both at Durham and York, I was struck by the contrast which many of the older English dwelling-houses furnish to our Scotch ones of the same age. In Scotland the walls are of solid stone-work, thick and massy, with broad-headed, champer-edged rybats, and ponderous soles and lintels, selvaging the opening; whereas, the wood-work of the interior is almost always slight and fragile, formed of spongy deal or moth-hollowed fir rafters. After the lapse of little more than a century, there are few of our Scotch floors on which it is particularly safe to tread. In the older English dwellings we generally find a reverse condition of things; the outsides, constructed of slim brick-work, have a toy like fragility about them; whereas inside we find strong oaken beams, and long enduring floors and stairs of glossy wainscot. We of course at once recognize the great scarcity of good building stone in the one country, and of well-grown forest-wood in the other, as the original and adequate cause of the peculiarity. Their dwelling houses seem to have different starting points; those of the one being true lineal descendants of the old Picts' houses, complete from foundation to summit without

wood,—those of the other, lineal descendants of the old forest-dwellings of the Saxon, formed ship-like in their unwieldy oaken strength, without stone. Wood to the one class was a mere subordinate accident, of late introduction; stone to the other; and were I sent to seek out the half-way representatives of each, I would find those of England in its ancient beam-formed houses of the days of Elizabeth, in which only angular interstices in the walls are occupied by bricks, and those of Scotland, in its time-shattered fortalices of the type of the old castle of Craig-house, in Ross-shire, where floor rises above floor in solid masonry; or of the type of Borthwick-castle, near Edinburgh, stone from foundation to ridge."

A Testimony Against that Antichristian Practice of Making Slaves of Men. By ELIHU COLEMAN.

Such have been the love and goodness of God to men, that in all ages of the world he has had a people, family or church whom he hath called and also chosen, to bear a testimony to his name and truth. Yet it may be observed by them that read the Holy Scriptures, that those people whom he had called, and favoured above all the families of the earth, and had wrought signs and wonders for them, and had exalted them in the sight of their enemies; that those people in times of liberty and ease, grew forgetful of God. This aptness to forget God in the time of ease, the Apostle Paul well knew, after that he had a thorn in the flesh, or the messenger of Satan to buffet him (as he calls it,) for before he was afflicted he went astray, therefore he knew chastisement or affliction to be profitable for him, and could then say, I take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake: For when I am weak, them am I strong. 2 Cor. xii. 10. It may be also observed by them who read the Book of Martyrs or sufferings of the people of God, from the time our Lord was crucified, down to the reign of the bloody Queen Mary, (which history I do believe is believed to be true by most protestants,) that in all that length of time, God had a people whom he had called out of the worship, ways and customs of the world, who were a suffering people, and that in the midst of their greatest sufferings, they were the most immediately upheld by the Divine power of God; so that they could even rejoice in the flames. But when it pleased God that a good King or Emperor came to rule, so that they were not persecuted or oppressed, that they grew forgetful of God, and some of them became oppressors themselves. Now I do believe that God sometimes afflicteth outwardly, and sometimes inwardly, who best knows the rod that is suitable to chastise them. We may observe also how it hath been with our elder friends, who were a harmless and suffering people, who did not only bear testimony in word, but in practice also, against all outward and carnal weapons; which our friend Robert Barclay observing, said, that it was their innocent lives and conversation that convinced him, before ever he inspected into their principles. He did not see them in this practice of making slaves of their fellow creatures, which practice is upheld by the carnal sword only, but he bore a testimony against the carnal sword, and would not allow of it to be used, although it were in self preservation. Such innocency was in that worthy man, as well as many others in that day, that they would not allow of this practice, having more regard to that command of Christ, (to do to others as we would they should do to us) than to any outward advantage in this world. And after our friend George Fox had travelled in the island of Barbadoes in the West-Indies, where he saw this practice of making slaves, even to that degree, that their houses were black with them, that he bore open testimony against it; when he got home he wrote a little book to them, wherein I find these words, "'And if thy brother, an Hebrew man, or an Hebrew woman, be sold unto thee, and serve thee six years, then in the seventh year thou shalt let him go free from thee, and when thou sendest him out free from thee, thou shalt not let him go away empty: thou shalt furnish him liberally out of thy flock, and out of thy floor, and out of thy wine-press, of that wherewith the Lord thy God hath blessed thee, thou shalt give it to him. And remember that thou wast a bondman in the land of Egypt, and the Lord thy God redeemed thee: therefore I command thee this thing to day.' Deut. xv. 12, 13, 14, 15. See here this was to be done by the Jews to such as were of their own people; and indeed this will very well become christians, masters, governors and rulers of families here in this Island and elsewhere, who should outstrip the Jews to deal (as the Lord commanded) with their servants and apprentices, that were of their own nation or people; and to close up all, let me tell you, it will doubtless be very acceptable to the Lord, if so be that masters of families here would deal so with their servants the negroes and blacks whom they have bought with their money, to let them go free after a considerable term of years, if they have served them faithfully: and when they go and are made free, let them not go away empty handed. This I say will be very acceptable to the Lord, whose servants we are, and who rewards us plentifully for our service done him, not suffering us to go away empty. For 'who is there even among you,' saith the Lord, 'that will shut the doors for nought? neither do you kindle a fire on mine altar for nought.' Mal. i. 10. So now you, I say, that are Christians, that are redeemed out of the spiritual Egypt; for as the Apostle saith, 1 Cor. vii. 22, 'He that is called in the Lord being a servant, is the Lord's free-man,' that is,

set free from sin, and spiritual bondage. Be ye holy, as your heavenly Father is holy; and be ye merciful, as your heavenly Father is merciful; as is commanded you in Luke vi. 36. And this is the way to have the lost image of God restored and renewed in us; therefore I say, you spiritual Jews, you must exceed the outward Jews in this, who are come to Christ, who is a merciful and faithful High Priest, who is the Saviour of all men, and who tasted death for all men. Heb. ii. 17.

"And let not your families of whites and blacks be like Sodom and Gomorrah, like Zeboim, and the rest of the cities of the plain, or like the Canaanites; lest sudden destruction come upon you, and the Lord root you out as he did them. Let not, I say, your servants under your command, and such as are born in your houses, and bred up in your families, and such as you have bought with money, suffer them not (I say) to take husbands and wives at their pleasure, and then leave them again when they please, and then take others again as fast and as suddenly as they will, and then leave them; this is not well, this may bring the judgments of God upon you; yea, this manifests your families to be unclean and adulterated families."

Now by these words (though but a small part of what he wrote) we may see that he was against making slaves of men. Now I do believe if men were ingenuous to acknowledge to the truth, even as their consciences bear them witness, I need not go any farther for a proof against this practice: but because they did not, I will turn also to the Holy Scriptures, that so they that are in this practice may be condemned by both.

First, we may observe, when God had created man, that he gave him a free will, and would not compel the will of man, no not to that which was good, much less to that which was evil; therefore we ought not to compel our fellow creatures.

Objection.—But had not God's people bond-servants in all ages of the world, bought with their money? To which I answer, that in all the time of the law they had bond-servants bought with their money; but the Apostle saith, "The servant abideth not in the house for ever." Now the word *servant* I understand to be but for a time, but the word *slave* forever. And those that merchandised in slaves we may find were Babylon's merchants, Rev. xviii. 13. And those that had bond-servants under the law, were commanded to let them go free after some time of service, and they were not to let them go empty handed neither, which some of them not observing, the Lord complained by the prophet Jeremiah, that they "have not hearkened unto me, in proclaiming liberty every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbour: behold I proclaim liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine, and I will make you to be removed into all the kingdoms of the earth." Jer. xxxiv. 17.

Objection.—But they were of their own nation that the command was against; now these negroes are not of our own nation, but are mere infidels and strangers. To which objection I'll answer as it is written in Ex. xxii. 21, "Ye shall neither vex a stranger, nor oppress him, for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt." And Exod. xxiii. 9, "Also thou shalt not oppress a stranger, for ye know the heart of a stranger, seeing ye were strangers in the land of Egypt." Now I do not find that it is any more allowable to make a slave of an unbeliever, than a believer, seeing we are commanded, Matt. vii. 12, "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets." Now we may see that this was not only a command of Christ's, but was the law and the prophets also; and those that come to observe that command, even fulfil both tables at once. Now I have often considered how earnestly some men will search into the etymology or original of some things that may be but small, and in the mean while omit the greater. Now in my judgment every thing ought to be looked upon according to the importance, weight or value of the thing; for to be very zealous in a small thing, and to pass lightly over a greater, that zeal may be more properly called superstition than good zeal, which should be grounded upon knowledge. Now I would have all to consider of this practice of making slaves of negroes, or others that we can get the mastery over, to see upon what foundation it stands, or to see what the original of it was, whether or no pride and idleness were not the first rise of it, that they might go with white hands, and that their wives might (Jezebel like) paint and adorn themselves, and their sons and daughters be brought up in idleness, which may be well termed the mother of all vice; for it is generally the richest sort of people that have them, that could do best without them, for the poor are not so able to get them.

(To be continued.)

WEOVIL BISCUIT MANUFACTORY.

A year or two ago we gave a short account of the celebrated biscuit manufactory of Mr. Carr at Carlisle, where machinery of an ingenious kind was made to do wonders in the way of turning out vast quantities of small fancy biscuits, which formerly were made only by hand. We have now the satisfaction of presenting a notice of the not very dissimilar process of biscuit-baking pursued at Weovil, in the south of England; a place known by public report through the frequent visits of Her Majesty in passing to and from Osborne House.

At Weovil are produced biscuits for the royal navy, and there, as at Carlisle, the motive power

is a large steam-engine, whose agency is visible in all parts of the establishment. The services of this engine commence with the arrival of a cargo of wheat under the walls of the building; and we should have a very imperfect notion of the ingenuity displayed in the establishment if we did not examine some of the earlier processes. Let us, then, begin with the beginning; and having observed that the wheat is lifted by a steam-worked crane from the lighter to the uppermost floor, let us descend to the floor below, and examine the first process to which it is submitted—that of cleaning. The grain supplied from above flows in a continual stream into one end of a cylinder of fine wirework, about two feet in diameter and ten in length, which revolves steadily in a horizontal position. A spiral plate runs through the interior of this cylinder, dividing it into several sections, and thus forming a sort of Archimedean screw. The revolutions of this cylinder carry the grain onwards through its whole length, so that in the passage any particles of dirt that may have been mixed with it fall through the interstices of the wirework. The effectual character of this operation is exemplified by the quantities of dirt deposited from wheat which to all appearance was clean before entering the cylinder; the grain thus thoroughly cleansed, descends another stage to the grinding room (for the wheat is ground on the premises,) where ten pairs of millstones are worked by the same steam-power. There is nothing peculiar in the process of grinding; but the manner in which the flour is afterwards collected deserves notice. As it flows from the several stones, it is led into horizontal troughs, along which it is propelled by the action of the perpetual screws working in each trough. The contents of all the troughs are brought to one point, whence, by means of a succession of plates or buckets revolving round a wheel on the principle of a chain-pump or dredging-machine, the flour is lifted to the story above, where it is cooled, sifted, and put into sacks, for removal to the bakehouse. It is not long since we observed in a newspaper the announcement of an invention for collecting and saving the impalpable powder which flies off in the process of grinding corn, and which, containing the purest portions of the flour, has hitherto been wasted. This saving has not yet been effected at Weovil, as our whitened appearance on leaving the mill-room sufficiently testified; but doubtless, the zeal and ingenuity that have introduced the improvements we are describing will not stop short while anything remains to be done.

We now arrive at the bakehouse, the principal theatre of Mr. Grant's ingenuity. We are in a large room on the ground floor—it may be one hundred and twenty feet in length, lofty and well lighted, the centre portions of which are occupied by machinery of no very complex aspect; and it may be a dozen men and boys, slipshod and barearmed, are moving here and there amongst it. There is no bustle, no confusion; and notwithstanding the unceasing movements of the machinery, very little noise. We are at once sensible that we are witnessing a scene of well-organized industry; but we can hardly persuade ourselves that we see the whole staff employed in converting flour into biscuit at the rate of one hundred sacks per day. In the midst of the general activity, the eye is caught by the figure of one man whose attitude of repose contrasts strangely with the movements going on all around him. He seems to have nothing to do but to lean listlessly with one or both of his elbows on the top of a sort of box or chest, much resembling an ordinary stable corn-bin, which stands against the wall at the left of the entrance; yet that occupation will not account for the mealy state of his bare arms; let us look into the bin, and see if we can discover anything. The bottom of it is filled with water, just above the surface of which, extending from end to end, we see a circular shaft armed with iron blades, crossing at intervals of two inches apart, and protruding six inches or more on each side of the axle, at right angles with it, and with each other. In one corner of the bin is the mouth of a pipe, which, even whilst we look, discharges an avalanche of flour into the water; at the same moment some invisible power causes the shaft to revolve—slowly at first, that the light dust may not entirely blind us; then, as the flour becomes more and more saturated with water, rapidly and more rapidly, until the whole is thoroughly mixed up together; and in the space of four and a half minutes, one hundredweight of flour is converted into dough. The revolutions of the shaft now cease, and our hitherto inactive friend proceeds to transfer the contents of the bin to a board placed to receive them, in masses resembling in shape Brobdignag pieces of pulled bread. Again, we see that the surface which a moment since was free from mark or indentation, is now scored all over in hexagonal figures. The lower side of the plate, in fact, consists of a bed of sharp-edged punches of hexagonal form, reminding us in appearance of a gigantic honeycomb, which at one blow divides the dough into single biscuits, leaving no superfluous material except the trifling inequalities of the outer edges. Twenty-four whole biscuits, with a due complement of halves, are cut out at one stroke, each of which is at the same time impressed with the broad arrow of Her Most Gracious Majesty. We now see why the old circular form of the biscuit has given way to the hexagonal. The latter shape manifestly economises labour in the manufacture and space in stowage, while it is hardly more liable than the former to waste by breakage. When it is borne in mind that before the introduction of this machinery, every single biscuit was separately kneaded, shaped, and stamped by hand, the extent to which the pro-

ductive powers of the establishment have been increased may be imagined.

We have now arrived at the last stage of the process and must for a time lose sight of the biscuits; but we will accompany them to the mouth of the oven. A range of nine ovens occupies one side of the building, but only four of them are ordinarily in use. We are informed that one man attends to two ovens. We notice that the fires by which they are heated are continually burning in one corner of them, even while the baking goes on; so that as soon as one batch of biscuits is withdrawn, the floor is ready for another. A light frame, on which is deposited the trays of biscuits as they issue from the stamp-office, is wheeled up to the oven: the trays are transferred by the baker to the mouth, and thence, by means of a long pole armed with a hook, pushed to the farthest recesses of the oven, where they are carefully ranged side by side, to the number of twelve, when the cargo is complete, and the door is shut upon them. Formerly it was the work of two men to charge the oven; one wielded the peel, which the other supplied with single biscuits: and we have watched with much amusement the unerring accuracy with which constant practice had enabled the latter to hit the mark from a distance of several feet. The new mode is perhaps, more prosaic: but not only is the saving of labour great, but it is easy to conceive that the action of the heat can be regulated with more uniformity under it than under the tedious system of introducing and removing the biscuits singly. In fourteen minutes the baking is completed; and thus, in twenty-eight minutes from its first admixture with water, we have a sack of flour weighing one hundred-weight converted into the like weight of biscuits, fit for immediate consumption. A subsequent exposure of two or three days to the high temperature of a room over the ovens, is all that is required to render them fit for packing and storing. We have stated that at present four only out of nine ovens are in use; and the hours of working are from 7½ A. M. to 2 P. M. Even this limited amount of work is more than sufficient to keep up the requisite supply of bread for the navy; and it is frequently found necessary to stop on alternate days, to prevent the stores accumulating beyond what is desirable. If the whole force of the establishment were set in motion, it would easily, our guide informs us, supply 10,000 men with half a pound of meal and half a pound of biscuit per day. The quality of the bread is improved, by the uniformity with which all the processes of making it are conducted under the operation of the machinery.

We do not know whether the apparatus we have been describing is in use in any other establishment: probably it is. There seems no reason why it should not be brought into general operation. Though few, if any bakeries can have to supply so large a demand as that of the Royal Navy, there must be many of sufficient extent to make it worth while saving labour at the cost of the machinery; and though at Weovil it is only applied to making biscuit, the principle of it would seem applicable to the manufacture of any kind of bread. The great labour of the baker is in kneading. The process that effectually kneads flour and water, would work equally well if other ingredients were mixed with those primary elements. Due regard being had to the rights of the inventor, we would wish to see his machinery widely employed in private as well as in public establishments. It might prove a powerful ally in the cause of cheap bread. It might also be worth the consideration of brickmakers whether the machinery here described might not be advantageously applied to the purposes of their business. There seems a sufficient similarity in the two processes to render such an application of it very practicable. We trust that Mr. Grant, the ingenious inventor of this machinery, has received from the authorities some substantial acknowledgment of his valuable labours.

Our object has been to describe the process of making biscuit, as carried on at Weovil. There are many other objects of interest in that establishment, but this is the chief.—*Cham. Ed. Jour.*

A LARGE BOOK CONCERN.

The Harpers' book concern, already one of the largest in the world, is being further enlarged, by an addition of another building, on Pear street, (connecting in the rear with the principal establishment in Cliff street,) 45 by 100 feet, and five stories high. Among other improvements to be introduced, will be an apparatus for drying paper by steam—a process hitherto used, we believe, in but one establishment, in Edinburgh, Scotland. There are already employed in the establishment about 400 hands, whose wages exceed $10,000 per month.

In the composing rooms are 40 hands, who are frequently engaged upon eighteen or twenty works at one time. In the stereotype foundry 13 hands are employed, turning out more than 700 plates per week. Between 50,000 and 60,000 lbs. of metal are consumed yearly in this establishment. In the copper and steel-plate printing room, are 9 hands and 8 presses, each of the latter averaging 700 impressions per day. The press-room contains 20 Adams' power presses, and 2 hand-presses, which are kept constantly running. Each power-press averages 5,000 impressions per day. 45 hands are employed in working them. Eight new power-presses are to be put in the new building. 50 girls are employed in the sewing rooms, and 100 girls in folding, pressing, and drying the sheets.

There are in the bindery, 45 hands. Some of the principal expenditures in this department

are—for gold leaf, $4,000 per year; leather, $6,000; muslin, $4,500; pasteboards, $3,500; eggs, (used in sizing,) $200. The cuttings from the edges of the books in process of binding, amount to eighteen tons per annum, which are sold to the paper-makers.

The vaults for stereotype plates (subterranean, to ensure the safety of their contents in case of fire,) are very extensive, comprising 4,305 feet of shelving.

Eight large rooms are required for the sale, storing and delivering of books, in which 13 clerks, salesmen, &c., are employed. Of this number, four are sons of members of the firm.

The motive power is supplied by a 50 horse power engine, driven by a powerful boiler. The annual sales have been estimated at over 2,000,000 volumes, including pamphlets. The annual cost of paper consumed, is about $150,000. There are kept constantly on hand about 7,000 reams.—*Journal of Commerce.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TENTH MONTH 25, 1851.

Testimony Against Slave-holding.—It is generally understood that the first African slaves imported into the country, now composing the United States, consisted of a cargo of twenty, carried into James' river, by a Dutch vessel, in 1620. The situation of the country, covered, as great part of it then was, with its native forests, created large demands for labour; and the practice of purchasing and holding slaves, seems to have been fallen into without much reflection. This first importation occurred about four years before George Fox was born; and, consequently, almost thirty before the Society of Friends was known. When the doctrines of the Society were acknowledged, and embraced in various parts of North America, negro slavery was already planted there, and it is probable that, among the new converts, numbers were in possession of slaves. Amidst the wants and privations of a newly settled country, labour was unquestionably the general lot; and the distinction between the conditions of masters and slaves, was therefore less strongly marked than in later times. Little was known respecting the means by which the slaves imported into this land were obtained in their own. It was probably believed, and, perhaps, in some cases correctly, that the condition of the negroes was rather improved than deteriorated, by a transfer to the fertile farms of the western world. Hence, it is not surprising that many of the converts to Quakerism should continue to hold possession of their slaves; and that the practice of holding them should become common. The subject seems to have engaged but little attention from Friends, on this continent, during the time of George Fox. And this is readily accounted for on the supposition that the slavery, then existing here, had not then assumed a very oppressive character. But, in the West Indian Islands, where slavery was more predominant, the evils of the system were more clearly and forcibly marked; and the subject arrested the feeling and discriminating mind of George Fox, when he visited Barbadoes, in 1671. He then advised Friends of that Island to treat their slaves with kindness, "and that, after certain years of servitude, they should make them free." He also gave his judgment, that when released from servitude they should not be sent away empty. Thus he recommended the adoption of the principle laid down in the Mosaic code;* and furnished a germ, which was long afterwards more fully unfolded, in the compensation allowed to emancipated slaves, for services performed after attaining the usual age of freedom.

The first notice, taken in a Society capacity, appears to have originated among the German Friends who settled in Pennsylvania, not far from Philadelphia. They brought the subject before the Yearly Meeting in 1688, but that body declined giving a positive judgment upon it. Eight years afterwards the same Yearly Meeting of Pennsylvania, issued advice to its members not to encourage further importations of negroes, and to attend to the moral and religious improvement of those then in their possession. The subject of importing and holding slaves appears to have engaged the consideration of that Meeting, at intervals, for several years, before it was taken up in any other, on either side of the Atlantic.

Until the year 1714, I do not find that any Friend had appeared, as an author, expressly condemning the slavery of the African race; but a pamphlet, a mutilated copy of which lies before me, seems in that year to have been given to the public. The preface, dated New Jersey, First month, 1714, is signed John Hepburn. This was probably the earliest production of the kind from the pen of a Friend. Essays on the same subject, by William Burling, of Long Island, and by Ralph Sandiford, of Philadelphia, appeared soon afterwards; the former in 1718, and the latter in 1729. A pamphlet of 24 pages, entitled "A Testimony against the Anti-Christian Practice of making Slaves of Men," by Elihu Coleman, of Nantucket, a minister in the Society of Friends, was published in 1733. The Legislature of Massachusetts had, previously to that time, made several efforts to prevent the importation of slaves into the province, but without success. Though slavery was tolerated by the laws of the province, and by the Discipline of Friends, when

* Deut. 15: 14.

this pamphlet was written, the pious author lived to see slavery extinguished in the State of Massachusetts; and banished from the Religious Society to which he belonged.

As this appears to be one of the earliest essays of the kind produced by a Friend, we have introduced it to the readers of the Review.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting, Flushing, Long Island, on the 9th inst., T. ELLWOOD ROBERTS, of this city, to SARAH, daughter of Joshua Kimber, of the former place.

DIED,—At her residence in the town of Scarsdale, West Chester county, N. Y., on the 14th of last month, DEBORAH, wife of Elijah Tompkins, aged about 58 years; a member of Purchase Monthly Meeting. She had, for several years, laboured under much bodily weakness; to which afflictive dispensation she submitted with cheerful and exemplary resignation; and having been concerned to experience the purifying operation of the Spirit of Truth upon her heart, the close of her life was peaceful.

——, On the 1st inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Parvin Wright, at Colerain, Belmont county, Ohio, EMILY H. STROUD, in the 21st year of her age; a member of Short Creek Monthly Meeting. Through a lingering illness, often attended with great suffering, she was mercifully sustained by Faith in her Redemer, and a trust that all would be well.

——, At her residence, in Vermillion county, Illinois, on the 22d ult., EDITH, widow of Thomas Lewis, and daughter of Isaac Smith, aged 28 years; a member of Vermillion Monthly Meeting.

——, On the 6th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Allen, Laurens, N. Y., MARY ALLEN, aged about 75 years; a worthy member of Butternuts Monthly Meeting.

——, On the morning of the 7th inst., ANNA, wife of Lemuel Crew, a member of Short Creek Monthly Meeting, Ohio, in the 58th year of her age. This dear Friend was enabled to bear a protracted illness, with much patience and Christian resignation, saying that her faith and trust were firmly fixed on Him who would "do all things well."

NINE PARTNERS BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Committee who have the oversight of Nine Partners Boarding school, inform Friends generally that that Institution will open, for the Winter Term, on the 1st of Eleventh month next.

The Committee have provided competent teachers, and also continue the services of our esteemed friends Jarvis and Lydia Congdon, as Superintendents, who desire to unite with the Committee in endeavouring to make the Institution all that Parents and Pupils would desire to have it.

The School is entirely select for the children of Friends, and the Committee would urge upon Friends of New York Yearly Meeting, and elsewhere, to give it their patronage, and thereby sustain the Institution on its original foundation, as a Select School.

The price per term of six months is very low, being only $46 for each pupil, but a reduction of three dollars is allowed to those who come from Le Ray, Farmington, Butternuts, Scipio, or Ferrisburg Quarterly Meetings, and six dollars to those from Michigan and Canada, within the bounds of N. Y. Yearly Meeting.

On behalf of the Committee.

WILLIAM CROMWELL,
EDWARD MARSHALL.

Nine Partners Boarding School, Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y., Tenth mo. 10th, 1851.—2t.

THE SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

While maintaining social order and the obligation of obeying lawful authority, it was Christianity which first roused men to a general sense of their true freedom, so that the Apostles, poor, illiterate men as they were, dared to stand forth before the rulers of the earth, and vindicate the sacredness of conscience; asserting that there was a domain within the soul of every man, where no princely sceptre must be swayed, a sacred temple where even the foot of Cæsar must not tread. "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye; for we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard. We ought to obey God rather than man." Whatever others have done, the early teachers of Christianity, those Apostles whose authority is so much pleaded, assumed no priestly character, were never "lords over God's heritage," declared themselves the servants of the people for Christ's sake, sought no worldly distinctions, and while claiming the right to "live of the gospel," rather than prejudice religion by receiving contributions from unwilling disciples, thought it no dishonour to their apostleship to "work with their own hands," and could make such public appeals as this of St. Paul—"I have coveted no man's silver or gold, or apparel, yea, ye yourselves know that these hands have ministered to my necessities." We would remind you that during the first centuries of the Christian era, in which, in spite of the most dreadful persecutions, the Church achieved triumphs unequalled ever since, carrying the gospel into every part of the known world, her resources were derived entirely from the free gifts of her votaries, no person being taxed in her support, no law being needed for her defence, but the grand principle propounded by her Divine Head being fully recognised—"My kingdom is not of this world." Though Christians did in after years persecute one another, it was not so then. Uniformity was not thought essential to unity. Every man was to "be fully persuaded in his *own* mind," and not to "judge his brother." Such was the affection which bound together the disciples of the cross, that the heathen in astonishment exclaimed—"See how these Christians love one another." If in after times Christians have become selfish, tyrannical, arrogant and worldly, just in such proportion have they violated their

own principles. The Church has never departed from Charity but by departing from Christianity. But though she has lost much of her pristine purity, is she doing nothing in our own day to promote the welfare of the world? We might claim, on her behalf, a vast influence in mitigating the horrors of war, in humanizing criminal codes, and in promoting a spirit of kindness in society at large. We might remind you of her benevolent enterprises, her schools and hospitals and varied charities, asking you to point to any other system which has ever rivalled, or even approached her, in such achievements. We might refer, especially, to her missionary enterprises, and challenge you to name any philosophical or socialist school which has sent forth its emissaries to the most distant climes, as she has done; not to oppress and plunder, and not for the mere purposes of trade and profit, but to refine and civilize the barbarous tribes of men. Is not this the practical recognition of an universal brotherhood, when stepping across the artificial divisions of empires, not repelled by differences of colour and customs, not deterred by the difficulties of strange, uncouth, and even unwritten language, not alarmed by ferocity, and not disheartened by years of unsuccessful toil, men have abandoned the enjoyments and refinements of home, and spent their whole life amidst savage races, sunk almost to the brutes in ignorance, for the purpose of raising them up to the true dignity of their common manhood, and to the enjoyments of knowledge, civilization, and religion? If slavery has its advocates among persons so impious as at the same time to call themselves Christians, are not the truest friends of liberty to be found amongst the warmest friends of that religion on which you look so coldly? Was it not the rousing of the religious spirit in our own country which abolished the abominable slave-trade, and willingly paid twenty millions of money, that every fetter might be broken and the oppressed go free? Though there is too little care for the temporal benefit of men, is it not also a fact that every benevolent enterprise of the present day has Christians for its chief originators, and derives from the Church its principal support? Though many, in professing zeal for religion, have sought only their own worldly ends, are there not also many whose lives are one consistent course of self-sacrifice for the good of others? Might not such names as Howard, and Wilberforce, and Fry, and Gurney, be multiplied to a prodigious extent from among those whose means have been inferior, but whose labours have not been less eminent, though their record has only been on high? Would not such persons confess that the motives which impelled them in their career of philanthropic toil were drawn from *Christianity;* and where are the rival candidates for the crown of benevolence, which any philosophical or social school can furnish? If, as you say, religion has often been employed for keeping down the great masses of men, we might tell you of multitudes in the lowest grades of life, to whom it has imparted a moral dignity which no earthly sceptre could bestow, who, while engaged in menial offices, feel that they are members of a "royal priesthood," and engaged in the immediate service of the King of kings, whose humblest hovels are ante-chambers of heaven, who hold conscious and habitual intercourse with God himself, who feel the universe their home, who know that "all things are theirs," and esteem the Christianity which has given them such wealth, and dignity, and joy, a possession which, poor and despised as they may be among men, they would not surrender for all the riches and dignities the world could confer upon them. And though the dissensions among Christians are manifold, yet we might tell you that beneath those external differences which so much attract your notice, there is a true spiritual unity, binding together all sincere members of the universal church, which takes no notice of rank, or country, or condition, which recognises a brother in the humblest menial, and the outcast beggar, and the despised negro, which, without unfitting any for the stations they occupy, and without interfering with social distinctions, makes the peer rejoice to feel on a level with the peasant, and the Englishman to grasp the hand of the Hottentot or Chinaman, feeling that whatever may divide them, their mutual love to Christ is a stronger bond uniting them, and that they are fellow members of that household of faith, of which He is an elder Brother and the Head.—*N. Hall's Divine Socialism.*

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

(Continued from page 76.)

There remains yet to be considered, the vast region of Soudan, north of the Equator, south of the Great Desert, and extending from the Atlantic Ocean eastwardly without any definite limit. As negro nations of this division are found to the eastward of the main branch of the Nile, it is certain that they are spread over a region extending about 3,500 miles from east to west; and notwithstanding the encroachments of other races in certain parts, we may estimate the extent from north to south at 1,000 miles; making an area of 3,500,000 square miles. Its Atlantic coast extends, south and south-east, from Senegal to Cape Palmas, more than 1,100 miles; and then eastward to the Bight of Biafra, about 1,250; making a sea-coast of about 2,300 miles. This division of the continent has also its system of missions, established and operating independently of each other, but yet combined by circumstances into one system, and co-operating towards one result. These missions are distinguished, too, by their connection with colonies of emancipated slaves and their descendants. Here, we are to show, the work of enlightenment

is so far advanced, as to demand the aid of a collegiate institution. This might be presumed from the fact, that this year completes a century since the first English missionary was sent to that part of the world; the Rev. Andrew Thompson, who had laboured five years, including the time of David Brainerd's labours, for the conversion of the Indians in New Jersey, having commenced his labours at Cape Coast Castle in 1751. Of the native youths sent by him to England for education, one Philip Quaque, was his successor, and maintained a school for the education of his countrymen, the greater part of the time, till his death, in October, 1816. Here, the native population, living under British law and in some degree civilized, is estimated at 10,000; and one of them has lately been appointed British Consul at Monrovia. But we must pass to a more particular examination of the several parts of the coast.

A glance at the map will show a sharp bend in this coast at Cape Palmas, from which it extends, on the one side, about 1,100 miles north-west and north, and on the other, about 1,200 or 1,300 almost directly east. In this bend is the Maryland Colony of Cape Palmas, with a jurisdiction extending nearly 100 miles eastward. This Colony is bounded on the north-west by the Republic of Liberia, which extends along the coast about 400 miles to Sherbro. These two governments will ultimately be united in one Republic, and may be considered as one, for all the purposes of this inquiry. The extent of their united sea-coast is about 520 miles. The jurisdiction of the Republic over the four hundred miles or more which it claims, has been formally acknowledged by several of the leading powers of Europe, and is questioned by none. To almost the whole of it, the native title has been extinguished; the natives, however, still occupying, as citizens, such portions of it as they need.

The civilized population of these governments, judging from the census of 1843, and other information, is some 7,000 or 8,000. Of the heathen population, no census has ever been taken; but it probably exceeds 300,000.

The grade of Liberian civilization may be estimated from the fact, that the people have formed a republican government, and so administer it, as to secure the confidence of European governments in its stability. The native tribes who have merged themselves in the Republic, have all bound themselves to receive and encourage teachers; and some of them have insisted on the insertion, in their treaties of annexation, of pledges that teachers and other means of civilization shall be furnished.

Our accounts of churches, clergy and schools are defective, but show the following significant facts:

The clergy of the Methodist Episcopal church in Liberia are nearly all Liberian citizens, serving as missionaries of the Methodist Missionary Society in the United States. The last Report of that Society gives the names of fifteen Missionaries, having charge of nine circuits, in which are 882 members in full communion, and 235 probationers; total, 1,117. They have 20 Sabbath schools, with 114 officers and teachers, 810 scholars, and 507 volumes in their libraries. They have a Manual Labor School and Female Academy. The number of Day Schools is not reported; but seven of the missionaries are reported as superintendents of schools, and the same number have under their charge several "native towns," in some of which there are schools.

The Baptists are next in number to the Methodists. The Northern Baptist Board, having its seat in Boston, has in Liberia one mission, two out-stations, one boarding-school, and two day schools, with about twenty scholars each, one native preacher, and four native assistants. The whole mission is in the hands of converted natives. The Southern Board operates more extensively. More than a year since, its principal agent there, reported to the United States Commissioner to Liberia, as follows:

"In our schools are taught, say, 330 children, 92 of whom are natives. To more than 10,000 natives, the Word of Life is statedly preached; and in every settlement in these colonies, we have a church, to whom the means of grace are administered; and in every village we have an interesting Sunday school, where natives as well as colonists are taught. Say, in our Sunday schools, are taught 400 colonists, and 200 natives. * * * * We have this year baptized 18 natives and 7 colonists, besides what have been baptized by Messrs. Murray and Drayton, from whom I have had no report."

The missionaries are all, or nearly all, Liberian citizens.

The Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States has five missionaries at four stations in Liberia. The first is at Monrovia, under the care of the Rev. Harrison W. Ellis, well known as "the Learned Black Blacksmith." While a slave in Alabama, and working at his trade as a blacksmith, he acquired all the education, in English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Theology, which is required for ordination as a Presbyterian minister. The Presbyterians of that region then bought him, and sent him out as a missionary. His assistant, Mr. B. V. R. James, a colored man, was for some years a printer in the service of the American Board at their mission at Cape Palmas and the Gaboon River. He first went to Liberia as a teacher, supported by a society of ladies in New York. In the Presbyterian church under the care of Mr. Ellis are 39 communicants. During the year, 24 had been added, and 8 had been dismissed to form a new church in another place. Mr. Ellis also had charge of the "Alexander

High School," which is intended mainly for teaching the rudiments of a classical education. This institution has an excellent iron school-house given by a wealthy citizen of New York, at the cost of one thousand dollars, and a library and philosophical apparatus, which cost six hundred dollars, given by a gentleman in one of the southern States. The library contains a supply of classical works, probably equal to the wants of the school for some years. The land needed for the accommodation of the school was given by the government of Liberia. The number of scholars appeared to be between twenty and thirty, a part of whom support themselves by their daily labour. The English High School, under the care of Mr. James, had, according to the last Annual Report, 52 scholars. At a later date the number in both schools was 78. Mr. James has also a large Sabbath school; but the number of pupils is not given.

The second station is at the new settlement of Kentucky, on the right or north bank of the St. Paul's, about fifteen miles from Monrovia, and six miles below Millsburgh. The missionary is a Liberian, Mr. H. W. Erskine. On a lot of ten acres, given by the government, buildings on an economical scale have been erected, in which is a school of twenty scholars. A church was organized in November, 1849, with eight members from the church in Monrovia. They have since increased to fourteen. Here too, is a flourishing Sabbath school. The citizens, and especially the poor natives in the neighbourhood, are extremely anxious that a boarding school should be established. To this the Committee having charge of this mission objects, as the expense for buildings and for the support of pupils would be great, and would absorb funds that can be more profitably expended on day schools.

The third station is on the Sinou river, 150 miles down the coast from Monrovia, where, at the mouth of the river is the town of Greenville, and a few miles higher up, the newer settlements of Readville and Rossville. It is under the care of James M. Priest. The number of communicants, at the latest date, was thirty, and the field of labour was rapidly enlarging by immigration. The station is new, and it does not appear that any mission school had yet been organized.

The fourth station is at Settra Kroo, where there are five or six miles of coast, to which the native title has not yet been extinguished. This station has been maintained for some years, at a lamentable expense of the lives and health of white missionaries. About 200 boys and a few girls have been taught to read. The station is now under the care of Mr. Washington McDonough, formerly a slave of the late John McDonough, of Louisiana, so well known for the immense estate which he has bequeathed to benevolent purposes. He was well educated, and with more than eighty others, sent out some years since at his master's expense. He has aschool of fifteen scholars, with the prospect of a large increase.

The mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church is located in the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. Its last Report specifies seven schools, and alludes to several others, in actual operation; all containing from 200 to 300 scholars, of whom about 100 are in one Sabbath school. Five other schools had been projected, and have probably gone into operation since that time. The greater part of the pupils are from native families. The Report states the number of communicants at sixty-seven, of whom forty are natives. A High school was opened January 1, 1850.

(To be continued.)

VISIT TO THE ABERDEEN COMBWORKS.

Since the days when King David I. of saintly memory, erected into a bishop's see 'the haill village of old Aberdon'—since the time when salmon-fish and granite-stone first became articles of its local export in the thirteenth century, Aberdeen has continued to maintain a character of singular enterprise and originality. Notwithstanding its many natural disadvantages and remote situation from the great produce-markets of the country, it has, nevertheless, with the quiet though determined perseverance which characterises its inhabitants, gradually assumed an important position as a seat of our Scottish manufacture, and bids fair at no distant date to be as much celebrated for its superiority in this respect as it has been in past ages as a school of philosophy and learning. On more than one occasion we have adverted to the progress of Aberdeen, and not only with regard to its material prosperity, but also to the liberal and enlightened spirit with which those perplexing social questions are treated that conspire so much to disturb the peaceable and harmonious progress of society. To this place we are indebted for the first successful example of that class of humble yet serviceable educational institutions that have since become so widely known as Ragged Schools; and even in the apparently unimportant subject before us, it can easily be perceived that something like the same characteristic energy is exhibited.

Within our recollection, combmaking was considered one of the most miserable of trades, and equally destitute of anything like an organised *modus operandi* with that of the perambulating artisans who possessed a certain skill in the fashioning of rams' horns into spoons, and rejoiced in the ancient and expressive designation of Horners. On a late visit to Aberdeen, however, we found the manufacture of combs carried on there not only to an extent far exceeding our preconceived notions of the trade, but flourishing in a state of high and skilful organisation; and we hastened to visit the combworks of

Messrs. Stewart, Rowell & Co., who possess the reputation of being by far the largest combmakers in this country or in the world. There is another manufactory in Aberdeen, that of Mr. John Macpherson, on a much smaller though still considerable scale. We have no room to follow the steps by which Aberdeen came to be the seat of this particular branch of industry; but before describing the system of combmaking there, we shall take a short retrospective glance at the general history of the comb, in order to illustrate the various changes it has passed through, and its gradual elevation to a respectable position in the manufactures of the country.

It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the time when this implement first became an indispensable requisite of the toilet; but from what we can glean from the ancient writers it would appear to have been of Egyptian origin. The Greeks and Romans used combs made of boxwood, which they obtained, as we do ourselves, from the shores of the Euxine Sea; and the mountain-ridge of Cytorus, in Galatia, was particularly celebrated for this product. According to a modern Italian author (Guasco,) combs were also formed of silver, iron, bronze; but in no instance do we find the modern material of shell or horn. In addition to the wooden combs found in their tombs, it has been proved that the Egyptians had ivory combs, toothed on one side, which gradually came into use among the Greeks and Romans; but from specimens of the remains of comb found at Pompeii, together with representations on the Amyclæan tables, it would seem that the Greeks, who were remarkably studious and careful in arranging their hair, used them with teeth on both sides, exactly similar to our small-tooth-combs.

The mediæval progress of the comb exhibits, like everything else of its class, much curious elaboration with but little improvement in utility. In the fifteenth volume of the 'Archæologia' there is a representation of an ivory comb found in the ruins of Inkleton Nunnery, Cambridgeshire, containing some Anglo-Saxon design exquisitely carved in relief, but with such teeth as a common boor in our day would treat with contempt. About this period we find Chaucer commenting on the many absurd articles of female attire, at a time when both sexes tied up their hair in a 'licorous fashion' with ivory pins; and, curious enough, one of the earliest specimens of English combs extant was dug up in 1764 from beneath the lowest of the three paved streets, which lie—memorials of their several ages—under the present Shiprow Street of Aberdeen; and it was supposed to have lain there ever since Edward III. burned and ruined the city in 1336.

In modern days the comb probably reached its most costly and ornamented state at the luxurious court of Louis XIV., where hair-dressing was an art more appreciated and often better paid than the higher efforts of genius. Combs of ivory and of tortoise-shell, richly inlaid with gold and pearl, formed an essential adjunct of the toilet of the court beauties of Versailles. In this country the fabrication of horn into combs was a very ancient process, and chiefly resided, as it still does, in England, in Yorkshire and the midland counties. But towards the end of last century, the increased demand for combs established makers all over the country; and in Scotland there were one or two houses of some eminence in the trade at the period—some twenty-five years back—at which we have now arrived. It was, however, one of those trades, that, in so far as its artificers were concerned, would not stand investigation. Making combs on nearly the same principles as those pursued by their forefathers for generations before them—that is to say, by simply cutting out the interspace between the teeth with various sorts and sizes of saws—its followers, barely entitled to the name of skilled workmen, were dissipated, unsettled, and irregular in their habits.

We now come to treat of the grand era in the comb trade—of the time when it was destined, like the great staple manufactures of our country, to undergo a revolution. The introduction into the trade of machinery and steam power, with, as a collateral result, the division of labour, is at once suggestive of an important stride in the march of progress. About the year 1828 Mr. Lynn invented a machine of a singularly ingenious design and construction, having for its principal object that of cutting two combs out of one plate of horn or tortoise-shell; and two years afterwards Messrs. Stewart, Rowell & Co. commenced the manufacture in Aberdeen. To the first of these circumstances the trade was indebted for the successful idea of a machine, which effected at the same time a saving of half the material, and an increase of produce almost inconceivable. To the latter it is still more indebted for the first application of steam-power to the machinery; and what we think of infinitely greater importance, the introduction of those true principles in the philosophy of production so logically contended for by Adam Smith—a philosophy which, in its legitimate application, has the invariable effect of elevating alike the character of the produce and the producers.

We shall, however, most appropriately represent the combined effect of these improvements on the trade by taking the reader along with us in a cursory view of the principal departments of the Aberdeen Combworks. Provided with an intelligent cicerone in the person of one of the clerks of the office, we began our investigations; and as an essential preliminary, were first shewn specimens of the various kinds of raw material. In the order of its intrinsic value this consists of tortoise-shell, horns, and hoofs. Ivory in our day is reserved almost exclusively for the manufacture of small-tooth-combs, which forms a

branch of the ivory trade, and is entirely distinct from the one now before us.

Of the first of these materials, tortoise-shell, the best adapted to manufacturing purposes is the shell, or rather scales of a horny contexture which enclose the sea-tortoise, *Testudo imbricata*. It is to be found in all warm latitudes; but the best species are indigenous to Hindostan, the Indian Archipelago, and the shores of the Red Sea. The price of this article we are apt to think excessive. At present it is 35s. per lb., and ten years ago it was nearly double that price. It forms, however, a valuable article of importation.

There are two chief divisions in the second article, horn; namely, buffalo and ox horns, both of which are imported from various parts of the globe. Buffalo-horn is, however, for the most part used in the manufacture of knife-handles, and such-like articles in the cutlery trade. In combmaking it is chiefly used for dressing-combs; and, generally speaking, all combs of a deep black colour are formed of this material. The best buffalo-horns are obtained from the East Indies, and incomparably the finest are those of the Indian buffalo from Siam. We were shewn a beautiful specimen of Siamese horns, which, from their extraordinary dimensions, had been preserved and polished. One of them measured 5 feet from tip to base, 18½ inches in circumference at the widest part, and weighed 14 lbs. Some conception may be formed of the extraordinary size of an animal which can support such a weight on the frontal-bone, if we recollect that a good specimen of an English ox-horn weighs only 1 lb.

Ox-horns, again, constitute the staple of combmaking, and are imported into this country along with hides from the South American states, the Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales. The imports, however, are chiefly sustained from the enormous herds of South American black-cattle, which have multiplied to such an extent in the Brazilian territories that they are now slaughtered for the sake of their hides and horns, and their carcasses left to be devoured by the innumerable carnivorous animals which infest the jungles. The ox-horns entered for consumption in Great Britain in 1850 numbered 1,250,000; and th average price isabout £50 per ton.

The material of hoofs depends for its supply on the German and home markets; and its value at this moment is about L.12 per ton. Hoofs are used generally in the manufacture of the cheapest description of combs; but although the least valuable material, it is the subject of the most costly and ingenious mechanical appliances in the process of its manufacture.

At the time of our visit the quantity of horns and hoofs in stock amounted to upwards of one hundred tons of each. This immense mass of horns was contained in a large storehouse for the purpose, a glance into which has a curious effect on the visitor; and in truth we could not repress a thought somewhat akin to what we might have entertained on seeing the like quantity of human skulls. Enormous piles of different varieties of horns—from the delicate curvature of the small Highland ox to the equally beautiful but enormous *cornu* of the ferocious buffalo of the Cape; from the Smithfield horns, immortal in story, to those of ehe gigantic buffalo of Thibet and Siam—all lay prostrate here, piled together in inextricable confusion.

(To be continued.)

From the London Times, Sept. 15.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Much interest was occasioned in the city today, by the arrival of papers with six days' later intelligence from the Australian gold regions. The dates thus furnished extended to the 2d of June. It appears that the discovery was made by a Mr. E. H. Hargraves. He travelled over the district about sixteen years ago, when the scenery, and to a limited extent the geological features of the country, made an impression on his mind. Latterly he visited California, and, while in the gold regions of that country, was struck with their resemblance to the wilderness which he had seen in Australia so many years before.

A resistless desire to return and explore for gold then took possession of him, and he "could not rest until he had satisfied it by a personal search," which he at length accomplished, although under difficulties and privations, the result being, according to his words, the disclosure of "unbounded wealth," to his fellow colonists. The papers also state that the Rev. Mr. Clark, a local geologist, has all along contended that not only was the precious metal to be found in that locality, but throughout the principal chain of mountains which belt the Australian continent. It is added that for some time past a shepherd named M'Gregor, had been in the habit of bringing gold to Sydney for sale, who maintained, however, great secrecy respecting whence he gained it.

Mr. Hargraves commenced his search about the middle of January last, and after traversing the country for about three hundred miles, took advantage of his experience in California, and selecting a spot proceeded successfully to work. He immediately named the place the "Ophir Diggings," and they have since remained in operation. The gold district is described as lying to the westward of Bathurst, the Ophir Diggings being thirty-five miles northwest, on the Summerville creek, near its junction with the Macquarie river. It was estimated that there were about 2,000 persons at Ophir, and hundreds scattered in other directions. Several parties working in company were known to have secured

large returns; one individual, who with five others had made their labour a joint stock operation, calculated his share at about £2,000. Already, upwards of £20,000 was said to have been gathered, taking the returns as represented by the most successful diggers.

Purchases of gold and gold dust had been effected on the spot to the extent of £9,000. Among the specimens transmitted to Sydney, and which were being exhibited, was a lump weighing 46½ ounces gross, alleged to be almost entirely virgin gold. The metal was said to be distributed to a considerable extent in the bed of the creek, and other discoveries were predicted. Reports had been received at Sydney of gold having been found at a place called Illawarra near the Manning river. Mr. Hargraves states that the gold he has obtained is quite equal, if not superior to that which he saw while in California. Mr. Stuchbury, the government geologist, had examined the locality; but his report had not been published at the latest date. In the midst of the prevailing excitement it was feared that much exaggeration might be encouraged. It was represented by some that provisions at Bathurst had risen enormously; others contradicted this statement.

NEWS FOR THE OJIBWAS.

It will make glad the hearts of the natives of Lake Superior, to hear that their prayers and petitions have been heard by their great father, the President, and that the Indian Agent has been ordered to allow them to remain for the present on their old hunting and fishing grounds. There is now some hope that this ancient people may rest their weary feet for a while longer in their native land. And why should they not? The small parcels of land occupied by them in the nooks and corners of the lake shore, are not wanted by the whites; so far from it, their removal is against the universal desire of the whites, as well as contrary to their own wishes; they do not live on, or interfere in any shape or manner with the mineral lands; they lead a peaceable and industrious life—cultivate their small patches of land, hunt and fish, and the whites are glad to buy, at high prices, the fruits of their labour. Under the influence of missionaries, Government teachers, farmers and mechanics, they have been steadily improving in their moral and physical condition. We hope these facts, and facts they are beyond all question, have been the cause of the re-consideration of the order for their removal—a removal that can benefit neither the Government nor the Indians, but can only benefit the swindlers of the Indians and Government on the Upper Mississippi.—*Lake Superior Journal, Sept.* 3.

A clear conscience fears no accusation.

SABBATH HYMN FOR THE TRAVELLER.

Written at Lenox.

Father! scattered far and wide,
On the land, and on the sea,
From the flocks, that, side by side,
Gather now to worship Thee,—

Wilt thou help our souls to keep
Unto Thee this Sabbath day?
Only Shepherd of thy sheep,
Feed us—be with us—we pray.

Wilt thou give our spirits rest,
From the busy Tempter's wiles,
Let us lean upon Thy breast,
Let us see thy loving smiles?

Glorious around us rise
Hills, whereon Thy name is writ;
Nearer seem we to the skies,
In their shadows as we sit.

On their summits bold and clear,
Nearer Thee we seem to climb,
And thy voice is in our ear,
Sweeter than a church-bell's chime.

Father! we are poor, and weak,
Far from all to whom we cling.
Children! Thee we come to seek,
Where Thou art to sit and sing.

There, to-day, oh let us meet
All who love the Saviour's name.
Close together at His feet,
Worship with one heart and aim.

Finding union close and sweet
In our poverty and need,
Bond for Christians far more meet,
Than the tie of name and creed.

Let our spirits toward Thee glide,
Over wall, and creed, and line,
Which, alas, too oft divide
Even those Thou callest Thine.

In remembrance of the word
Left to us by Thy dear Son,
That Thy children all are heard,
And Thy Church is ever ONE,

Evermore its only Head—
Wilt Thou feed us as we wait,
With the spiritual bread,
Thou alone canst consecrate?

Let us all, as one, partake
Of the true communion cup?
Which our thirst can only slake,
As Thy presence fills it up.

As Thy holy censor swings
Over land and over sea,
As each heart its offering brings,
Only seen and known of Thee,

Nothing have we to put in,
With our penitential claim
Of forgetfulness and sin,
But our faith in Christ's dear name.

Father! for this plea alone,
Wilt Thou fire the sacrifice?
That to-day around Thy throne,
Sabbath incense may arise.

F. L., Jr.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Domestic.—The Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital is open for the reception of patients and a few have already been admitted.

News have been received of the conclusion, at Fort Laramie, of a treaty between several tribes of Indians, and Col. Mitchell on the part of the United States. It has been arranged that a delegation of the several tribes of Indians participating in this treaty, shall visit the President at Washington.

It is stated that H. Grinnel, the owner of the brigs Rescue and Advance, will not apply these vessels to commercial purposes for the present, but will keep them in readiness, subject to the order of the Government, in case it should decide to renew the search for Sir J. Franklin next spring.

Twenty prominent citizens of Syracuse have been arrested, charged with participating in the rescue of the negro Jerry from the hands of the officers. They were conveyed to Auburn where they underwent an examination before Judge Conklin, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th inst. No defence was offered by the prisoners. On the 20th their act was pronounced a grievous misdemeanor, and the parties were held to bail to answer at the U. S. court at Buffalo next month.

European Intelligence.—The steamship America from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th inst., arrived at Boston on the morning of the 17th inst.

England.—The communication by electric telegraph between London and Paris is complete.

France.—The chances of Louis Napoleon are said to be diminishing and his influence on the decline. It is stated that a French company at Martinique, is about to transport into that colony 4000 negroes from Benin and Dahomey, pursuant to recent treaties with the black Princes of those countries.

India.—Late arrivals from India bring intelligence of the death of the Khan of Herat and the invasion of his territory by Dost Mahommed. Commercial accounts are favorable.

California.—The U. S. Mail steamship Illinois arrived at New York on the 18th inst., bringing dates from San Francisco to the 15th ult., and from Chagres to the 10th inst. She brings 374 passengers and $1,857,358 in gold dust.

The news from all the mining regions is of the most encouraging character, as regards the amount of gold which will be taken out. Many companies are preparing to work quartz mines with improved machinery. The elections were over but the result as regards that for governor was still doubtful, the returns from some of the frontier counties not having been received. The vote was very close, and both parties claim the victory. The remainder of the Democratic State ticket, including E. C. Marshall and —— McCorkle for Congress, have been elected. The Legislature, in both branches, will be Democratic.

A convention of delegates has been called to assemble at Santa Barbara on the 20th of the present month, for the purpose of effecting a division of the State. Delegates have been appointed from Santa Clara, San Diego, and some other counties. All the members of the Legislature recently elected from that section of the State, are pledged to urge a division at the ensuing session.

Dr. Wozencraft, the Indian Commissioner had returned to San Francisco from his tour among the Indian districts. With the exception of the tribes on the Consumnes and Sacramento, all the Indians south of Pitt river have agreed to the terms proposed by Dr. W., and he has full confidence that they will adhere to the stipulations, if not molested by the whites. A large number have already commenced their occupations upon the reservations, and Dr. Wozencraft thinks that before the close of the year, there will be as many as 80,000 Indians upon the reservations already made. The Indians in the southern part of the State are quiet; those in the north, in Trinidad and Klamath counties, are becoming somewhat troublesome.

San Francisco has recovered from the two great fires of Fifth and Sixth months last, and has been rebuilt in much better style than before. Numerous fire-proof brick and stone buildings have been erected and many others commenced. Crime has sensibly diminished throughout the State, and the general aspect of affairs is highly satisfactory. A company has been organized for constructing a rail road from San José to San Francisco, distance about 60 miles.

Accounts from the whaling fleet, received from Honolulu, are truly afflicting. It appears that the whole whaling fleet wintered in the Gulf of Anadin, in the northern part of the Sea of Kamschatka, and, on the coming of spring, set sail for Behring's straits, but in attempting to pass through into the Arctic Ocean, the fleet was environed by ice and eight of the vessels were totally wrecked. The crews of the wrecked vessels are reported to have reached the land in safety, but, in some disturbance afterwards with the natives, eleven of the whalemen are said to have been killed. It was supposed that some sixty more vessels had shared the fate of those mentioned above. The general result of the season's whale fishing is set down as a total failure. It is thought that the whole fleet are now wending their way to the north west coast for the purpose of refitting and endeavouring to retrieve their disaster.

The Isthmus.—The connection of the Panama railroad to Gatun almost certainly took place on the 10th inst., as at the time of the sailing of the Illinois, there remained only 400 feet to be filled in, and the engineers were making that distance daily. The whole engineer force will then be put on the line above Gatun in order to finish it to Gorgona as soon as possible.

Hawaii.—The *Polynesian* publishes the new treaty recently negotiated between the Government of the Sandwich Islands and that of Great Britain. It conforms, in its essential features, to the treaty with the United States, negotiated in 1849, and acknowledges the entire independence and sovereignty of the Hawaiian king.

New Grenada.—Despatches have been received by Governor Diaz, informing him that Gen. Thomas Herrara, leader of the Government forces, had subdued the remaining revolutionary forces under command of Gen. Borera, in the province of Antioqua. Particulars have not been received.

Chili.—Accounts from Chili state that a revolution had broken out in that country and that many of the troops had declared in favor of Gen. Santa Cruz for President; that Coquimbo and other cities were in possession of the new party, and that the republic was in the utmost confusion. Gen. Santa Cruz was the unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency at the late election. Senor Don Montt, the present President is the first civilian ever elected to that office.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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EXTRACT FROM WILLIAM DEWSBURY'S ACCOUNT OF THE RISE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The darkness which had overspread the hemisphere of the visible church, previous to the period of the Reformation, was such, as to cause no surprise, that a belief in immediate revelation, as held by the people called Quakers, should have ceased to exist, since the days of the apostles and first Christians. That any definite series of facts had arisen, between that period and the middle of the sixteenth century, on which the body of professed believers were likely to adopt an opposite conclusion, does not appear to have been the case. For although every influx of spiritual light, which at intervals had, with more or less force, broken in upon the minds of individuals, was from the only true Source of Light itself, and tended to prepare them for something further; the extraordinary train of circumstances which attended the rise and settlement of the Society of Friends, was such as rendered that event an era in church history.

To some of these circumstances, constituting in their aggregate sense what may be justly called a religious phenomenon, it is the design of the present work to draw the attention of the serious reader. For, notwithstanding "this thing was not done in a corner," and Friends have not been a people whose principles have led them to hide their Lord's talent in a napkin, or the light of their testimony under a bushel; yet the various denominations of Christians, even at the present day, are too little aware what abundant evidences of the Divine power and presence were vouchsafed on the first gathering of this people into a distinct and visible community; and how admirably they were thereby led forth and instructed in the adoption of that beautiful order of church discipline, which has been attended with so many and great advantages down to the present time.

Without question, George Fox and his "yokefellows" witnessed, in a wonderful manner, the overshadowing goodness, power, and mercy of the great Head and High Priest of our profession: for in His wisdom, and by His grace, notwithstanding every obstruction which was permitted to afflict them, they "triumphed gloriously," until at length their enemies were laid asleep. Nor has it been in this respect alone, that the experience of this people has run parallel with that of the primitive church; but, with them also, the cessation of persecution has been attended by a state of rest and security, and even of lukewarmness and ease, which, when compared with the zeal of their first days, may in too general a way, appear more like death than life. There has been, however, through such of their faithful successors as have been raised up from one generation to another, gradually spreading over the community at large, a measure of the same leaven, wherewith the early Friends were so abundantly imbued; even that which proclaimed "peace on earth and good will towards men;" under the all-powerful influence of heavenly harmony and love.

Much has been said at various times, and much may continue to be said, as to the supposed enthusiasm and even fanaticism of the first Friends. If to be "zealously affected in a good cause," in a day of thick darkness, be enthusiasm, both they and the first Christians were indeed enthusiasts. But the calling of the early Friends was of a very peculiar nature, and one which was not assumed by themselves through any choice or contrivance of their own: they were, it may be truly said, employed as instruments to lead the way into a new or further department of church reform, and their appearance, in most respects, was therefore new and peculiar. If, under such circumstances, to yield obedience to that measure of light, in and by which individual duty was made known to them, is to be branded with the term enthusiasm, or a worse name, because by such obedience they were led into acts which the world accounted madness, then they were enthusiasts truly. And further, if such terms are to be attached to the operation of that efficacious faith, by which its possessor is enabled to bear the contradiction of sinners against himself, without fainting or weariness, then were the early Friends enthusiasts and

fanatics. Fanaticism and intolerance, however, are found to be often closely allied; and accordingly, the real fanatics of those days were, in very many instances, to be clearly detected among their opponents and their persecutors.

On the contrary, in the general course of their proceedings, Friends acted under a degree of the influence of that holy "spirit of power, and of love, and of a sound mind," which so largely possessed the primitive believers; and like these, the zeal of Friends in the main, will, on investigation, be found to have been a well directed and a prudent, though a glowing and active zeal. This assertion, notwithstanding, leaves ample room in both cases for the admission of exceptions to that standard of propriety of conduct which is now current; but by no means, however, for such as ought in fairness to attach discredit to the principles themselves, or to their development among the body of the agents in the cause; and they may be safely attributed to the fragile nature of the vessels, in which that purifying power and faith were so wonderfully manifested.

One of the first objects against which this reforming spirit levelled its weapons, was the system of modern church establishments, and those numerous and manifest corruptions which existed amongst them, and to which their several adherents, from various motives, were so pertinaciously attached,—such of them, I mean, as did not embrace these new views. It was well said, by one of the most enlightened and experienced among the first members of this Society, in reference to the brotherhood,—"We are not persons that have shot up out of the old root into another appearance, as one sect hath done out of another, till many are come up one after another, the ground still remaining the same out of which they all grew; but that [very] ground hath been shaken and is shaking, destroyed and destroying, removed and removing in us. And the root of Jesse hath been made manifest in us, and we have been transplanted by the everlasting power of life, and a real change brought forth in us, out of [and separated from] that spirit wherein the world lives and worships, into another spirit, into which nothing which is of this world can enter."

An impression of this nature having taken deep hold, having indeed become a principle of action in the minds of the early Friends, we need not be surprised, that they made war, in righteousness, with what was corrupt everywhere; and they saw no inconsistency in judgment beginning at what was reputed to be "the house of God." At one blow, therefore, under the conduct of their holy Commander, who promised to lead his followers, by his Spirit, into all truth, and doubtless both as regards their worship and their discipline, they levelled all distinctions of laity and clergy, so called; as having sprung up in and spread over the visible church, just in proportion as a worldly spirit took the place of that heavenly influence, under which it was first gathered.

That they had been brought to the effectual experience of this blessed influence, "according to the measure of the gift of Christ," Friends gave infallible proof; and under it, as a gathered church, they met, sitting down together in the name of Christ, to wait, (each member in particular endeavouring to know its own place in the body,) for the springing up of that divine life, which could alone qualify any of them for the exercise of their several gifts. And there are many remarkable instances on record, of the tendering and refreshing operation of heavenly love and power, by which they were often abundantly attended, and their hearts at such seasons knit and united together. There, Christ was all in all; and the hands or the head could not say to the feet, "We have no need of you;" but every member had his own responsible station and office in the body, whether of silent exercise or vocal communication, either prophecy, exhortation, prayer, or praise, for the instruction, edification, and comfort of the whole. This was truly primitive and apostolical.

If such a work had been undertaken in the wisdom or contrivance of man, or by mere imitation in a fanatic spirit, it would have been unmeaning, fruitless, and dead. But, as it was undertaken, it remains to be a pattern for future ages, in relation to the manner in which it has pleased the Chief Shepherd and Bishop of souls to visit his flock, and appear "in the midst of them," leading them forth out of the death and formality of an empty yet wordy profession, into the life and liberty of his own free Spirit. Not that all other professors were wholly without life, even at that period, as the writings of Friends most fully admit; but formality and an outside profession were leading features of those times: nor yet that the Life, in its immediate springing up, is at the present day very demonstratively seen in the Society in question. But the seed has been sown, the way has been cast up and made plain; and if the impressions, which were deeply stamped on the minds of its early and most devoted members, had the seal of Truth for their origin, notwithstanding appearances at present may not be the most promising, their testimony will not be lost.

In attempting to level a distinction so unscriptural as that of laity and clergy, Friends struck at the root of all lordliness in church government; at the system of compulsory exactions for religious purposes; and at such a ministry as, having man's appointment for its foundation, assumed to itself exclusive privileges under a stipendiary system. Such principles as are involved in these questions, have at length taken strong hold on the attention of a large portion of the community of the present day; and it behoves those who would be accounted spiritual, and who from con-

scientious motives are desirous of adding their weight in favour of such positions, to search diligently into the origin of those views, towards which the eyes of all parties are more or less directed; and which sooner or later must prevail, in the ordering of Divine Wisdom and Providence; promising to be productive of changes in the condition and circumstances of the church of our Redeemer, to which few can look forward with indifference. It therefore appears to be the more incumbent upon those, who on religious grounds are interested in such anticipations, with honesty and patience to examine the nature of their own foundation, and the superstructure which has been raised upon it; that they may ascertain for themselves, whether it is one with that against which "the gates of hell" can never prevail;—whether it will stand the fiery trial which is to try every man's work; in short, whether their faith is such as overcomes the world, and leads its possessor forth, often in a way most adverse to the will and wisdom of the creature; a living faith, such as removes mountains, gives them the victory, and to which they can, as did the early Friends in an eminent degree, set their seal by suffering.—*Friends' Library.*

PARENTAL AND FILIAL LOVE.

The language addressed to the mother of Moses, when her darling infant was committed to her care by the Egyptian princess, is very appropriate to the subject. "Take him away and nurse him for me, and I will give thee thy wages." What mother of common understanding and sensibility, does not feel the assurance, that if she nurses her offspring with maternal care, under the guidance of that principle of love, which is to be her light, and her leader, she will receive her wages from Him, who has committed them to her care: and that she will be laying a good foundation in their minds, for the enjoyment of every rational blessing.

How long Moses remained under the paternal roof, we are not told. But we may reasonably suppose that the mother, (the father being oppressed with rigorous servitude,) spared no pains to impress on the mind of her little son, the promises of future and innumerable blessings that were to be conferred on the Israelites.

For, although he was instructed in all the knowledge and accomplishments of the Egyptian Court, as being the adopted son of the Princess, his mind did not become so contaminated by its allurements as to indispose him to acknowledge his brethren. And although they were then in a very degraded situation, he preferred associating with them, that he might partake of the blessings in store for the nation to which he belonged.

It remains to be a fixed principle, that if we desire to have companions in our children when they arrive at years of maturity, we must prepare their minds by furnishing them with proper ideas, and inculcating proper sentiments. Mutual love, and mutual interest, form a much stronger and more durable tie between parents and children, than any other that can be devised.

Coercion may, in childhood, produce prompt obedience, but if it destroys affection, what hope can we reasonably entertain, that when such children get from under parental authority, they will retain a respect for what they have been compelled to adopt, without a conviction of its propriety or necessity?

If the rod is ever used, it ought only to be done after there has been sufficient time to reflect upon the nature of the fault, and to ascertain that correction would be for the child's real benefit.

But there should be no anger manifested in the presence of the child, and certainly there should be none felt at the time of correcting it. Special care must therefore be taken, to correct our own passions, as children observe their effects much sooner than we are aware.

As love is the foundation of all our happiness, so it ought to be the predominant motive of all our actions. We must convince children that our requisitions to do, or to leave undone, are the effects of love, and that obedience to our commands will contribute to their own comfort and enjoyment.

For similar reasons, it is of the utmost importance, that children be early and properly informed, respecting the attributes of the Supreme Being. He must not be represented to them as a partial, tyrannical Sovereign; but as a kind, merciful, and affectionate parent, providing for all our necessities, and acting for the benefit and everlasting happiness of his children; and that his love and his care are universal, as is shown by the general tenor of the Holy Scriptures.

Numerous passages might be selected thence, for the support of this doctrine. When Cain was wroth, and his countenance was changed, because his brother's offering was more acceptable than his own; was it not said to him, "If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? And if thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door."

The royal Psalmist, when speaking of the goodness of the Lord, of which he appears to have been very sensible, says, "As a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him." At another time: "Bless the Lord, O my soul! and forget not his benefits."

In the Revelations, it is recorded by John, in the name of the Most High, "I will give to him that is athirst, of the fountain of life freely. He that overcometh shall inherit all things, and I will be his God, and he shall be my son."

The advantages arising from early mental as-

sociations of this kind, are incalculable. An instance of their happy effect, is very feelingly set forth by Elizabeth Hamilton, in her letters on education, in the following narrative:—

"One young man, it has been my happiness to know, who entered upon life at the age of sixteen, without any guide but his own principles, without any monitor but the precepts of education, and the dictates of his own heart. Unsullied by the temptations of a capital, he was plunged into the temptations of a camp. Fond of society, where his cheerful temper and easy manners formed him to shine; but still fond of improvement, neither the inducements of camp, or city, interrupted his unwearied pursuits of literature and science.

"Surrounded by companions, who had caught the contagion of skepticism, he, at this early period of life, listened to their arguments, weighed, examined, detected their futility, and rejected them! In prosperity and adversity, in public and in private life, the sentiments of religion retained their influence on his heart.

"Through life they were his guide; and in death his consolation. When sinking, by painful steps, into an early grave, 'with what gratitude,' he exclaimed, 'with what delightful gratitude do I look back to my infancy, and to the judicious conduct of my mother, who made religion appear to me in colours so engaging, and so congenial!'

"'Had I been taught as other boys are taught, my passions would have made me an easy prey to vice; my love for inquiry would have led me to infidelity. She prepared me for the trial of faith and virtue, and, thanks to God, I have come off victorious. Had religion been made to me a gloomy task, in infancy, where would now have been my consolation!'"

If the principle of love were more generally fixed in the human mind, and children were induced to obey, because they love, what a good foundation would be laid for the operation of that Holy Spirit, which is love itself.

And how many more of the votaries of religion should we then see holding forth to the world this animating language—The ways of virtue are ways of pleasure, and in pursuing her paths there is great delight. Thus would be fulfilled the command of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid (or hinder) them not."—*A. Mott.*

For Friends' Review.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN ITALY.

When we read in history of the persecutions which preceded, or closely followed the reformation in Germany,—of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, or the fires of Smithfield—we are very naturally inclined to regard these tyrannical proceedings as belonging to comparatively barbarous ages; as the work of bigotted zeal, which the light of the 18th and 19th centuries has dissipated and banished from the Christian world. It is certain, however, that the same species of intolerance which, in the beginning of the 15th century, consigned John Huss and Jerome of Prague, to the stake, has manifested itself, though, perhaps, not in the same degree, in some parts of continental Europe, within the last half of the 19th. The following statement of facts is collected from a communication, of a recent date, from an intelligent physician, who visited Florence in the early part of the present year.

Near the time when our traveller visited Florence, the priests, upon comparing the census of the population, with the number who attended the confessional, discovered that nearly five thousand neglected this portion of the Roman Catholic service. This discovery gave serious apprehensions to the rulers, both of Church and State, as it indicated considerable dissatisfaction with the doctrines and practices of the established hierarchy. About the same time, some young Florentines applied to the minister of the English church, to instruct them in the doctrines of the Protestant religion, and to preach once, on the First day of the week, in the Italian language. They informed him that several hundred young men, like themselves, were disgusted with the Romish Church, and were desirous of religious instruction. This minister declined compliance with their request, and they thereupon resorted to the Swiss Church, where they had two services, on that day, in French, and one in Italian. When this became known to the Government, gens d'armes were immediately sent to arrest all the Italians who thus attended; and orders were given to the minister to discontinue his preaching in Italian. The Italians thus arrested, were bound over, on their honour, to go no more to the Protestant worship, on pain of imprisonment. After considerable ferment, and repeated threats, on the part of the Government, that, unless preaching in Italian were discontinued, the Swiss Protestant Church should be closed, the excitement was allayed by the removal of the faithful pastor, and his banishment from Tuscany.

Near that time, the Count Guicciardini, belonging to one of the noblest families in Florence, and a man universally respected and beloved for his upright principles and many virtues, became obnoxious to the Government, on account of his conscientious opposition to the prevailing religious and political tyranny. He had refused the office of Chief Magistrate of the city, from a conscientious objection to taking the required oath. He also gave offence to the ruling party, by leaning toward Protestantism; and by reading the Bible. Being warned by the Government, he declared, in imitation of the Apostles, that his duty to God demanded his primary obedience. He was then informed that he would

be permitted to adopt or follow his own private belief, but if he attempted to diffuse his doctrines, the laws would be enforced against him. But he possessed too much of the Apostolic spirit to be thus restricted; and he refused to enter into any engagement to withhold from others, the expression of what he believed to be truth. Finding him thus inflexible, his banishment was resolved upon; his passports for England were sent to him, and he was ordered to leave Florence within fourteen days.

On the First day of the week in which he expected to commence his journey, he met some twelve or thirteen of his friends, to take his leave of them. He took with him an address, which he had previously written, calling on the Government to cease persecuting men for conscience sake, and intreating them to govern more justly and uprightly. He then proceeded to read a passage of the Bible, as it was his custom to do, and afterwards to sit a short time in silence. While they were thus engaged, the police officers entered the room, and took the whole party to prison. Count Guicciardini, however, was offered his liberty, on condition of his immediately leaving the country. This he refused to accept, declaring that he had been arrested for the same offence as his companions, and that he would not leave the prison till they also were discharged; and he protested against the whole proceeding, as contrary to the laws of the country. After some time the prisoners were brought to trial. What specific charge was adduced, we are not informed. But they were sentenced to banishment, into a district so proverbially unhealthy, at the time of the sentence, that disease was considered to be nearly certain, and death a probable result, to the condemned. The friends of the prisoners made so strong a protest against this act of cruelty, that even the officers of the Tuscan Government were shamed into a commutation of the sentence to ordinary banishment. The Count embarked for England, where he has safely arrived; and others of the party fled to Piedmont, where greater liberty is allowed.

This active persecution appears to have been stimulated by the Roman Pontiff. The Grand Duke, we are told, paid a visit to the Pope, to advise with him as to the course to be pursued with regard to the 5,000 who had seceded from the Catholic Church. The papal judgment is stated to have been, "rather let them be infidels than heretics;" and that stringent measures should be adopted to force them back into the bosom of the church. It is, therefore, to be apprehended, that the banishment of Count Guicciardini and his companions, is only the beginning of the persecutions which are to constitute the stringent measures recommended by the nominal head of the church.

As Count Guicciardini and his friends appear to have been engaged in reading the Bible, when they were arrested and sent to prison, we are left to suppose that this was their offence. It appears, however, that nominal permission is given to circulate the Bible in Tuscany. Yet under restrictions which amount nearly to a prohibition. The edition of Martini is the only one permitted there; and that edition, with its notes, consists of four volumes, each of which costs 52 francs, or $9.75. Even the reading of that edition is not tolerated, unless the notes as well as the text are perused. That those restrictions were designed as a prohibition, is shown by the fact, that Captain Packenham caused a new edition of Martini's New Testament to be printed in a cheap form, for general distribution, and that not only was he banished from Tuscany, but the printer was heavily fined, his stock seized, and himself imprisoned for two years.

There can be no doubt, that the Government and the priesthood unite their influence and power in support of each other. The exclusion of liberal sentiments is systematically pursued. In a catechism, prepared for the instruction of their youth, which the clergy are industriously labouring to instil, the "liberals" are bitterly denounced, as inimical to the best interests of men, both in the present and future life. The principles of government which are inculcated, may be estimated from a small number of the questions and their answers, found in this catechism:

"*Question.* If the people, in the very act of electing a Sovereign, shall have imposed upon him certain conditions, and certain reservations, will not these reservations and these conditions, form the constitution and the fundamental law of the State?

"*Answer.* They will, provided the Sovereign shall have granted and ratified them freely; otherwise they will not, because the people, which is made for submission and not for command, cannot impose a law upon the sovereignty, which derives its power not from them, but from God?

"*Q.* Suppose that a Prince, in assuming the sovereignty of a State, has accepted and ratified the constitution or fundamental law of that State, and that he has promised or sworn to observe it; is he bound to keep that promise, and to maintain that constitution, and that law?

"*A.* He is bound to keep it, provided it does not overthrow the foundations of sovereignty; and provided it is not opposed to the general interests of the State.

"*Q.* Whose business is it to decide when the constitution impairs the rights of the sovereignty, and is adverse to the welfare of the people?

"*A.* It is the business of the Sovereign; because in him resides the high and paramount power, established by God, in the State, with a view to its good order and felicity." E. L.

An evil mind is naturally suspicious.

A Testimony Against that Antichristian Practice of Making Slaves of Men. By ELIHU COLEMAN.

(Concluded from page 85.)

But some may object, as I myself have heard them, that there was a mark set upon Cain, and they do believe that these negroes are the posterity of Cain, because of their hair, and their being so black, differing from all others, and that Canaan was to be a servant of servants to his brethren, whom they take to be of the same lineage. But if we do but observe, and read in the genealogy of Cain, we may find that they were all drowned in the old world, and that Canaan was of the line of Seth. And although it was of the will of God that the world was drowned, because of their great wickedness; yet we may observe also, that there were unclean beasts went into the ark, as well as clean, and that it was the will or permission of God, that there should be a Ham, as well as a Shem and Japhet: by which we may see that God suffers wicked men to live as well as righteous, and we find that the sun shineth on the evil as well as on the good, and that the rain falleth on the unjust as well as the just, and that Christ forbids his followers to meddle with the tares lest they hurt the wheat; therefore, none can have any plea for making them slaves, for their being either ignorant or wicked; for if that plea would do, I do believe they need not go so far for slaves as now they do.

And although Canaan was to be a servant of servants to his brethren, yet the Lord afterwards spake by the prophets, that the son should not bear the iniquity of the father, and the father should not bear the iniquity of the son, but the soul that sinneth should die. Then the posterity of Canaan or of Ham, do not bear their sins. And the apostle Peter saith, "Now I perceive of a truth that God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness, is accepted of him." Now, although the negroes might not have the understanding that some other nations have, then I do believe there is the less required, and if they do but as well as they know, I do believe it is well with them. For John the Divine saith, in the Revelations, that he saw them that were "sealed in their foreheads, of the tribes of Israel, of each tribe twelve thousand, which made an hundred and forty and four thousand: And after this I beheld (said he) and lo a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands, and they cried with a loud voice, saying, salvation to our God, which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb." Rev. vii. 9, 10. Now, if there were all nations, kindreds, tongues and people, then there were some of the negroes.

Now, although the Turks make slaves of those they can catch, that are not of their religion, yet (as history relates) as soon as any embrace the Mahometan religion, they are no longer kept slaves, but are quickly set free, and for the most part put to some place of preferment; so zealous are they for proselytes and their own religion. Now, if many among those called Christians, would but consider how far they fall short of the Turks in this particular, it would be well; for they tell the negroes that they must believe in Christ, and receive the Christian faith, and that they must receive the Sacrament, and be baptized, and so they do; but still they keep them slaves for all this. Now how partial are those that can judge a negro that should run away from his master, to deserve beating, and if one called a Christian (although it may be no better Christian than the other) should run away from the Turks, they can judge him to be a good fellow, and to have done well. Now I look upon this practice of making slaves to be so great a sin, that even men whose principles will allow of killing men in their own defence, will not allow of making slaves; for they count it better to deprive them of life that rise up against them, than to deprive those of liberty that have done them no harm.

Now, if any one should ask one of the negro's masters, that had a negro child and a child of his own, what harm the one had done, that it should be made a slave more than the other? that they would not I believe be able to answer it; and if they have done us no harm, (as it is evident they have not) then it is very contrary to scripture, and even to nature, to make them suffer. Now if we will but look back into the original of this practice, which ought to be most looked into, and spoken against; for until the cause is removed, I know not how the effect should cease; we shall find that they were stolen in the first place, either by them that fetched them, or they carrying such goods as induced some of their own nation to steal them; and they standing ready to receive them, which is as bad as if they had stolen them themselves.

Now we may find that man-stealing and man-slaying were joined together, and there was the same punishment for the one as for the other. See Exod. xxi. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. "And he that smiteth a man, so that he die, shall surely be put to death. And he that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hands, he shall surely be put to death." We may find it also in the New Testament joined with the worst of murderers, as such as were murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers, and man-stealers. 1 Tim. i. 9, 10. The prohibition is general, he that stealeth away man, a brother or a stranger, or heathen, or any man, the punishment is capital; for he that killeth was to be put to death, because it was the image of God. Gen. ix. 6. So he that robbeth a man of his freedom, which only maketh knowledge useful,

seems to deface the image of God, and therefore is punished with death.

Objection.—But how can this practice of making slaves be so great a sin, when it is so generally practised among all the societies of people? For let them differ about what they will else, they pretty generally agree about this. To which objection I answer, That if they did but as well agree about all other points as they do about this, they might almost, if not altogether, be termed one community; yet I cannot find this to be a proof: for I take it for a maxim, that, in a general way, the negroes are cruelly used; and therefore I do not find, that their agreement in making slaves can be an example for us, any more than their using them cruelly. Therefore, if we would but consider the thing rightly, we should not find that to be a proof, because it is so general a practice. For we may observe how it was when our Lord was crucified, that there were divers sects of people, and of very differing minds, yet in putting him to death they could generally agree; and though they were so much at variance, that, as the proverb is, they were at daggers' drawing, yet the text has it, "that the same day Pilot and Herod were made friends." Yet some that have annotated thereon, have not scrupled to call that a cursed friendship, that was contracted by putting to death our Lord, that came in love to their souls. But I have a further reply to make to what I have said before, of the general agreement of making slaves: namely, that there are some of all persuasions, I do believe, that cannot allow of this practice: for they seeing it to be contrary to Christ's command, and even to nature; for I have made this observation myself, (though but young in years) that those that dwell nearest the truth, and contend most for it, cannot allow of this practice, for they see it to be oppression and cruelty. But, it may be objected, that there have some spoken against this practice, and they have come to nothing, or have not prospered in it. To which I answer, that a good cause may be badly managed, and by sad experience we often see it is so. Now I do believe, by what has already been said, that all that have not concluded beforehand that they would not see, may see this practice of making slaves to be anti-christian; for it cannot be of Christ, because contrary to his command; therefore of antichrist.

Now I have heard some men say, that they believed they did wrong in getting negroes, but that they did not know what to do with them now they had got them; for if they let them go free after some time, if any mishap befel them, their estates were obliged to maintain them. And though they seem to acknowledge the wrong done to them, yet they seem to be very much afraid lest they should be forced to help them a little, and so seem to rest contented.

Now, suppose that to give the negroes their times, or let them go free here in this country, were wrong, which I do not believe would be wrong, after they had served them some time; but if it were wrong to let them go free, whether or no those that see they did wrong in getting them, ought not to bear a testimony against it? For their keeping them and being silent, encourages others to get them. For instance, the Apostle Paul's advice to the believers, not to join themselves in marriage, a believer with an unbeliever, for he counted it wrong, even so do I; but if a believer had got a wife that was an unbeliever, I do not think that he should put her away, yet, notwithstanding, the practice was wrong, and ought to be spoken against. Now I can truly say, that this practice of making slaves of men, appears to be so great an evil to me, that for all the riches and glory of this world, I would not be guilty of so great a sin as this seems to be. And I do believe many would see it so, were they not blinded by self-interest. Now, as I said in the beginning, how apt men were to forget God in a time of liberty, as we now seem to have, which, if rightly considered, we ought the more to remember him, and to prize his favour therein. For I do not believe if persecution was on foot again, and people were haled to prisons, as they have been in times past, that many would have more regard to their old practices than now they have. For this practice of making slaves tends to many evils, as parting man and wife; and children from them both. And all this is done by violence, which is forbidden in the scriptures; for there we are commanded to do violence to no man. And lastly, it is a hinderance to the spreading of the Gospel among these poor creatures, for whom (as well as others) our Lord came and laid down his life, and also hath said, that his Gospel should be preached unto all nations. But some may object, as I have heard them, that by this means they come to hear the Gospel preached, and they believed this was the way our Lord intended that nation should have the Gospel preached to them, viz. to be brought slaves here. To which I'll say, the reader may quickly suppose what people these are, for it must be them that buy the Gospel pretty dear themselves; or else they would not think that the negroes should be bond-slaves, and their children after them, for the knowledge of the Gospel. But I do not find that the Gospel was either bought or sold for money; neither do we find that God compelled any to receive it, but only entreated them or advised them to choose life and live. Now by this practice they hate the name of a Christian; for all of us they can get (say they) they make slaves of, and even nature itself tells them that it is wrong.

Now I would have all seriously to consider, that love their own souls, and do believe that they must give an account for the deeds done in the body, to look into their own practices; to see

upon what foundation they stand; for God will not forgive what is in our power to help.

Now I have shown by the Scripture the unlawfulness of this practice, as it is now in use, both in the Old Testament and in the New. And now, I would have all to turn their minds inward, to that divine monitor or counsellor, placed in the heart of man, which is as agreeable to the holy Scriptures (I do believe) as any internal thing can be to an external one; to which I'll leave my reader, even to that ever blessed Spirit, One with the Father.

Nantucket, the 20th of the 11th mo., 1729–30.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, ELEVENTH MONTH 1, 1851.

The account of the persecution and banishment of Count Guicciardini and his friends, which we have this week introduced into the Review, was kindly furnished, at the request of the Editor, communicated, through a mutual friend, by the intelligent traveller to whom we are indebted for the information. In this case we are supplied with a fresh evidence of the slender and fragile tenure by which the civil rights of individuals are held, where priestly bigotry and power have attained the ascendency. In all ages and countries, those who have nobly maintained, and practically enforced the doctrine, that we ought to obey God rather than man, have been actually, though perhaps sometimes unconsciously, contending for the civil rights of the people. When Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego refused to fall down, at the mandate of the king, and worship his image of gold, they were actually vindicating their right, and, consequently, the right of others, of choosing, upon evidence satisfactory to themselves, what God they should worship. Though unquestionably acting upon motives purely religious, their refusal to worship the Babylonish idol, amounted to a protest against the extension of the royal authority beyond its legitimate object. As they accepted an appointment under the Chaldean Government, it appears they were not religiously restrained from affording their aid in the administration of justice. But when the monarch, in the pride and insolence of power, undertook to prescribe what species of worship should be offered by all those who had fallen under his authority, these pious young men did not hesitate to decide that they ought to obey God rather than man. Daniel, in like manner, was willing to give the benefit of his wisdom and experience in the administration of the civil government, but when the royal decree attempted to interfere with his religious duty, he openly manifested to whose authority he should yield obedience. And, from the tenor of the narrative, we may fairly conclude, that neither Nebuchadnezzar, nor the courtiers of Darius, ever afterwards attempted an indiscriminate enforcement of these decrees. Their firmness, of course, operated, to some extent, in placing a limit on royal authority. And we probably should not be far from the truth, were we to assert that the stand which was made by our Friends of the seventeenth century, in opposition to ecclesiastical usurpations, effected more towards establishing civil freedom in England, than was accomplished by the swords of the barons at Runnemede.

The pathetic tale, which we have copied into the present number, from the Friend of Youth, a paper published at the seat of the federal government, is not introduced from any desire to harrow up the feelings of any of our readers. But inasmuch as the respectability of the authority leaves no room to question the truth of the narrative, we should gladly be instrumental in presenting to the view of a much larger portion of the people of the United States, than are expected to read the "Review," or the "Friend of Youth," a plain exhibition of the oppressions which are meted to the coloured race, under the authority of law.

Those who occupy the station of parents may, perhaps, form some conception of the agonized feelings of the parents referred to in this narrative; but where no apprehension is entertained that such condition can ever be theirs, the utmost conception that can be formed, must fall greatly below the reality. There are no doubt many, who, upon hearing such a tale, will pity the sufferers, both parents and children; and will probably console themselves with the reflection that they never encouraged such barbarities. But would it not be well to inquire how it has happened that, in a district under the exclusive legislation of Congress, with a majority from the free States in both Houses, no provision has yet been made to secure slaves there, from sale and removal to the States further South. If slavery must be tolerated in the District of Columbia, surely it would be a small boon to ask, in behalf of the slaves, that they should be legally secured against dispersion and sale. The African slave-trade has been denounced as piratical, by the laws of the Union, and yet, a traffic of the same essential character, is carried on at the metropolis of the Federal Government.

What makes this traffic, which the laws of the District do not prohibit, more obviously odious, is the fact, noticed in the narrative, that when coloured persons, actually held in slavery, have a probable claim to their freedom, the traders who get them in their possession are particularly careful to prevent their friends from knowing to whom

they are sold, or to what region of our extended country they are removed.

Would it not be well to present petitions to Congress, at the approaching session, which, without giving any sanction to slavery at all, should urge, at least, the enactment of a law forbidding the sale and removal of slaves out of the District?

Baltimore Yearly Meeting.—We are informed that this assembly convened, as usual, on the morning of the 20th ult., and closed on the 23d. Though we had fully expected to be prepared to give to our readers, in this number, a specific account of their proceedings, the intelligence received, previous to putting this paper to press, was too imperfect to meet our expectations; we therefore defer the particulars till next week.

Married,—At Friends' Meeting, Burlington, N. J., on Fifth day, the 16th ult., Benjamin V. Marsh, of this city, to Frances, daughter of the late John Gummere, of Burlington.

——, At Friends' Meeting, South Yarmouth, Mass., on the 9th of last month, John E. Fry, of Bolton, Mass., to Rebecca Akin of the former place.

——, At the same time and place, Abiel Akin to Sylvia G. Wing, both of South Yarmouth.

——, At Friends' Meeting House, Mississinawa, on the 24th of Ninth month last, Jacob G. Cook to Anna Jane Hockett, both of Grant county, Indiana.

Died,—In Bolton, Mass., on the 28th of Eighth month last, Deborah D., wife of Joseph Holder, an esteemed member of Bolton Monthly Meeting, aged 46 years.

——, At her residence in this city, on the 18th ult., Anna, widow of our late friend, Thomas Stewardson, in the 84th year of her age; a member, and for many years acceptably filling the station of Overseer of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting.

——, Of dysentery, on the 27th of Ninth month last, William Hawxhurst, aged 63 years, a valuable member of New York Monthly Meeting.

Having early submitted to the Cross of Christ, through continued watchfulness, he was enabled to walk circumspectly in the path of humility and self-denial, thereby adorning the doctrine of God our Saviour. Through a painful illness he was sustained in much patience and resignation, being often engaged in prayer, in which he appeared to be favoured with near access to the throne of Grace. Near his close, being greatly distressed from oppression, he supplicated thus: "Come Lord Jesus. Oh, I beseech thee come quickly, if it be consistent with thy will, and take me from this bed of suffering,"—which appeared to those present to be graciously heard and answered. In a few moments the struggle ceased. The last words he distinctly articulated were, "Oh the white robe and the crown of Righteousness;" which we reverently trust he was permitted to receive, through the mercy and mediation of the dear Redeemer.

Died,—On the 21st of Ninth month last, in the 80th year of his age, Thomas Shinn, a member of Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting, Mahoning county, Ohio. This, our beloved friend, possessed in an eminent degree a meek and quiet spirit, and has, we humbly trust, exchanged an earthly for a Heavenly mansion. He was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, and removed with his father, Caleb Shinn, to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1803, when the place where Salem now stands, in the vicinity of which he then settled, was a wilderness.

——, In Foxborough, Mass., on the morning of the 28th of Ninth month last, Lucinda, wife of Stephen Sherman, in the 77th year of her age; a worthy member, and for several years Overseer of Smithfield Monthly Meetiug.

——, On the morning of the 18th ult., at her residence in Charlotte, Vermont, in the 58th year of her age, Lydia, wife of William Dean, a minister of Ferrisburgh Monthly Meeting. She endured with Christian patience and resignation a protracted illness, evincing that she was quietly waiting for her change to come, that she might rest with her Redeemer.

A Stated Meeting of the "Female Society of Philadelphia for the Relief and Employment of the Poor," will be held at the House of Industry, No. 70 North Seventh street, on Seventh day the 1st of 11th month.

THE AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE.

One point that strikes us forcibly, on a survey of the last few months, is, the extraordinary contrast which the attractive and the useful features of the display present. It will be remembered that the American department was at first regarded as the poorest and least interesting of all foreign countries. Of late it has justly assumed a position of the first importance, as having brought to the aid of our distressed agriculturists, a machine which, if it realizes the anticipations of competent judges, will amply remunerate England for all her outlay connected with the Great Exhibition. The reaping machine from the United States is the most valuable contribution from abroad, to the stock of our previous knowledge, that we have yet discovered, and several facts in connection with it, are not a little remarkable.

In the first place, the want of such an implement was so much felt, that we find in the catalogue a list of eight British exhibitors, showing inventions designed to accomplish the same objects. Again, it appears to have been in use in America for the last ten or twelve years, without finding its way across the Atlantic; and although Messrs. Garrett had at length discovered its merits, there can be no question that, but for the Exhibition, the attention of our farmers would not, for some time to come, have been so strongly drawn to it. Another point worth noticing is that the agricultural interest, that which at first gave the most hesitating and lukewarm support to the scheme of an interna-

tional display in Hyde Park, is, of all other interests, the one which receives from it the most conspicuous and conferred benefit.—*London Times.*

VISIT TO THE ABERDEEN COMBWORKS.

Concluded from page 94.

After taking a look at the steam-engine, which is of fifty horse-power, and we were informed the largest of the horizontal kind in Scotland, we proceeded to the first stage of the manufacture, where the horns are cut into assorted sizes by means of a circular saw. A horn is twice cut transversely, and afterwards, if a large one, longitudinally. The tips or extremities of the horn here cut off are sent to Sheffield, where they are converted into table-knife and umbrella handles; and in this operation 16,000 horns can be cut up in a week. Instead of being divided in this manner, the hoofs in their first stage are, after being boiled for a certain time, to render the fibre soft, cut into two pieces; or rather the sole is stamped out by means of vertical punching-machines of the same irregular conformation.

The horns and hoofs thus cut are then brought in pieces into the pressing department, which occupies the whole basement-floor of one part of the building. Along the floor of this department are erected thirty-six furnaces of a peculiar construction, and at each of these a man and boy were busily engaged in shaping the cut horns into flat plates, by first heating the pieces and then cutting them to the required shape with a knife: they were then inserted between screw-blocks, and pressed perfectly flat.

Around the apartment were arranged 120 iron screw-presses—levers of the second order, and differing only from a common vice in pressing under the screw after the manner of nut-crackers. They are fitted with steel dies with a variety of engraved designs, and into these braid-combs, the outside coverings of pocket-combs and side-combs are pressed. In accordance with the spirit of the times, we were shewn a new impression on pocket-combs of a very nicely-executed representation of the Crystal Palace. A man exerting his strength on one of these presses can produce a force of upwards of fifty tons. But however great, the pressure is still insufficient. The enormous demand for the cheap side-combs formed of hoof led to the farther application of hydraulic pressure. The two portions of the hoof produced in the first stage are brought into this department, and after being boiled a second time in a number of little troughs, with a steam-jet in each of them to preserve the necessary temperature, the fleshy matter and other excrescences still adhering are pared off. They are then transferred to an adjoining room, where sixteen hydraulic presses are at work, by means of a small oscillating engine of three or four horse-power for their exclusive use; and here those little strips of hoof are subjected to a pressure of 300 tons, and with a degree of speed and precision that is truly astonishing. They come out of the press in a form of small semi-transparent rectangular plates, having on each side the rounded projection or beading observable on most side-combs. We may remark here that this application of hydraulic pressure seems to us to be highly ingenious. In pressing a bale of cotton goods, for example, it is to a certain extent immaterial whether the pressure exceed that required by a few tons; but with the fibrous tissue of a plate of horn the case is widely different: pressure it will sustain to a certain point, but should this be exceeded by a single ton or a single pound, the fibre is split and broken, and the material destroyed. After having received the necessary formation by the various modes of pressing, the plates are laid aside to dry in a room where a high temperature is preserved by means of steam-pipes, and where they are also assorted into different sizes, and the edges squared with circular saws. The number of such plates, of shell, horn, and hoof, in stock at the time of our visit, was somewhere about four millions and a half!

From this they are again distributed to the different processes in order—the next of which is cutting the teeth. Situated on benches around the apartment, in close proximity to each other, were twenty-four 'twinning-machines.' Each of these machines is worked by a man, with an attendant imp, who keeps up a supply of hot plates from the numerous fires arranged for that purpose in the centre of the room. A plate of horn, after being heated, is placed on a small carriage within the cast-iron frame of the machine, which travels by means of a particular arrangement of gearing on parallel slides. Immediately over this are situated two angular-shaped chisel-like cutters, which, on the application of the motive power, descend on the horn with a curious alternating motion, and an inconceivable degree of rapidity and force. Almost in a moment before we could well see, far less understand, the rationale of the process, we were shewn the plate of horn cut in two pieces—*the one half literally taken out of the other;* and each of them presenting the well-defined outline of a comb. In this cutting department resides the perfection of that beautiful mechanism that first revolutionised the trade and reduced it to mathematical precision. To appreciate this invention we have only to look at the increase it has effected in the produce. A combmaker of the old school could not perhaps, with all his skill, cut more than eighty or a hundred combs per day; while with the machinery, one man and a boy will cut upwards of *two thousand* of the same kind of comb, and that, too, with a consumption of only half the material. The finer dressing-combs, however, and all small-tooth-combs, are still cut by means of circular

saws, which process constitutes the next cutting department. Here, however, a moderately curious visitor will not linger. A dense atmosphere of horn-dust pervades the large apartment, which gives to everything within its influence the white dusty appearance that distinguishes a flour-mill, to which indeed at first sight it bears a striking resemblance. From the few hurried notes we took, however, we learn that here there are wheels on the fine self-acting machinery, in connection with the cutting and pointing of combs, that revolve 5000 times in a minute, and saws so delicately fine as to cut forty teeth within the space of an inch.

We here institute some inquiry as to the effect on the operatives of this animalised atmosphere, and were informed that it was not known to be injurious. On the contrary, it was stated as a singular fact, in connection with the late visitation of cholera in Aberdeen, that not a single combmaker had been affected by the disease, at least fatally; whence it may be inferred, although we do not pretend to assign the reason, that the fabrication of horn must be attended with considerable anti-miasmatic effects. At all events it is certain that horn-dust cannot exercise that injurious action on the air-passages and the lungs which is experienced in many trades, such as that of the steel-grinders of Sheffield.

As an appropriate finish to our inspection, we were shewn the patterns of the different kinds of combs, many of them exceedingly beautiful; but we can only notice them in regard to number. Of dressing-combs (counting the different sizes of all patterns,) there were 605; ladies' braid-combs, 612; ladies' side-combs, 525; pocket, small-tooth, horse combs, and sundry articles, 186 : in all, 1928 different varieties of combs.

The aggregate number produced of all these different sorts of combs averages upwards of 1200 gross weekly, or about 9,000,000 annually; a quantity that, if laid together lengthways, would extend about 700 miles. The annual consumption of ox-horns is about 730,000, being considerably more than half the imports for 1850; the annual consumption of hoofs amounts to 4,000,000; the consumption of tortoise-shell and buffalo-horn, although not so large, is correspondingly valuable: even the waste, composed of horn-shavings and parings of hoof, which, from its nitrogenised composition, becomes a valuable material in the manufacture of prussiate of potash, amounts to 350 tons in the year; the broken combs in the various stages of manufacture average 50 or 60 gross in a week; and finally, as the crowning illustration of the enormous extent of these combworks, the very paper for packing costs £600 a year.

There are so many beautiful instances of the division of labour here exhibited, that the task of selecting is not easy. But let us take for an example the cheapest article in the trade; namely, the side-combs, sold retail at 1d. per pair—an article that, in its progress from the hoof to the comb—finished, carded, and labelled 'German shell'—undergoes eleven distinct operations. This comb, then, which twenty years ago was sold to the trade at 3s. 6d. per dozen, can now be purchased in the same way for *two shillings and sixpence per gross!* thus effecting a reduction in price of about 1600 per cent.

As a curious illustration of the value of labour, we give the following comparative estimate of the produce of the three materials:—

1 cwt. shell. val. £200,	produces	combs,	val.	£275.	inc. 37½	per ct.
1 ton horns, "	56,	"	"	150,	" 168	"
1 ton hoofs, "	12,	"	"	36,	" 200	"

Regarded in this aspect, in the relation of labour to material, we find that hoofs—intrinsically the least valuable of the three materials—become, with the application of labour, the *most valuable* —that is, proportionably: and the converse holds good in the case of tortoise-shell. The important relation labour bears to the produce may be estimated from the fact, that this establishment pays a larger sum of weekly wages than is now paid for the important business of cotton-spinning in Aberdeen.

Thus much, then, for the produce; and with a cursory glance at the producers we conclude.

At the time of our visit there were in the employment of Messrs. Stewart, Rowell & Co. 456 men and boys, and 164 women—in all, 620 hands —exactly four times the number employed in the comb-trade in all Scotland when they commenced business. This class of artizans were formerly noted for their dissipated habits; but in the present day we were much struck by the quiet and orderly appearance of the men as they poured out of the work at six o'clock. It occurred to us, however, that all this organisation and improvement was not brought about without considerable difficulty and trouble; and we were right. In a conversation with one of the partners, that gentleman, in reply to our inquiries on this point, remarked: 'We know from hard experience a little about the improvement of the working-classes. It is no easy task. Twenty years ago, when we commenced business, we did so under many disadvantages. We had all the difficulties of an overstocked market to contend with; a powerful and well-connected opposition in the English market; defects in our machinery; and other circumstances equally discouraging. We surmounted all these only to find a still greater difficulty with our men. In the habit of working irregularly at home, like tailors, they disliked our systematised division of labour; they resisted, rebelled, and left their work on more than one occasion when they knew we required them most. Nevertheless, we stuck to our principles. We shewed them the necessity of consistent labour for ten hours a day six days in the week. We reasoned with them, but never coerced. We established a temperance society and library in the works, and held

out a premium to members, and took every means of rewarding merit, until the conviction at length took root that they obtained substantial justice at our hands, and gradually the annoyance became less, and now is unknown in our works. At this moment we have infinitely less trouble in managing 600 people than we had at one time in managing fifty.'—*Chambers' Ed. Jour.*

AN INCIDENT AND REFLECTION.

Last week a sad accident occurred in our streets, (Washington, D. C.) A little boy about seven years old was playing with another child of nearly his own age.

Suddenly a horse, which had run off with a cart, came round the corner at full speed; the children had not a moment to escape; both were run over, and one of them had his head crushed in a dreadful manner, the other escaped with a few bruises. The little boy who was most injured lingered in dreadful agony until the next day, when he died.

Perhaps you will wonder why we thus particularly notice an accident of almost common occurrence in large cities. We will tell you. The little boy was the child of respectable, industrious coloured people; they have seven other children living, but this was the only one of all they called their own; he was the youngest—and they had just succeeded in purchasing his freedom. The father was once a slave, and obtained his freedom by the will of his master, for which he was obliged to go to law with the heirs. It was believed that his children were also entitled to their freedom by will, and he was taking measures to have their case tried, when seven of them with his wife were seized without a moment's warning, sold to the traders, and carried on the cars for Baltimore. The frantic husband and father could not stop the sale; he could only follow them, and do all in his power to save at least a part of his family. A kind friend was found, who advanced him the purchase money for his wife and youngest child. They were all he could save. One was still a slave, in possession of the first owner; the other six were hurried off to the Southern market, and scattered he knew not where, until a few weeks since, when he received a letter from one of his sons in New Orleans. Of the others he had heard nothing, although it is more than two years since they were sold. Great care was taken by the traders to conceal the place where, and the persons to whom they were sold. This is always done when slaves are sold who have any sort of claim to their freedom. It is feared they will be followed by their friends, and bring all parties into trouble by a lawsuit. We have taken the occasion of this accident, dear children, to tell you a still sadder story.

He was all they had to comfort them in their sad bereavement. Of the many who were near and dear to them, he alone remained; but God took him, and they could bow their hearts to his will. There are no whips and chains and slavery in heaven. There the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. But if you could see the agony of these poor parents for the children who are parted from them, not by the will of God, but by the rapacious cruelty of their fellow men, you would feel such pity for human suffering as you never felt before. Their constant cry, is "where are our children?"

Even the faint hope kindled in their hearts by hearing from one of them is torture, for the letter which brings news of this one son, says not a word of the other five, among whom are several daughters of tender age.

If the wild Indians, on our Western borders, had seized and taken away six of the children of a settler into captivity, the whole land would ring with the news. Men would hasten from all the surrounding country to offer their pity and aid to recover the captives.

We have seen the wild Indian tribes in their forest home, we have heard of their treatment of their prisoners; we have also, both seen and heard enough of negro slavery to prefer infinitely captivity among the Indians, to slavery among the whites.

To Southern ears, this little history will seem very commonplace; there are so many cases of the kind, that it is a very ordinary affair. But to most of my readers it will seem scarcely credible that such things are done. It is true we read of them, but it is only when it is brought home to our very doors, that we can believe such things are really so. When apologists of slavery tell you of the comforts of the slave, of his contentment, do not believe them—there is no contentment in slavery until all hope is crushed out of the heart of the slave, until his humanity is almost extinguished.—*Friend of Youth.*

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

(Continued from page 92.)

The laws of the Republic of Liberia provide for a common school in every town. It is supposed, however, that where there is a mission school, accessible to all children of suitable age, no other school exists; so that, in fact, nearly all the common schools in Liberia are connected with the different missions, the missionaries have the superintendence of their studies, and the Missionary Societies defray a large portion of the expense. Yet it must be remembered that a large majority of the missionaries are citizens of the Republic, and some of them native Africans; so that the immediate control of the schools is not generally in foreign hands. A portion, also, of the missionary funds, is contributed in Liberia; and something is paid by parents for the tuition of their children. Yet the Republic evidently needs an educational system more independent of missionary aid and control; and for

that purpose, needs a supply of teachers who are not raised up in mission schools. And we have it in testimony, that the missions themselves might be more efficient for good, if well supplied with teachers of higher qualification.

Here, then, we have a Republic of some 30,000 inhabitants, of whom 7,000 or 8,000 may be regarded as civilized, and the remainder as having a right to expect, and a large part of them actually expecting and demanding, the means of civilization and Christianity. We have,—supplying as well as we can by estimate, the numbers not definitely given,—more than 2,000 communicants in Christian churches, and more than 1,500 children in Sabbath Schools; some 40 day schools, containing, exclusive of the Methodists, who are the most numerous, and of whose numbers in school we have no report, about 635 scholars. The whole number in day schools, therefore, is probably not less than 1,200. We have the Alexander High School at Monrovia, where instruction is given to some extent in the classics; the English High School, at the same place, under Mr. James; the Methodist Manual Labor School and Female Academy at Millsburg; the Baptist Boarding School at Bexley; and the Protestant Episcopal High School at Cape Palmas.

On the northern boundary of the Republic of Liberia, on the Jong River, which is the northern outlet of the Boom Kittam, at an estimated distance of fifty miles from its mouth, is Kaw-Mendi, where the American Missionary Association have one school, with 80 to 100 scholars. This mission has lately been reinforced, with the intention of establishing several other schools, and extending its stations farther into the interior. The mission was first established in connection with the return of the Amistad captives to Africa. Whether its site is actually included in the last acquisition of territory by Liberia, does not appear. That acquisition, however, includes at least a part of the territory claimed by King Tucker, within whose domains Kaw-Mendi is situated; and Sherbro Sound, into which the river empties, is the northern boundary of the purchase. The mission has been much impeded by wars, carried on for the supply of the slave trade; but since the suppression of the factories at Gallinas and the annexation of that whole region to the Republic, the missionary has been able to negotiate treaties of peace between several of the inland tribes.

About a hundred miles beyond the Jong River, is the British Colony of Sierra Leone, founded in 1787. Its first settlers had been slaves in America, and had served in the British army and navy during the war of the revolution; but far the greater part of its population consists of Africans recaptured by British cruisers from slave ships. The territory is small; only about twenty-five miles by fifteen. Its inhabitants, according to the lowest estimates, number 50,000. British subjects, however, are scattered along the coast, almost to the Liberian boundary, and the intervening coast is virtually under British control.

Missions were attempted here in 1792, 1795, and 1797; but they all failed. In 1804, the English Church Missionary Society sent out its first missionaries, with orders to seek for stations out of the colony. No practicable stations were found till 1808. After that time, ten stations were commenced; but all of them were ultimately abandoned, and their labours were concentrated in the colony. There they have prospered. The whole territory has been laid out into parishes, and each has its pastor and its schools. The last Report gives 48 seminaries and schools, 5 European and 56 native teachers, and 6,184 scholars. The number of communicants in the churches is 2,061, and the attendants on public worship are 6,950. The schools demand a more particular notice.

Each village has its day school, where the children pay a penny a week for their instruction, which are all conducted by native teachers, under the superintendence of the missionaries. There are also several government boarding schools for liberated children, containing several hundred pupils. The Grammar School at Freetown, commenced in 1845, gives instruction in "Latin and Greek and mathematics, as well as the usual branches of English learning." At the end of four years, it had received 94 young men and boys, of whom 43 had left, 15 being able to read the New Testament in Greek. About half of the pupils pay for their tuition. The other half are supported by the Society, with a view to their becoming teachers. It had furnished 15 pupils to the Christian Institution at Fourah Bay. This latter institution was opened in its new building, November 1, 1848, with six students. In a year, the number increased to 21; the 15 from the Grammar School having been added. It "is designed for preparing young men for the native ministry, chiefly as missionaries to the interior of Africa, by a regular theological training, and the study of Hebrew and Arabic." To this, as we have seen, the Grammar School is preparatory. The last Report gives the number of students at both as 66.

The Wesleyan mission at Sierra Leone, though much younger, having commenced in 1817, reports 29 chapels, 16 day schools, with 37 teachers, and 2,022 pupils, and including Sabbath scholars, 2,958. The number of communicants is 4,712; on trial, 562; attendants on public worship, 8,514. This mission has also an Institution for training native teachers.

There are, then, at Sierra Leone, in a population of 50,000, 64 schools, three of which are of higher grade, with 8,206 scholars; 6773 communicants, and 14,164 attendants on public worship.

The religious and educational institutions of

Sierra Leone must, from their proximity and the similarity of origin, be intimately connected with those of Liberia. An interesting circumstance promises to bind them still more closely.

Near the close of 1848, an officer in the British navy found that some of the Vey tribe of natives, at Cape Mount, had an Alphabet and books of their own, said to be brought from the interior. A missionary was sent from Sierra Leone to Cape Mount, to ascertain the facts. During his exploration of four months, he found the inventor of the alphabet. He is "a man about forty years of age, of great intelligence and much religious feeling, who lives about twenty miles in the interior, and, when a child, had for a few weeks learned the Roman alphabet from an American missionary." The missionary was doubtless a Liberian, John Revey, who taught a school for heathen children at Cape Mount about the year 1825. He was afterwards well known as a Baptist preacher, and Colonial Secretary at Cape Palmas. About the year 1832, the thought occurred to the inventor, that all the sounds in his language could be easily represented by a syllabic alphabet. This, with some assistance from his neighbours, he completed. Books were written, and schools opened; but the schools were broken up by war, and have not been resumed. Yet some of the adults in all their towns are able to read. As Cape Mount and the Vey country generally belong to Liberia, it was at first thought best, both at Sierra Leone and in London, that Liberian missionaries should avail themselves of this remarkable opening for the diffusion of the gospel. But after the suppression of the slave trade at Gallinas, which also is in the Vey country, more than 1,000 liberated Africans were carried thence to Sierra Leone, and three sons of the chiefs were sent to the Grammar School at Freetown for their education.

There is another British settlement of recaptured Africans some 450 miles north of Sierra Leone, at the mouth of the Gambia, and still another on Macarthy's Island, which is an island in the Gambia, said by some to be 300 miles from its mouth, but not more than half that distance in a straight line. Here the Wesleyans report 5 chapels, 3 day schools, with 6 teachers and 521 scholars, and including Sabbath scholars, 751; communicants, 476; on trial, 136; attendants on public worship, 1,250. These settlements and this mission are offshoots from those at Sierra Leone, and closely connected with them in interest, feeling and operations.

Such are the influences at work, and such the progress made by them, northward from Cape Palmas. Those to the eastward of that Cape are closely connected with them. They began, as we have already seen, at Cape Coast Castle, in 1751; but no very extensive influence was exerted for 80 years. In 1831 one of the native converts, who had been at Sierra Leone, brought back some account of the missionary operations there. This excited among his countrymen a desire to enjoy similar privileges. They applied, through the Governor, to the Church Missionary Society, but in vain. In 1835, however, the Wesleyans entered this field. After the loss of many lives, their mission became firmly established about 1840, and since that time has rapidly spread itself along the coast. Their line of stations commences at Dix Cove, about 320 miles east of the eastern boundary of the Maryland Government, and extends about 350 miles eastward to Badagry. Their last Report gives the names of twenty-four stations and out stations on the coast, and there are others not named. As many of the recaptured Africans at Sierra Leone are from this part of the continent, some of them, have acquired more or less of civilization, have returned to the region of their birth, landing, in greatest numbers, at Badagry. From this point, some of them have carried the report of the white man's religion and arts to their friends in the interior, and have excited a desire among their relatives and friends, to become acquainted with them. This has led to the establishment of missions at Abbeokuta, about sixty miles nearly north from Badagry. The Wesleyans have also a station at Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti, about 130 miles north from Dix Cove. Connected with these missions, the Wesleyans report 10 chapels, 13 other places for stated preaching, 23 day schools, with 54 teachers and 1,014 scholars; 809 communicants, 102 on trial, and 4,700 attendants on public worship.

(To be continued.)

NOW AND THEN.

The opening of the Hudson River Railroad and the transit from New York to Albany in the short space of four hours, present a new era in the annals of travel. The steamboats have reigned supreme over the noble waters of the Hudson for *forty-four years.* It was on September 28, 1807, that Fulton's boat first undertook the arduous task of statedly ascending the river to the capital, for the transmission of passengers. The following advertisement was discovered yesterday in a stray copy of "*The American Citizen,*" a weekly paper, published in this city, and dated October 5, 1807. The coincidence of the time and seasons for the commencement of steam navigation and of steam travel by rail on the river is striking. And the contrast of the time and fare table with that now used on the Railroad, is quite remarkable.

"THE STEAMBOAT being thoroughly repaired and arranged for passengers, with a private dressing room for ladies, it is intended to run her as a packet between New York and Albany, for the remainder of the season. She will leave New York exactly at 9 o'clock in the

morning of the following days, and always perform her voyage in 30 to 36 hours.

Monday	Sept. 28.	Monday	Oct. 12.
Friday	Oct. 2.	Friday	Oct. 16.
Wednesday	Oct. 7.		

The charge to each passenger is as follows:

	Dollars.	*Time.*
To Newburgh,	$3	14 hours.
Poughkeepsie,	3	17 "
Esopus,	4½	20 "
Hudson,	5	30 "
Albany,	7	36 "

For places apply to Mr. VANDERVOORT, No. 48 Cortland Street, at the corner of Greenwich Street."

It was then *the* steamboat. No other floated on the waters of the world; and profoundly did the good folks admire at the courage of those who ventured to trust themselves to the perilous enterprise. Think of the prodigious advance upon previous modes of conveyance, when the trip from one town to the other was actually accomplished in "30 to 36 hours," instead of four or five days, as the old lumbering stage-coach or tub-like sloop was wont to have it. There were those who had great faith in the invention, and foresaw dimly its grand results. Witness the following communication, which appeared in *The Evening Post* of Oct. 4, 1807.

"Among thousands who viewed the scene, permit a spectator to express his gratification at the sight this morning of the steamboat proceeding on her trip to Albany on a wind and swell of tide which appeared to bid defiance to every attempt to perform the voyage. The steamboat appeared to glide as easy and rapidly as though it were calm, and the machinery was not in the least impeded by the waves of the Hudson, the wheels moving with their usual velocity and effect.

"The experiment of this day removes every doubt hitherto entertained of the practicability of the steamboat being able to work in rough weather. Without being over sanguine, we may safely assert that the principles of this important discovery will be applied to the improvement of packets and passage boats, which, for certainty, safety, expedition and accommodation, will far surpass any thing hitherto attempted. The invention is highly honourable to Mr. Fulton, and reflects infinite credit on the genius of our country. NEW YORK."

Time has justified the vision of this seer, and gone infinitely further than the promise. Could the veil of the "to come," have been lifted before the eyes of the prophet, and the log book of the Baltic, or the time table of a railway train been presented to him, how inconceivable must have been his astonishment. How short the time it takes now-a-days to work wonders!—*New York Times.*

A good end does not warrant the use of bad means.

MARQUIS OF TOWNSEND.

It is said of the Marquis of Townsend, that when a young man, and engaged in battle, he saw a drummer at his side killed by a cannon ball, which scattered his brains in every direction. His eyes were at once fixed on the ghastly object, which seemed wholly to engross his thoughts. A superior officer, observing him, supposing he was intimidated by the sight, addressed him in a manner to cheer his spirits. "Oh," said the young Marquis, with calmness, but severity, "I am only puzzled to make out how any man with such a quantity of brains ever came to be here."

Friend of Youth.

THE LEADING STAPLE.

The statement made by Senator Douglass, of Illinois, in his recent speech at the agricultural fair in New York, "that cotton was the leading staple of the United States," has excited considerable attention. The following facts, as to the quantity and value, taken from the census statistics of 1840, with regard to the comparative results of agriculture, will be read with interest:

Articles.	Pounds.	Value.
Indian Corn,	22,651,912,500	$125,843,000
Wheat,	5,089,396,200	67,858,861
Hay,	20,596,216,000	102,481,000
Cotton,	700,479,275	62,239,462

SUCH IS LIFE.

Dost thou see yon fair bark by the billows upborne,
Her canvass all filled with the fresh breeze of morn?
How she shines in the sunbeam, and dashes the spray
From her prow, as she steadily goes on her way;
Whilst visions of joy o'er her mariners come,
Of the heart-cheering welcome that waits them at home.
Dost thou see her?—all gladness, all grace and all motion,
Like a sea-bird at play on the lap of the ocean.

Mark her well,—wind may come yet,—above her are clouds;
Already the hollow breeze sounds in her shrouds;
The gale blows a-head—she has shifted her course,
She reefs in her mainsail, and bends to its force;
O'er her slippery deck, see the rude surges sweep,
There! now she is lost in the swell of the deep;
Again she ascends on the crest of the wave,
Now plunges down headlong, as seeking her grave.

Such is life!—the young mariner views with delight
His fast-sailing vessel, well freighted and tight,
Crowds on all his canvass, steers right for his port,
Nor deems that the tempest shall make him its sport.
It comes; and the billows rise high to o'erwhelm;
His wave-beaten bark will not answer her helm;
She drives towards the breakers, all human aid vain,
The force of that wild-dashing surge to restrain.

Such the voyage of life! can it prosperous be,
Without that great Pilot who governs the sea?
Ask thy Saviour to take but the helm in his hand;
Trust not thy own wisdom, give Him the command.
All-gracious to hear thee, all-mighty to save,
His voice can speak peace to the wind and the wave,
He would steer thee in safety amid the rude blast,
And bring thee with joy to the haven at last.

M. Fox.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Pacific from Liverpool on the 15th, arrived at New York on the 26th inst.

ENGLAND.—The official quarterly returns show an improvement on the corresponding quarter of last year. The Customs duties have increased £50,000, and the Excise duties show about an equal advance. The Income and Post Office revenues have also considerably increased. The Stamp and Tax revenues have fallen off.

The excitement in London with regard to the Exhibition had increased as the time for closing it approached. On the 6th ult. the number of visiters was 107,815, and on the 7th it amounted to 109,915. The Exhibition closed on the 11th ult. with little ceremony. A piece of Australian gold weighing 4½ pounds had reached London.

It is stated, that in accordance with the opinions of the recent meetings of Arctic officers at the Admiralty, the Government has resolved to send a screw steamer to Wellington Channel, to prosecute the abandoned search for the Erebus and Terror, but on account of the advanced season, the expedition will not sail until spring.

The flood of emigration from Great Britain and Ireland, particularly the latter, is beginning to excite the most serious apprehensions.

Great preparations were making at Southampton for the reception of Kossuth, who was expected daily. Previous to his departure from Marseilles, he published an Address to the Democrats of Marseilles, on the occasion of the refusal of the French Government to permit him to pass through France on his way to England.

FRANCE.—The celebrated Don Manuel Godoy, formerly Prime Minister of Spain, and better known as the Prince of Peace, died at Paris on the 7th inst., aged 86 years.

M. de Savigny, member of the Academy of Sciences, and known for his works on zoology, has just expired at Versailles, at an advanced age.

A Cabinet Council was to be held on the 13th, at which the President of the Republic would announce his determination regarding the electoral law of 5th mo., 31st. A resignation of all the ministers was looked for.

ITALY.—Accounts from Rome state that the old regulations against the Israelites in the Papal States have been revived. They cannot travel without a permission from the Inquisition, nor stop in any town without a fresh permission.

AUSTRIA.—It is stated that the Austrian government, to mark its dissatisfaction at the release of Kossuth and his companions, has determined to demand satisfaction from the Ottoman Porte for the persecution of the Christian population of Bosnia and Herzgovina, and has resolved to enforce the demand by assembling a body of troops on the frontiers of Croatia and Herzgovina.

The financial affairs of Austria are represented as in an almost hopeless condition, and the political aspect of the country far from satisfactory. The members of the government do not act in concert, and a crisis appears imminent. The revision of the Constitution has been terminated, subject to the sanction of the Emperor. It maintains the unity of the Empire, including Hungary, and creates Provincial Diets to occupy themselves with local affairs.

TURKEY.—Most of the troops in Bosnia are to proceed to the Herzgovina, on the frontier of which province the Austrian forces are assembling.

PRUSSIA.—The accounts from Berlin state that more arrests have taken place, and it is believed that a widely extended conspiracy exists, for overturning the government.

DENMARK.—In consequence of a serious division in the Cabinet, on the settlement of the government of the Duchies, the whole of the Danish Cabinet has resigned. The question was the re-establishment of the status quo ante between the Duchies and Denmark, which M. de Reedtz and his section of the cabinet were willing to accept. The arrangement has been rejected, and the ministry had no course but to resign. It is apprehended that the new ministry would be more under the influence of the democratic and national party, and that the change would be detrimental to the progress of the organization of the government of the Duchies.

The Danish Chambers were opened on the 7th. The Royal Speech was repeatedly greeted with cheers.

SPAIN.—One hundred and twenty-six of the American prisoners, of the Lopez expedition, had arrived at Vigo, Spain. The Queen had summoned the Cortez for prompt assemblage.

NEW MEXICO.—At the latest dates, Caravajal, at the head of the revolutionary force, was within ten miles of Matamoras The defences of that city had been greatly strengthened by Gen. Avalos. Caravajal was expected to attack the city on the morning of the 17th.

MEXICO.—The Mexican Government has requested Congress to permit the anticipation of $680,000 more of the American indemnity. It is proposed to place a light house at the mouth of the Tobasco river.

CUBA.—The Captain General has liberated another of the invaders. There were two Spanish frigates, and three war steamers at Havana on the 19th ult. Special despatches have been sent to Spain for six more steamers, and sixty heavy Paixhan guns. The several ports are to be more strongly armed, and prepared for any emergency.

DOMESTIC.—The President, having received authentic information that a party of Texans had invaded Mexico, with a view of taking part in the insurrectionary movements now going on in the Northern parts of that country, and that other citizens of the United States were preparing to join them, has issued a Proclamation, forbidding all such expeditions on the part of citizens of this country, warning them of the penalties to which they will subject themselves by such a course, and that, if they should be captured within the jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities, they will have no right to claim the interposition of this Government in their behalf. He also calls upon every officer of this Government, civil and military, to be vigilant in arresting, for trial and punishment, every such offender.

In the Circuit Court at Boston, on the 22d ult., the rescue trials were postponed until the 27th.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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PARENTS AND EDUCATION.

We are anxious that whilst parents are diligent in instructing their children in the blessed truths of the holy Scriptures, and concerned to commend them in prayer to God, they may never allow anything to escape their lips that would discourage their attendance of our meetings, which may be held in silence. But rather, dear friends, be of hopeful mind; we firmly believe that the great Head of the Church has provided, within our borders, sufficient means, if individual faithfulness were maintained, for the instruction and spiritual improvement of your tender offspring.

We have been led at this time deeply to feel how important is the effect of example in the great work of religious training; and we would affectionately intreat those to whom the care of families is entrusted, to ask themselves, in the fear of the Lord, how far their conduct and conversation, their self-denial and godly simplicity, are calculated to attract to, and lead forward in the Christian course, the minds of their beloved offspring.

Powerful indeed upon others, and especially upon the young, is the influence of a truly religious life. It answers to the witness of God in their hearts and consciences; and by this witness they quickly perceive the inconsistencies with the divine law, which may be exhibited in the practice of those who are around them. These inconsistencies have, we believe, had no small influence in lowering, in the estimation of the young, that standard of plainness of speech, behaviour, and apparel, which we have ever deemed it our duty to hold up to the world.

The end of all religious training is to bring the mind under subjection to the will of God, to lead our children unto Jesus, that through him they may obtain the forgiveness of sins and be taught in His school, who was meek and lowly of heart. How, dear friends, shall we prosecute this work, if we have not ourselves submitted to the yoke of Christ, and been taught of Him? We believe that not a few who have been measurably thus instructed, and who are religiously concerned for the welfare of their families, will do well to look around them, and consider whether anything in their habits of life, whether the indulgences which they allow themselves, the character of their conversation, the persons with whom their children have intercourse, and the books and other publications which are permitted to enter their houses, are not opposed to the training of their families in a religious life and conversation.

Parents should beware that they do not cherish the seeds of vanity in their offspring, by providing them with ornamental attire, or gratify similar dispositions in themselves, by thus decorating even their children of the very tenderest age. The will should be early subjected, in the authority of Christian love; and children accustomed, from their very infancy, to a strict adherence to truth speaking.

Above all things, dear friends, let us seek to impress on the susceptible minds of our youth, the fear and love of their Creator and Redeemer, and the minding of those gentle intimations of His will, which are frequently made by the Spirit of Truth upon the very youthful heart.

Blessed indeed is the child who is thus betimes taught of the Lord, and led onwards, amidst the snares of youth, in His holy way. Well is known, to many children, that struggle described by the Apostle, "the flesh warreth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh;" and "these two are contrary." And it may be the privilege of those who have the charge of youth, by example and by word, to help them in these conflicts, and strengthen them to cleave to the Lord. And, oh, may it not be that any of these little ones are offended and stumbled by the conduct of those to whom they look up as their instructors and examples.

Education, in the largest and most comprehensive sense of the word, constitutes an important branch of Christian discipline. It was strongly enjoined in the precepts of the Old Testament. It held a conspicuous place in the church of Christ in its earliest days; and in our own Society it has ever been an object of con-

cern and solicitude. Our forefathers were men fearing God; in this fear it was their honest concern to keep themselves from the corruption of the world; they had deep experience in that warfare in which the flesh warreth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh; and through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, and by the working of his power, they were brought into that liberty and peace, and that hope for the life to come, which are set before us in the gospel. They had a strong sense of the inherent tendency of the heart of man to pride and vanity; and that these corrupt propensities could not be overcome but by the power of the Spirit of God. Hence their great aim in the religious education of their children, was to turn their minds to those secret convictions by which the Lord is pleased, even in very childhood, to visit the soul of man. They sought to bring their little ones to Jesus; and many were those in whom this godly care was eminently prospered. The earlier and later periods of our history furnish us with instances of young people trained up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, who, having borne the yoke in meek submission to the restraints of that wisdom which is from above, approved themselves in after life good soldiers of Jesus Christ, enduring hardness for his sake. And many have been the instances of children, who, gathered to the bosom of their Saviour in their very tender years, have given testimony, upon the bed of sickness, and at the approach of death, to the efficacy of that living faith in Christ, which had been nurtured in them by the watchful and Christian care of their parents. Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings the Lord has perfected praise.

The years spent at school form an important stage in life, in which much of good or of evil may be imbibed. We are glad to believe, that a Christian care is maintained for the religious and moral training of the children of Friends in our schools, and that many who are engaged in this service, are conscientiously concerned faithfully to fulfil the duties of their calling. This useful and honourable calling, whilst it has its peculiar interests and satisfaction, has also its peculiar trials and discouragements. We wish to offer to those thus employed the expression of our sympathy, and to encourage them to patient perseverance in carrying out that great part of education, which conduces to the establishment of sound Christian principles and habits. We need hardly say, dear friends, that your success in this service will greatly depend on your maintaining a watchful exercise of spirit before the Lord, that your example in all things may commend itself to the children under your tuition. In this, as in other periods of youthful training, it is important, whilst evil is steadily suppressed and a good discipline maintained, that those who have the care of youth should yield themselves to sympathy with their trials, and endeavour, as they may be enabled, to help them in their weakness, and in their earliest struggles against the evils of their own hearts.—*Supplement to Advice of London Yearly Meeting.*

EFFECTS OF EARLY IMPRESSIONS ILLUSTRATED.

Very important indeed is the proper management of children; since, upon it, in great measure, depends the virtue or vice, the happiness or misery of the world. Yet how often do we see their education almost totally neglected. From the earliest dawn of reason, children should be taught to detest vice, and to respect and esteem virtue wherever it is found.

Solomon says, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." By training, he doubtless meant keeping a watchful care over their frowardness propensities, and cultivating love, charity, benevolence, and all the amiable qualities of the heart.

He knew that industry, temperance, frugality and economy, would, by practice, become fixed habits, and that the comfort and enjoyment derived therefrom, would be a strong inducement to pursue the same course, even in the decline of life.

It may be asked why, seeing this was Solomon's opinion, did he not pay more attention to his own son, who was to succeed him on the throne? The reason is evident, and ought to be carefully recorded. His mind was too much engrossed with other things; for, in the second chapter of his Ecclesiastes, he frankly acknowledges that he indulged himself in the pursuit of pleasure, and a desire to know what the enjoyment of mirth, wine, and festivity, even to an excessive degree, would do for him; but that after all, they proved only vanity and vexation of spirit.

Another reason why Rehoboam was of so weak and unstable a character, is also very evident. We are told more than once in the same chapter, (as if to fix the circumstances indelibly on our minds,) that his mother's name was Naamah, and that she was an Ammonitess. The Ammonites were one of those nations with whom the Israelites were forbidden to have intercourse on account of their being so immersed in idolatry.

This probably is one reason why we so frequently find in the sacred writings, the name of the mother, and the nation to which she belonged, as having a particular influence on the education and character of the person exhibited to view.

But let us see how different from the one just mentioned, is the testimony of the Apostle left on record in his Epistle to Timothy. "When I call to remembrance the unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and in thy mother Eunice, and I am persuaded that in thee also."

Thus, through the influence of a religious

education, and a diligent perusal of the Holy Scriptures, his mind was prepared to receive the Apostle's testimony concerning Christ; and by obedience to the manifestations of that divine light, which the Evangelist John testified, "enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world," he soon became a distinguished advocate of that cause he so early and so nobly espoused.

Another instance, of more recent date, is worthy of our attention, wherein pious parental care was of singular benefit in training up a person, whose character is esteemed by people of every denomination. It also shows us the advantages of an early acquaintance with, and love for the Holy Scriptures.

That eminent, and faithful servant of the Lord, John Woolman, when in the thirty-sixth year of his age, says, "Through the care of my parents, I was taught to read nearly as soon as I was capable of it. And when about seven years old, as I went from school, while my companions were at play, I went forward out of sight, and sitting down read in Revelations: 'He showed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb,' &c.

"And in reading, my mind was drawn to seek after that pure habitation. The place where I sat, and the sweetness that attended my mind, remain fresh in my memory. The pious instructions of my parents were often fresh in my mind, when I happened to be among wicked children, and were of use to me.

"My parents, having a large family of children, used frequently, on First-days after meeting, to put us to read in the Holy Scriptures, or some other religious book, one after another, the rest sitting quietly: which I have often thought a good practice. And an apprehension that there was less steadiness and firmness among people in this, than in former ages, often troubled me while I was a child."

To the excellency of the practice, here recommended, there are many who can set their seal from blessed experience, knowing that the advantages arising from an early acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures are incalculable. Of this we need no stronger additional proof than the testimonies of those who are drawing towards the close of life. Those who have received instruction from these writings, and have endeavoured to walk according to their precepts, feel, in such solemn moments, a consolation therefrom, and often recurring to the promises therein contained, find them as an anchor to their souls, in times of close conflict.

And how often do we find children, not more than seven or eight years old, who have had this care bestowed upon them, adverting to passages of Scripture, or pious hymns, which their parents have taught them, and which in sickness have proved a support under their bodily suffering, and enabled them, though they hardly knew what prayer was, to ask patience and submission to the Divine will.

There is another class who have borne ample testimony to the excellency of the Sacred writings, though under very different circumstances, and with very different feelings. Though they have been engaged in the pursuit of wealth, honour, fame, or some other phantom, yet when they have heard the Scriptures spoken of by those who knew their worth, they have felt the witness in their bosoms to respond to the truth.

Nevertheless, neglecting to peruse them, and to see for themselves, these, when the world, with all its promised enjoyments, was fast receding from their view, and they have seen, through the medium of a wounded conscience, the mistake they have made, have declared to the world, that if they had their time to live over again, their principal study should be the Holy Scriptures. It is evident that there must be a superior excellency in those Sacred writings, or why should they be so uniformly adverted to in those solemn moments?

The interest that is manifested, and the pains that are taken to educate the children of persons in low circumstances, furnish the cheering hope that many will thus be preserved from those habits of idleness and dissipation which are now so prevalent. These, when they become parents themselves, will be more generally able to instruct their own children, at least, in the first rudiments of learning.

Every mother, who has a sufficient portion of learning, ought to teach her children to spell as soon as they are capable of it. And there are very few mothers so situated as to prevent them from performing this duty, if they are careful to occupy their time as they ought to do.

To make a child fond and careful of its book, is a great point gained, and one that is, with proper management, not very difficult to accomplish. It will then listen to instruction as an indulgence and pleasure, not as a task. It is a good method, when children do not learn easily, to form the letter we wish them to remember, on a piece of paper, and pin it on their sleeve. By this means, we can repeatedly ask them its name, until they get a perfect knowledge of it.

And if a child learns only one or two letters a day, how soon will it obtain a knowledge of the whole alphabet. It has been often asserted that some children take months at school to learn their letters. This is time lost: yes, worse than merely lost.

This difficulty of obtaining a knowledge of the alphabet, at an age when a child is sent to school, operates as a discouragement, and, it is apprehended, that few such children ever acquire that fondness for books, and that love of reading, which they would do if taught before their minds became occupied with other things.

Dr. Franklin observed, that he read with

facility, when very young, and that he did not remember being without that acquisition. To this early instruction of his parents, and a love for reading, he attributes much of his subsequent usefulness to mankind.

He also adds this testimony to the care of his parents: "By assiduous labour, and honest industry, they decently supported a numerous family, and educated, with success, thirteen children and seven grand-children." "He was pious and prudent, she was discreet and virtuous."

A child that is early taught to read, has many advantages. If it is furnished with suitable books, of which there is great variety, it will improve itself, and obtain a knowledge of many things which will be of future use. And by proper reading, the mind is more likely to be preserved from imbibing those pernicious ideas which are diffused through the medium of false and frightful stories, against which, the infant mind cannot be too carefully guarded.

The object which we ought to keep in view, is the cultivation and perfection of those powers with which we are blessed; that when the time of maturity arrives, they may be employed for the promotion of that happiness to ourselves, and that usefulness to society, for which they were given.—*A. Mott.*

JOHN CLIBBORN.

John Clibborn was born in England in 1623. When about twenty-six years old, he went into Ireland, a soldier in Oliver Cromwell's army. He married in that country, and settled at Moate Grenoge. He had a great aversion to the people called Quakers, and finding they had a meeting-house on land rented of him, he determined to clear them away by burning the meeting-house. Providing himself with fire, he went to the place on a day when he supposed there was no one in the house; but, to his surprise, he found Friends assembled, and one of them, Thomas Loe, preaching. He threw the fire away, went in, sat down behind the door, and was so powerfully affected by what he heard and felt, as to produce an entire change in his feelings. On his return home, his wife asked him "if he had burned the Quakers' meeting-house;" he said, "No, but if you will come to meeting with me next Sunday, and do not like it, I shall go to church with you the Sunday following."

She accordingly went with her husband to meeting, and Thomas Loe again preached. Both John Clibborn and his wife received the truth, and became members of that Society which had been the object of such displeasure and dislike.

This was about the year 1658. John Clibborn, some time after, attended a general meeting, in the same meeting-house, and, perceiving it inconveniently crowded, addressed the assembly—"Friends, if you put up with this house now, you shall have a larger next time." H soon after built a meeting-house at his own e pense, which, with an adjoining lot for a buri place, he devised to Friends for ever. He w of an exemplary conduct, generous and ope hearted, liberal to the poor of all denominatio and hospitable, especially to those strangers wh came on errands of love, preaching the gospel peace; useful in his own Society, and in h neighbourhood, where he was beloved a esteemed. His situation in the time of the civ wars in Ireland, in the reign of James II., w peculiarly perilous; being only a few miles fro Athlone, where the Irish army had establish one of their principal garrisons, from when issued parties which distressed the country.

John Clibborn and his friends continued f some time, at great hazard, to keep up the mee ing at his house; where, succouring many, a endued with Christian patience and courage, h remained, till he was dragged, in the night, b the hair of his head, from that house which h afforded an asylum to the distressed; but whic was now the spoil of the plunderer and of th flames. His life was attempted three times b those bloodthirsty men; who, at length, de perate in their wickedness, laid his head on block, and, raising the hatchet, prepared to stri the fatal blow. He requested a little time. H request was granted. The pious man kne down, and, in the words of the martyr Stephe prayed that this sin might not be laid to the charge. With the prospect of a better wor before him, he prayed not for his own life. Ju then another party arrived, and inquiring "Wh have you got there?" were answered, "Cli born." "Clibborn!" re-echoed they, "a ha of his head shall not be touched." Thus esca ing with his life, though stripped almost nake he wrapped a blanket about him, and presentin himself before the commanding officer at Atl lone, informed him of the treatment he had m with. The officer desired John to point out th men who had committed this outrage, "and the should be hanged before his hall door." Th he refused to do; declaring that, owing them n ill-will, he desired not to do them the smalle injury, and that all he wanted was, that h neighbours and himself might be allowed to li unmolested.

This good man saw tranquillity restored to th land, and thankfully enjoyed that blessing whic those who have witnessed its interruption ca best appreciate. He was diligent in attention t religious duties, preserved in unity with h Friends, and in love to all mankind, to the en of his long life; which closed in 1705, at hi house at Moate Grenoge.—*Armistead's Sele Miscellany.*

William Edmundson, in his account of the Suffe ings of himself and his family, during the war i Ireland in the year 1690, relates, that being take

with two of his sons, by a band of raparees, who burnt his house, they were conducted to a wood, and preparations were made for putting them to death. The sons were hood-winked, in order to be hanged, and two firelocks were produced to shoot the father. But, at that critical juncture, a lieutenant interfered, and determined to take them to the Irish garrison at Athlone. This interference seems to have been owing to less friendly motives than those which saved the life of John Clibborn. It was, however, the means of their rescue from the impending danger, and their ultimate release.

At Athlone they soon fell under the charge of the governor of the castle, who was acquainted with William Edmundson, and, knowing his worth, manifested an inclination to extend to him as much kindness as his position, at the head of a lawless and bloodthirsty band, would permit.

John Clibborn, as he tells us, was then living at the Moate, six miles from Athlone, being one of the few Friends who remained at their habitations. He, hearing of William Edmundson, repaired to Athlone, and, upon seeing him in his miserable plight, having an old blanket wrapped round his otherwise almost naked body, he was greatly moved, and told the rude people that they had taken prisoner as honest a man as trod on the earth. Though John Clibborn had been sorely plundered himself, he went home, and from his scanty stores brought a supply of food to his friends.

As the governor of the castle was unwilling to commit them to prison, and afraid to discharge them, they were kept for some time, with such accommodation as a town, filled with soldiers of the lowest character, could afford. Even straw to lie on could not be procured. At length John Clibborn obtained permission to take W. Edmundson and his sons, to his own house, engaging his body and all he possessed, as security for their safe detention, and their appearance before the Governor, dead or alive, whenever they might be called for.

Thus we find that J. Clibborn, though greatly exposed to the depredations of rapacious men, was ready to share with his friends the remnant which was left to him.

It may be remarked, that the imprisonment at the Moate was not of long duration; for, in consequence, as it seems, of the interposition of an Irish Colonel, who, for a time, was stationed near the place, they were all discharged without accusation or trial.—Ed.

Life, how ever short it appears, is long enough, if we have accomplished the object for which our existence in this state of being was given.

For Friends' Review.

THE MAY-FLY.

We are frequently reminded, by the circumstances around us, of the *extremes* in nature. The astronomer professes to speak advisedly of the almost inconceivable mass of the sun, the centre of our system, extending in its diameter to nearly double the line which measures the moon's path around the earth. He speaks of the distance of members of our planetary system—to say nothing of the uncomputed distances of the stars—as such, that had Adam started from one of them at his creation, with railway speed, he would not yet have been able to shake hands with Neptune's people. The philosopher talks learnedly of the infinite divisibility of matter; the chemist of his atoms; and the microscopic experimenter of his animalcules, a congregation of which may play a game of *hide and seek* on the point of a needle. Alongside of these we will place the mastodon of the field or forest, or the leviathan of the deep, and measure, if we can, the distance which separates them. We say, that to the oldest man, even to Methuselah, time is short; and we turn to the history and wonderfully-directed instincts of the fly, whose "infancy, middle life and old age," are comprehended between the rising and the setting of the sun. Truly then, may we conclude that the extremes in nature are often immeasurably great. Nothing can claim, by its vastness, to be above the controlling influence of Omnipotence; nothing so minute as to be beneath its care.

I have been led into these remarks by the accompanying paragraphs in "Episodes of Insect Life," on which, if the readers of the *Review* are disposed, they can moralise still further; or we can fall in with the moralising strain of our lively author, and exclaim, "What precious time, made up of stray minutes and odd half hours, do we not daily throw away, because it is 'not worth while' to employ them! How many useful works do we deem it not 'worth while' attempting, because life may probably be too short for their completion! How much of mind do we consider it not 'worth while' to cultivate, because hopeless, perhaps, of reaping the fruits of our mental labour, forgetting, creatures of a day as we strive to make ourselves, that we are sowing not for time but for eternity! In all these things an Ephemeral fly may teach us wisdom. Although a few summer hours constitute his all of life, not a moment of those hours is thrown away: with him all is ceaseless activity and consequent enjoyment; and early as he dies, it is not until he has performed the purpose of his creation.

"True; but then (say we) he is only a creature of instinct. Suppose he were endowed with understanding, and a knowledge of his own frail nature, then, perhaps, being aware that his existence was so very brief, he might, on rising

perfect from his native streamlet, let himself drop back again and be drowned, because to enjoy life till sunset would not be 'worth his while.' Would our May-fly be, in this case, veritably a creature of reason? We trow not, or his reason would be, at best, but the reasoning of the day." Below is the extract promised.

H.

What have we here, just fallen upon the ledge of our own cottage casement? An Ephemeral or May-fly, one, doubtless, of the early swarm which we noticed at nine o'clock this morning, rising and falling near the brook at the bottom of the garden. They were then just risen from the water, new-born into air, and into their perfect stage of being. Now it is scarce noon, yet of this, and of the greater number of its active fellows, the life is over. Literally, as proverbially, this is the creature of a day:—a day! say rather of a few brief hours; but only let us compare it with the works of art or artifice intended by us for a day's duration.

Here all is finish and perfection; for Nature metes out the quality of her workmanship by amount of time. Even amongst the beautiful and short-lived flowers, some of the most beautiful of all are the briefest; witness that flower of an hour the *malva horaria*, the *favonia*, the *gumcistus*, and the *night-blowing cereus*.

But now examine more minutely our cloud-drop insect specimen,

'Extinguished—not decayed.'

Look at these four unequal wings, with nervures so delicately reticulate, resembling the finest lace, the meshes filled by yellowish glassy membranes, and "freaked" with dark brown spots or squares. On the narrow chest, and long and flexible body, the same colours are harmoniously disposed in spots and rings, and even the three slender filaments which form the tail, are ringed, *en suite*, with black and yellow, the whole being covered by a natural varnish. How nicely jointed, also, and finely polished are the six tapering legs, of which the two foremost are much longer than the others, forming, when placed together and stretched forward, a sort of counterpoise in flight to the filaments of the tail. Besides the large compound eyes which occupy a great portion of the head, we can just discern without a magnifier (and clearly with one) three shining spots disposed in a triangle close behind them. These are the ocelli, or simple eyes, common to most other perfect insects.

And all this external beauty, with internal organism yet more admirable, is intended but for the duration and uses of less than a single day! Fewer organs and far less adornment, might seem, in our contracted judgment, to have sufficed for creatures destined during so short a time, to employ the former, and to have the latter, in most cases, overlooked, at least by human observers. Occasionally, indeed, as we are now doing, we are led to amuse what we call an idle hour, by bestowing a little more than our wonted notice on the more fleeting and fragile works of nature; and then, as we admire the elegance of form, the exquisite finish, the curious adaptation of parts, so strikingly if not pre-eminently observable in the flower or the insect of a day, there comes, mingled with our admiration, a feeling somewhat akin to wondering regret that so much pains should have been bestowed on the formation of an object intended to exist but for so short a space. "It's almost a pity! It's scarcely worth the while!" are phrases which, rising to our lips, are checked only by the monstrous unfitness of applying them to the works of an infinite Being, with whom to will is to create, and to whom a day is as a thousand years—a thousand years as a day.

To return to our insect of a day, or to speak with more precision, of four or five hours, the supposed limit of existence with those Ephemeræ permitted to reach a good old age. These, however, form probably but a minor portion of their countless swarms, liable as they are to continual accidents by flood and field; if, indeed, we may regard as accidents those common catastrophes by which, for the benefit of other animals, they are designed to perish. Their dangers and disasters are thus pathetically enumerated by a naturalist of note: "Who," says he, "is so great a genius, or is so conversant in the art of writing, as to be able to describe, with a due sense, the trouble and misfortunes to which this creature is subject during the short continuance of its flying life. For my part I confess I am by no means able to execute the task; nor do I know whether Nature ever produced a more innocent and simple little creature, which is, nevertheless, destined to undergo so many miseries and horrible changes. An infinite number are destroyed in their birth (that is final transformation) by fish. Clutius acquits no species of fish of this cruelty, except perch and pike. On land, when engaged in the work of changing their skins, they are barbarously devoured by swallows and other birds. Escaped this peril, when they approach for a second time the surface of the water to sport and play, they are again likely to fall a prey to fish which drag them to the dark bottom and devour them. If, again, (instead of skimming, dipping rather, near the surface of the water) they take a higher flight, birds often tear them to pieces and devour them. Thus, though most innocent, no wild beast can be pursued with greater cruelty." The conscience of the fly-fisher will suggest another misery more acute, perhaps, and prolonged than either of the above, added by his own hands to the catalogue of the poor May-flies' sad calamities. On looking, however, a little more closely into the history of our persecuted insect, we

shall find that the above, though a picture perfectly true of the apparent ills which Ephemeral flesh is heir to, is nevertheless only a partial one. It represents the creature's condition merely in the last and brightest stage of its existence, and gives, therefore, both a mistaken notion as to the duration of its entire life, and an unjust one as to its being made up of pains and perils. In the form of a brilliant flutterer sporting on the morning or the evening sunbeam, and also forever on the brink of danger, it is true that the infancy, middle life and old age of an ephemeral fly, are all comprehended in the compass of a day; yet by each one of the myriads which rise, born as it were anew, from their native streamlet, the boon of existence has been possessed, and without doubt enjoyed for the space of two previous years.

Maternal instinct, wonderfully guided by Paternal Providence, directs each parent May-fly, (heedless sporter as she seems) to drop her eggs into the water while she hovers above its surface. From each of these issues in due time a wingless six-legged grub, which bears no resemblance to the perfect insect, except, perhaps, in the triple appendage of bristles issuing from the tail. This little animal is provided with a set of breathing tubes running along each side of its body, adapted for the extraction of air from water; also, on each side, eight fins, which by aid of a microscope, are clearly discernible. The first care and labour of the larva's life is to excavate for its habitation within the soft bank of the river, a hole or burrow proportioned to its size, and below the level of the water, of which it is consequently always full. This cavernous abode serves the double purpose of protecting it from the jaws of its finny foes, and of providing it with a ready supply of that slimy earth on which it is supposed chiefly to subsist. It has, however, been suggested that the insect may, after all, only derive nutriment from the decaying vegetable matter mixed with the earth thus swallowed; but that if, on the contrary, it really feeds on earth, the fact would at once abolish the distinction laid down by Mirbel between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

In the above submerged, subterranean, sunless and earth-eating existence the streams of life and of its native current glide for four-and-twenty successive moons over the head of our as yet misnamed *Ephemera*, which, during the latter part of the same period, exchanges the first (or *larva*) for the second (or *pupa*) state of insect life. It is then that on some fine May morning (or may be evening,) it bids adieu forever to its dark subaqueous dwelling, and rises to the surface prepared to enter on its third estate.

Having burst from the pupa skin, which is left behind as the badge and bandage of an inferior and confined condition, it quits, in company with numerous fellows, the water for the air, in the shape, to all appearance, of a perfect fly. As if, however, the most fugacious of all insect forms was purposely designed to be also the most elaborately finished, it has still to pass through another and fourth stage of development. The singular process by which this additional and final change is effected has been thus described:

"After its release from the *puparium*, and making use of its wings for flight often to a considerable distance, the little ephemera fixes itself by its claws, in a vertical position, to some convenient object, and withdraws every part of the body, even legs and wings, from a thin pellicle which has enclosed them like a glove to the fingers; and so exactly do the *exuviæ*, which remain attached to the spot where the Ephemera has disrobed itself, retain their former figure, that I have more than once at first sight mistaken them for the perfect insect."

To become eye-witnesses of this interesting operation, we have only, on a warm still morn or evening of May or early June, to take our station beside a brook which they are known to haunt, and we shall see them rise from the water, and settling on some adjacent water-plant, or perhaps on our own persons, proceed to cut off and leave suspended the outer garment which has hitherto concealed their last and most perfect suit. This, though much resembling it, greatly exceeds the former in polish of texture and clearness of colouring. In Ephemeræ, caught previous to this final casting off, we have had opportunities of observing it effected in our own window.

When thus adorned in their best and what may perhaps be called their bridal vestments, love and pleasure (unimpeded even by the exigences of hunger, air being their only food) form the brief and brilliant consummation of their lives. Spite of the pathetic enumeration above quoted of Ephemeral miseries, what, after all, is less deserving of pity than our own merry May-fly, even in its last estate? In happy ignorance of all surrounding perils, sporting one moment on the sunset beam, engulfed the next in dark unconsciousness by skimming swallow or by rising fish, it is through the cruelty of man alone that they are exposed, as they dangle on the line, to a fate really worthy of commiseration. We have only to watch their revels in the air, and instead of "the most wretched," we shall be disposed to call them the most happy of created insects. The dullest and most dispirited of solitary strollers that ever marred by his cold melancholy visage the warm glowing face of a summer's eve, could hardly behold a translucent cloud of these buoyant creatures, as it comes glittering betwixt himself and the setting sun, without feeling his very heart illumined as though by some scattered sparks struck from this mass of bright existence. Assembled in jocund groups, now sporting high above the

tallest willows, now descending to the surface of the meadows or the stream—now sailing like hawks, now rising and falling in undulating motion, their long triple tails disparted, and by turns elevated and depressed with the movement of their lightsome bodies: thus with the ephemeral crowd passes their live-long day, which, unless prematurely ended, terminates at an hour of the day natural, regulated by that of its commencement.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, ELEVENTH MONTH 8, 1851.

Baltimore Yearly Meeting.—The notice of this Meeting has been kindly furnished by a beloved Friend, who was present.

This assembly began its sittings on the 20th, and concluded them on the 23d of last month.

There was a larger number than usual of young people, from the distant branches of the meeting, in attendance. The number of Ministers from other Yearly Meetings was also large, viz: John D. Lang, Lindley M. Hoag, Lemuel Gifford, Jacob H. Vining, and Phebe R. Gifford, from New England; Nathaniel Sands and Rachel Kimber, from New York; and Wm. G. Johnson, from North Carolina.

The first sitting was occupied with the usual preliminary business, and the reading of Epistles from all the Yearly Meetings of Friends. In the afternoon, the London printed Epistle, and "The Epistle of Tender Counsel to Friends in Ireland, from the Committee set apart by Dublin Yearly Meeting in 1850, to visit the Quarterly and other Meetings belonging thereto," were both read. The Meeting directed them to be reprinted, for circulation amongst its members.

On Third-day morning, the state of Society, as exhibited in the answers to the three first Queries, introduced the Meeting into much exercise and concern. Friends were exhorted to increased diligence in the attendance of their afternoon and midweek meetings, and encouraged to believe that faithfulness therein, would be made a blessing, both to themselves and others. The importance of keeping the dear young people near to us, of early instilling into their tender minds a knowledge of the Truth, and a love for our testimonies, was feelingly brought to view, and the youth among us were feelingly urged to improve the time now afforded them, in choosing that good part which shall not be taken from them. In the afternoon the remaining Queries and answers were considered, during which a lively exercise prevailed, for the faithful maintenance of our testimony in relation to a free Gospel Ministry, under every circumstance of discouragement. The important subject of giving our children a guarded religious education, was also dwelt upon, and Friends were advised to give their children all the advantages in their power, of early training, both at home and at school.

The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings were then read, and approved.

On Fourth-day morning, "The Address from London Yearly Meeting, to the several Yearly Meetings on this continent, on the subject of Love and Unity," was read, and ordered to be entered upon our records. After which, the report of the Committee, continued last year, to meet Committees of other Yearly Meetings, was read; also, the "Address to Friends," prepared by the Associated Committees. A full expression of unity and satisfaction therewith having been made, and the subject still claiming the concern of the meeting, the same Friends were continued, to unite with similar Committees of other Yearly Meetings, in such labours, for the restoration of love and unity, as the Truth may lead into.

The afternoon sitting was occupied by reading the reports of various Committees.

On Fifth-day morning a meeting for worship was held.

In the afternoon, Epistles to all the Yearly Meetings of Friends were produced, read, and approved, and, under a covering of solemnity and thankfulness, the meeting concluded, to meet at the usual time next year.

Our correspondent informs that, in the Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders, full certificates of unity and satisfaction with the company and services of B. Seebohm and R. Lindsey, were prepared and adopted.

A letter, from a friend at Lynn, states that our beloved friends John and Elizabeth Meader arrived safely at Boston on the 29th ult. They left Liverpool, by the steamer Europa, on the 18th, and, with the exception of one or two storms, had a comfortable passage.

Our friend Cordelia Bayes, after having, as has been stated in previous numbers of the Review, attended Ohio and Indiana Yearly Meetings, and some meetings within their limits, arrived in this city on the 30th ult., and attended our Quarterly Meeting on the 3d inst.

Married,—At Friends' Meeting-house on 12th street, Philadelphia, on Fourth-day, the 5th inst., Robert P. Smith, of Germantown, to Hannah T., daughter of John M. Whitall, of this city.

DIED,—On the 1st of Ninth month last, JOHN PEACOCK, aged about 33 years.

——, On the 3d of Ninth month last, MIRIAM, wife of Nathan Morris, aged about 40 years.

——, On the morning of 6th of Ninth month last, REBECCA RICHARDSON, in the 21st year of her age.

The three Friends above named were all of Grant county, Indiana, and members of Back Creek Monthly Meeting.

——, At her residence in Raysville, Henry county, Indiana, on the 11th ult., ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Pritchard. She bore an illness of several weeks with resignation, and imparted much counsel and advice to those around her.

——, At his residence, on the 2d of Eighth month last, OBADIAH SMALL, in the 72d year of his age. As the time of his departure drew nigh, he said he felt no condemnation: and through adorable mercy, a clear evidence seemed afforded him of acceptance with his Maker.

——, At the residence of Elias Elliott, on the night of the 20th of Eighth month last, NANCY MENDENHALL, late of North Carolina, in the 54th year of her age. She retired to bed, apparently as well as usual, and was found a corpse in the morning.

——, Suddenly, on the morning of the 11th ult., in the 32d year of her age, ELIZABETH W., wife of Daniel C. Allen, and daughter of Job Dix. This dear friend rose early on the morning of her decease, and was attending to her domestic concerns, when she sank down, and life was quickly extinct.

The four last named Friends were members of Spiceland Monthly Meeting, Indiana.

——, At his residence in Haddonfield, Camden county, N. J., on the 19th of Ninth month last, NATHAN WILLETS, in the 65th year of his age; a member of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting.

——, At the residence of his mother in this city, on the 12th ult., WILLIAM PENN BAKER, in the 21st year of his age, son of the late George W. Baker, a member of New Bedford Monthly Meeting.

INDIANA YEARLY MEETING.

To the Editor of Friends' Review.

The following extracts are made from a letter dated at Richmond, Indiana, the 8th of last month, from a beloved Friend, who was in attendance of his Yearly Meeting, to a friend in this vicinity; and I would enquire if they are not worthy of a place in the Review. H.

"I have been in attendance of our Yearly Meeting, which concluded yesterday. It has been a satisfactory Yearly Meeting—a time of the renewal of spiritual strength. * * * * Besides the ordinary business of a Yearly Meeting, several subjects of a more than common magnitude claimed our consideration.

"The Document prepared by the associated Committees, which met at Baltimore, was deliberately read, and fully approved. The further care, in regard to publishing it, is referred to the Meeting for Sufferings. A Circular Address to all the Yearly Meetings, from London, was read, and fully united with; but it is not now to be made public; it was, in like manner, referred to our Meeting for Sufferings.

"A large Committee was appointed, to take into consideration the bequest of our late friend Josiah White, of Philadelphia, for the establishment of Schools, &c. I think Friends duly felt the great responsibility of undertaking to carry out the benevolent design of our friend; yet we apprehended there might be a greater responsibility in rejecting it; the benevolent bequest being intended to benefit generations to come. A few Friends about Richmond stand appointed to receive instructions from the executors in relation to carrying out the plan proposed by the Testator.

"The Yearly Meeting appointed a Committee to visit all our Quarterly Meetings, and the Monthly Meetings, as way may open, for the help and encouragement of Friends, as ability may be received. * * *

"I cannot but deplore that anything should subsist in our once highly favoured Society, having a tendency to sever a link in the chain which should bind together, in Christian fellowship, all our Yearly Meetings; and which also, in some sense, obstructs the Gospel of Christ from having free course, and does not recognize duly the rights of members; by reason of which the unity of the body is, to some extent, impaired, and the cause of our holy Redeemer brought to suffer reproach in the world.

"I fear that whilst we are high in profession, experimental Christianity is at a low ebb with too many in our beloved Society, who are as dead weights to the living. But, on the other hand, I cannot doubt but there are many, in all our Yearly Meetings, who are concerned to know Christ, inwardly and feelingly, to be their light and their life."

For Friends' Review.

RAILROAD SPEED.

When we compare the speed of railroad travelling, with the utmost velocity attainable by animal power, we are apt to think that we have nearly learned to fly. Transportation by common or turnpike roads, by horse power, seldom exceeds ten miles an hour; and even this velocity is only maintained by a shameful and barbarous waste of animal life. By the use of steam and locomotive engines, a traveller may now be whirled along an iron road at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour. If a speed of fifty miles an hour could be kept up, without intermission, during twenty-one days, a distance equal to the circumference of the globe might be passed in that time. If those who guide the operations of nations should find the inclination and means to convert one half the sums which they are accustomed to lavish on military measures, to the construction and improvement of

railroads, only a few years need elapse before all the habitable parts of our globe, with a few unimportant interruptions, would be connected by railroads, over which the commerce of every clime would be moving with a velocity of which our fathers, seventy years ago, scarcely dreamed. If a harvest should then be blighted, or a city consumed by fire, in one part of the world, supplies could be sent, in ten or eleven days, from the most distant region.

Yet if a railroad communication could be established between the planets of our system, a speed of fifty miles an hour would appear discouragingly slow. To pass from the earth to the sun, with a velocity of fifty miles an hour, uniformly continued, would occupy about two hundred and twenty years. Hence it appears that the travellers in such an expedition could hardly finish their journey till six generations had risen and mostly passed away. Our globe, however, occupies the third place in the planetary system, and if seen at all by an observer stationed on the planet Neptune, on the extreme of our system, would appear less than two degrees from the sun.

A railroad car launched from the sun, in the days of Adam and Eve, and advancing toward Neptune with the velocity above supposed—50 miles an hour without intermission—would not yet, admitting the usual chronology, have reached its destination. For the whole distance from the sun to that planet would employ six thousand four hundred and ninety-three years at fifty miles an hour, to pass over it. So trifling is the velocity attained by the means which human power and skill can employ. Yet even the interval between this frontier planet and the sun, is traversed by "the swift-winged arrows of light" in about four hours.

Still the distance from the centre to the utmost limits, as far as yet known, of our planetary system, sinks into comparative insignificance when compared to the vacuity which separates us from the nearest of the fixed stars. The distances of only a few of these orbs have been hitherto subjected even to an approximate measurement, by the labour and ingenuity of astronomers. The least of these distances is so great as to baffle our comprehension, when estimated by any of those standards to which we are accustomed to refer. If we take the distance from the earth to the sun as our standard, even that must be multiplied by 896,802, to obtain the distance of Sirius, the brightest, if not the nearest, of those twinkling luminaries. The time occupied by light in passing from a fixed star to us, is sometimes adopted as a method of enabling the mind to grasp, in some measure, the idea of its distance. Upon that plan of representation we have fourteen years as the time which glides away while the light emanating from Sirius is passing over the intervening space. Well, then, might the Psalmist exclaim, "When I behold the heavens, the work of thy hands, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained; what is man that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou regardest him?" Yet even this humiliating view did not prevent the recollection nor the consciousness of the attending responsibility, that man was made a little lower than the angels, and set him over the works of the omnific hand. E. L.

For Friends' Review.

STEAM PLOUGHING.

I have been rather accustomed to rank steam-ploughing with balloon navigation; supposing the expense of the one might be an offset against the ungovernableness of the other. We have had at various times, accounts of steam being employed as the agent of the farmer—or perhaps, we might rather say, of the experimenter—in breaking up the soil; but so far as I have observed, we hear of no practical man, who lives by his agricultural operations, bringing the steam-plough into his field as a matter of regular business and economy. We can scarcely calculate upon this being ever the case: and yet, why not? may not steam, even for such purposes, eventually become cheaper than horse-flesh? The following extract, I take from the Enquirer of this city; it is at least curious, and gives us one more proof of the multiplicity of purposes to which this wonderful agent may be made subservient. Z.

According to a paragraph in the London Morning Chronicle, the Marquis of Tweeddale has at length succeeded in bringing to a great degree of perfection a steam-plough, with which some interesting experiments have just been made. The general principle of action is as follows:—A locomotive engine is stationed at each end of the field, and moved as the furrows are completed. The ploughs, having the Tweeddale mole-board, are fixed on both sides of a frame (the upper being of course reversed,) which is turned over at the end of each set of furrows, for the purpose of performing the same operation on its return. The implement has been fairly tested at Yester, the seat of the Marquis, in Haddingtonshire, and performed its work beautifully. On Saturday last, one engine was in use as a primary trial, when the plough-frame was conveyed on finishing each set of furrows to the other end of the field, and the land ploughed at the rate of three and a half miles an hour. On Monday his lordship had two engines on the field, with the ploughs constantly at work between them. The operation of turning the frame at the end of the furrows is very perfect, and the success of the whole affair undoubted, the calculation of work done being at the rate of fifteen acres per diem.

PSEUDO MESSIAHS.

One of the predictions given by our blessed Lord to his immediate followers was, that false Christs and false prophets should arise, insomuch that they should deceive, if it were possible, the very elect. Matt. 24: 24, Mark 13: 22. General history, as well as the New Testament, plainly shows that previous to the advent of our Saviour there was an expectation extensively entertained, that a remarkable personage would appear in the world, whose character and offices were variously regarded, according to the various habits of thought and means of information. By the Jews, who possessed the prophetic writings, the expected Prince appears to have been looked upon, not as a spiritual leader to deliver them from the thraldom of sin, and to guide to purity of life, but as a temporal potentate, who would exalt the Jewish polity to the head of the nations.

When the Messiah actually came, in his humble appearance, and was rejected and crucified by the very people who expected his coming, it was naturally to be supposed that those people should still look for their promised deliverer. But probably our readers are not generally aware how exactly the prophecy respecting the appearance of false Christs and false prophets has been fulfilled.

The following extract from Buck's Theological Dictionary, includes a brief notice of the impostors who, since this prediction was uttered, have assumed the name of the Messiah.

There have been numerous false Messiahs which have arisen at different times. Of these the Saviour predicted, Matt. xxiv. 24. Some have reckoned as many as twenty-four, of whom we shall here give an account.

1. Caziba was the first of any note who made a noise in the world. Being dissatisfied with the state of things under Adrian, he set himself up is the head of the Jewish nation, and proclaimed himself their long expected Messiah. He was one of those banditti that infested Judea, and committed all kinds of violence against the Romans; and had become so powerful, that he was chosen king of the Jews, and by them acknowledged their Messiah. However, to facilitate the success of this bold enterprise, he changed his name from Caziba, which it was at first, to that of Barchocheba, alluding to the star foretold by Balaam; for he pretended to be the star sent from heaven to restore his nation to its ancient liberty and glory. He chose a forerunner, raised an army, was anointed king, coined money inscribed with his own name, and proclaimed himself Messiah and Prince of the Jewish nation. Adrian raised an army, and sent it against him. He retired into a town called Bither, where he was besieged. Barchocheba was killed in the siege, the city was taken, and a dreadful havoc succeeded. The Jews themselves allow, that, during this short war against the Romans, in defence of this false Messiah, they lost five or six hundred thousand souls. This was in the former part of the second century.

2. In the reign of Theodosius the younger, in the year of our Lord 434, another impostor arose, called Moses Cretensis. He pretended to be a second Moses, sent to deliver the Jews who dwelt in Crete, and promised to divide the sea, and give them a safe passage through it. Their delusion proved so strong and universal, that they neglected their lands, houses, and all other concerns, and took only so much with them as they could conveniently carry. And on the day appointed, this false Moses, having led them to the top of a rock, men, women, and children, threw themselves headlong down into the sea, without the least hesitation or reluctance, till so great a number of them were drowned, as opened the eyes of the rest, and made them sensible of the cheat. They then began to look out for their pretended leader, but he disappeared, and escaped out of their hand.

3. In the reign of Justin, about 520, another impostor appeared, who called himself the son of Moses. His name was Dunaan. He entered into a city of Arabia Felix. and there he greatly oppressed the Christians; but he was taken prisoner, and put to death by Elesban, an Æthiopian general.

4. In the year 529 the Jews and Samaritans rebelled against the emperor Justinian, and set up one Julian for their king; and accounted him the Messiah. The emperor sent an army against them, killed great numbers of them, took their intended Messiah prisoner, and immediately put him to death.

5. In the year 571 was born Mahomet, in Arabia. At first he professed himself to be the Messiah who was promised to the Jews. By this means he drew many of that unhappy people after him. In some sense, therefore, he may be considered in the number of false Messiahs.

6. About the year 721, in the time of Leo Isaurus, arose another false Messiah in Spain; his name was Serenus. He drew great numbers after him, to their no small loss and disappointment, but all his pretensions came to nothing.

7. The twelfth century was fruitful in false Messiahs: for about the year 1137, there appeared one in France, who was put to death, and many of those who followed him.

8. In the year 1138 the Persians were disturbed with a Jew, who called himself the Messiah. He collected together a vast army. But he, too, was put to death, and his followers treated with great inhumanity.

9. In the year 1157, a false Messiah stirred up the Jews at Corduba, in Spain. The wiser and better sort looked upon him as a madman, but the great body of the Jews in that nation believed in him. On this occasion almost all the Jews in Spain were destroyed.

10. In the year 1167, another false Messiah rose in the kingdom of Fez, which brought great trouble and persecution upon the Jews that were scattered through that country.

11. In the same year an Arabian set up there for the Messiah, and pretended to work miracles. When search was made for him, his followers fled, and he was brought before the Arabian king. Being questioned by him, he replied, that he was a prophet sent from God. The king then asked him what sign he could show to confirm his mission. Cut off my head, said he, and I will return to life again. The king took him at his word, promising to believe him if his prediction came to pass. The poor wretch, however, never re-returned to life again, and the cheat was sufficiently discovered. Those who had been deluded by him were grievously punished, and the nation condemned to a very heavy fine.

12. Not long after this, a Jew who dwelt beyond Euphrates, called himself the Messiah, and drew vast multitudes of people after him. He gave this for a sign of it, that he had been leprous, and was cured in the course of one night. He, like the rest, perished in the attempt, and brought great persecution on his countrymen.

13. In the year 1174, a magician and false Christ arose in Persia, who was called David Almusser. He pretended that he could make himself invisible: but he was soon taken and put to death, and a heavy fine laid upon his brethren the Jews.

14. In the year 1176, another of these impostors arose in Moravia, who was called David Almusseri.

15. In the year 1199, a famous cheat and rebel exerted himself in Persia, called David el David. He was a man of learning, a great magician, and pretended to be the Messiah. He raised an army against the king, but was taken and imprisoned; and, having made his escape, was afterwards seized again, and beheaded. Vast numbers of the Jews were butchered for taking part with this impostor.

16. We are told of another false Christ in this same century, by Maimonides and Solomon; but they take no notice either of his name, country, or good or ill success.

Here we may observe, that no less than ten false Christs arose in the twelfth century, and brought prodigious calamities and destruction upon the Jews in various quarters of the world.

(To be continued.)

Many have had cause to be thankful for being disappointed in their most ardent pursuits.

THE MICROSCOPE AND ITS MARVELS.

Let us again return to the crust of the earth, and inquire in another direction what part minute organization of a different kind has performed in rearing up its massive substance. Let the reader mentally follow the track we shall point out to him, and endeavour, if he can, to estimate the cubic contents of such a mass of solid matter if he would gain an idea of the importance of microscopic life in the work of creation. Commencing at Dover, or Beachy Head, follow the course of the North or the South Downs up to their point of junction in the east of Hampshire, where they are joined by another branch of similar downs commencing near Weymouth. These three chalk ranges enclose an area which includes all the north of Hampshire, and the larger portion of the south of Wiltshire. Yet this is not all. By the Marlborough Downs, by the Ilsey Downs and the Whitehorse Hills, the chalk runs into Oxfordshire, and continues, with some interruptions, through Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Cambridgeshire into Norfolk. Neither is this all. The lofty cliffs between Cromer and Huntantan, the Wolds of Lincolnshire and those of Yorkshire, all are chalk. Southward, let the tourist say how much of the Isle of Wight is chalk. Chalk along the coast, chalk in hills, chalk in valleys—chalk forms the Inkpen Beacon, Wilts, a thousand feet above the sea, chalk forms the Needles crumbling into it; all is chalk, nothing but chalk—chalk and flints! Yet stay—take up a pinch of the white mass, lay a particle of it no bigger than a pin's head on the field of the microscope, and what a startling spectacle discloses itself! The dust is thick with organized forms. All is shell and corals! The Needles are shells and corals—the Downs are shells and corals! Underneath the thin green turf of the Wolds lie shells and corals. The great Humber rolls over shells and corals. The white walls of England are—shells and corals. Shakspeare's cliffs, shells and corals. The waters which sweep round Margate, Ramsgate, and Dover, white as milk, are full of the remains of shells and corals! A million of shells and corals lie in a cubic inch of chalk! What inconceivable millions in a hill, and what in the whole range! And these of the most beautiful forms, all once replete with life! How large a part of England's southern and western coast is made up of individual beings more minute than a pin's point! These minute beings—and the idea is still more strange—approach us in our homes. Do we whitewash our ceilings, it is with shells and corals! Shells and corals, it is said, come to us in our London milk! Shells and corals form the beautiful glazing of a lady's card, and oftentimes the ornamental covering of her work-boxes or show-books! The doctor sends us shells and corals in his physic, and the confectioner, as we are told, in his comfits! The microscope, skilfully

applied, makes all this plain, and reveals to us in a language appreciable to the eye, though barely capable of being fully comprehended by the mind, how vast a share in the operations of nature the Creator has assigned to beings so infinitely minute.

The *Foraminifera*, of which these shells chiefly consist, swarm in inconceivable numbers in our present seas, and are constantly adding largely to submarine deposits. The individuals of a very minute species, called, from their resemblance to a grain of millet seed, *miliola*, entirely compose several thick beds of a rock called *calcaire grossier*, in the neighbourhood of Paris. A cubic inch of this stone from the quarries of Gentilly contains, on an average, 58,000 of these minute shells, and the beds are of great thickness and of considerable extent. "It may even be asserted," says Professor Ansted, "without fear of contradiction, that the capital of France, as well as the towns and villages of the neighbouring departments, are almost entirely built of Foraminifera; and these little fossils are scarcely less abundant in other tertiary formations, extending in the south of France from Champagne to the sea; and being found also in the basins of the Gironde, and again in that of Vienna." Dr. Buckland has well observed that the remains of such animalcules have added a thousand times more to the mass of materials which compose the exterior crust of the globe than the bones of the elephant, hippopotomi, and whales.

It has long been known that in times of scarcity certain savage nations have been in the habit of eating earth, either by itself or mixed with their other food, in order to eke it out. Humboldt, in his recent edition of the "Aspects of Nature," makes the following observations upon this point:—"The earth which the Otomacs eat is an unctuous, almost tasteless clay, true potter's earth (Ehrenberg detected infusoria in it,) of a yellowish-grey colour. They select it with great care, and seek it in certain banks on the shores of the Orinoca and Meta. They distinguish the flavour of one kind of earth from that of another—all kinds of clay not being acceptable to their palates. They knead this earth into balls measuring from four to six inches in diameter, and bake them before a slow fire until the outer surface assumes a reddish colour. Before they are eaten the balls are again moistened." During the intervals of the periodical swellings of the rivers the fishing is stopped, and the Otomacs for two or three months are deprived of their ordinary means of subsistence—fish and turtles. They then devour enormous quantities of earth. Humboldt found in their huts considerable stores of these earth-balls piled up in pyramidal heaps. An Indian will consume from three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a quarter of this food daily, and in fact it constitutes their main support during the rainy season. So partial do they become to this food, that even in the dry season, when there is abundance of fish, they still partake of some of these earth-balls by way of a *bonne bouche* after their regular meals. If an Otomac be asked what are his winter provisions—the term winter in the torrid parts of South America implying the rainy reason—he will point to the heaps of clay in his hut. It is often found necessary in other tropical countries to shut children up, in order to prevent their running into the open air to devour earth after recent rain. "The Indian women," says Humboldt, "who are engaged in the river Magdalena, in the small village of Banco, in turning earthenware pots, continually fill their mouths with large lumps of clay, as I have frequently observed, much to my surprise." In Guinea the negroes are said to eat a yellowish earth, which they call *caouæ;* and when they are carried as slaves to the West Indies, they even endeavour there to procure for themselves some similar species of food, maintaining that the eating of earth is perfectly harmless in their African home. It appears, however, that this luxury is not so harmless, for the West Indian planters forbid it to their slaves, whose health was becoming impaired thereby. Yet the treat could not be altogether forborne, and a species of reddish-yellow earthy substance was recently sold in the market of Martinique. So passionately fond do these poor creatures become of this singular food, that no punishment can prevent them from devouring it. In the Island of Java earth-cakes are sold as commonly as tarts in the streets of our towns in Britain. In Samarang, a species of edible earth is tastefully prepared in the form of tubes, resembling sticks of cinnamon; and in Popayan we are told that calcareous earth is sold in the streets as an article of food for the Indians. This is eaten together with the Coca, the leaves of a tree which have an intoxicating property. Humboldt remarks that this practice of eating earth is common throughout the whole of the torrid zone, among the indolent races who inhabit the most beautiful and fertile regions of the earth.—*Chambers' Papers for the People.*

IMMENSE COAL FIELD IN IOWA—THE VALLEY OF THE DES MOINES.

We find the following paragraph in a late number of the Burlington (Iowa) Telegraph:

IOWA COAL FIELD—Dr. Owen, geologist, who surveyed this State by order of the United States government, stated before the American Scientific Association, in reference to the coal deposits of Iowa, that—

"Between Johnson and Iowa counties an uplift of carboniferous sandstone is encountered, which is probably near the eastern limits of the Des Moines coal field. The Iowa river meanders near the eastern margin of this coal field, but the seams presented on the river are of inferior quality. It is upwards of two hundred miles in

the direction of the valley of the Des Moines across the great coal fields. Westwardly it extends from the Des Moines river nearly across the State of Iowa. The entire area of this coal field in Iowa alone cannot be less than twenty thousand square miles, in all embracing a country nearly equal in extent to the State of Indiana."

He estimates the beds of coal to be one hundred feet in thickness, and, lying near the surface, they must be capable of being worked easily and at small expense.

The Des Moines river,—which, as we gather from the above paragraph, passes almost centrally through the great coal field spoken of—also divides the State into two nearly equal parts. It passes diagonally from northwest to southeast through Iowa, and reaches the Mississippi near Keokuk, in the southeast corner of the State—the whole distance, from the point at which it strikes the present northern boundary line of Iowa to its junction with the Mississippi, being four hundred miles.

From the N. American and U. S. Gazette.

REVIEW OF THE WEATHER

For the Tenth Month, (October,) 1851.

Though several showers and three considerable rains have fallen during the month, the ponds and streams continue very low in this vicinity, and the drought but little mitigated. By referring to preceding reports, we find that the drought commenced so early as the latter part of the sixth month, and that for the whole of this period—five months—but 12.64 inches of rain have fallen; though, for the same months last year, the fall was more than 25 inches.

The weather has continued very mild; and if the popular adage be reliable, (we have great regard for sayings found in the mouths of a whole people, as being founded on truth, whatever alloy time and circumstance may have added to them,) that "the swamps must fill before cold weather sets in," it may continue moderate some time longer.

The average mean temperature for this month, as shown by observations of Peirce and others, for the last 60 years, has been, for this city, 54 deg. 13 min.; the highest mean temperature of the month, during the above period, occurred in 1793, when it reached 64 degrees; and the lowest mean temperature in 1827, when it fell to 46 deg.; showing a range in the mean temperature of the month for that period of 18 degrees. The mean of the month just passed, rose to 58 degrees 67 minutes, a height 4½ degrees above the mean average, and unequalled on our own record, save in the year 1793, above referred to.

No frost has yet occurred in this city, if we except a rime observed two or three mornings on metallic roofs. Thin ice was formed several times in the low grounds of the vicinity. Our N. E. storm of the 26th was attended with a fall of two inches of snow at Dunkirk, Lake Erie; and on the following day, the storm having reached Boston, snow fell most of the forenoon there; throughout the northern and middles States, however, the month has been more than usually mild.

There is an impression with many that our seasons have changed, and are becoming warmer; but such thermometrical observations as we possess would seem hardly to justify the conclusion; for though in 60 years now embraced in our record, the mean average annual temperature of the first thirty years was 51 degrees 50 minutes and of the last thirty years, 52 degrees 54 minutes, or a little more than one degree higher—and in a series of similar observations for the city of Boston, embracing 25 years, (from 1825 to 1849 inclusive,) the mean average for the first 13 years was 48 deg. 83 min., and of the last 12 years of the series 49 deg. 35 min., or a little more than one half a degree warmer—yet it should be remembered these observations were made in two fast spreading cities, and that the mean temperature of a city is greater by two or more degrees than that of the open country in the vicinity; the difference being probably caused by numerous fires in the city, and diminished radiation. The growth of the respective cities, then, would seem fairly to account for the moderate increase of temperature in them, as indicated by the thermometer.

We have before us, also, a series of observations showing the mean temperature of the State of New York for 13 years, from 1826 to 1838. They were taken at 55 locations, (academies,) under the authority of the State, and distributed over its surface. According to these observations, the mean average temperature for the first series of 7 years, was 47.86; and for the second series of 6 years, it was 45.73; or more than two degrees *colder*. But, however reliable these observations may be considered, the series is much too limited in time to warrant inferences in the premises.

That the clearing away of extensive forests, and bringing the land under cultivation, may lessen the quantity of snow that falls, as well as its duration on the earth, seems quite probable; but as snow is not the cause of our severely cold weather in winter, a lessened quantity, or a less duration of the same quantity, would not necessarily be attended with milder winters.

A severe and disastrous gale swept the coast of Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from the 3d to the 5th of the month, causing much suffering in life and property to the fishermen employed on the coast. About 400 vessels chiefly American, are said to have been engaged in mackerel catching on the coast of Prince Edward's Island, in the Bay of Chaleur, and at Cape Breton, not less than 75 of which were wrecked, with the loss of 150 men composing a part of their crews. Many of the bodies

have been recovered, and 60 are said to have been buried in one grave.

Twenty-two days are recorded as clear or fair; some rain fell on 9 days, and the whole fall for the month, as measured at the Pennsylvania Hospital, was 3.02 inches.

The health of the city continues to be favorable, the average weekly mortality for the month, being 141, which is just equal to the average of the same month last year, and 22 less than the weekly average of the whole year for 1850.

With the expression of his acknowledgments to Dr. Conrad, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, who has, for several years, kindly furnished for these reports the quantity of rain, as observed and recorded by him at that institution, the writer now relinquishes the post of meteorological reporter for the North American and United States Gazette; remarking, only, that the time given to this subject, though pleasantly passed, is greater than he is willing longer to bestow.

P. S.

Philadelphia, 11th mo. 1st, 1851.

If religious persons who are entrusted with the education of children, were careful to guard them from the prevalence of such propensities and practices, as they are convinced tend to break their own peace, interrupt the harmony of society, and fill the world with confusion and wretchedness, the labour would be profitable to themselves, and a great improvement in the work of general reformation.—*Dillwyn.*

For Friends' Review.

AUTUMN.

The parting smile of summer
Has passed from grove and plain,
And she's winging her way to the distant South,
With all her joyous train.

The last bright rose has faded,
The last sweet songster flown,
And sad and silent the bowers are left
To wither and fade alone.

Yet still a pensive beauty
Is smiling on nature's brow,
Which scarce in the midst of its summer bloom,
Seemed lovelier than now.

The clear blue sky above us,
The quiet earth around;
The orchards bending 'neath their loads,
The fruit-enamelled ground:

On each is stamped the goodness
Of Him whose bounteous hand,
With many a blessing, rich and free,
Hath spread our favoured land.

Why speak of gloom and sadness,
Or weep for Autumn's reign,
Though she weave of the wreck of summer's charms
The robe that she gives the plain?

Though every whispering zephyr,
Softly sighing through the grove,
Comes haunted with some sad farewell,
Breathed forth from lips we love,—

Though each young perished blossom
That only bloomed to fade,
Would seem the wreck of some darling hope,
In its early morn decayed,—

Still I hail thee ever welcome,
Mild evening of the year;
For soft and sweet is the earth's repose,
Autumn, when thou art here.

To quiet contemplation
I would consecrate thy stay,
Nor wish, for a moment, to hasten the hours
That bear thee from earth away.

Taught by each scene thou bringest—
A lesson of truth sublime
May my thoughts aspire to the fairer scenes
Of a bright and changeless clime.

P. M. H.

Orleans Co., N. Y.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The U. S. Mail steamship Franklin arrived at New York on the 2d inst. She left Cowes on the 22d ult.

England.—The English papers contain no news of importance.

The business of removing the goods from the Crystal Palace was proceeding with great rapidity.

A communication from New York has been addressed to the Harbour Board of Galway, Ireland, stating that the citizens of New York are prepared to embark £100,000 and four first class steamers in the establishment of steam communication with Galway, provided the same amount shall be raised in Ireland.

France.—The ministers have resigned and their resignation has been accepted by the President.

Much excitement prevailed throughout France, and in some of the central Departments insurrections had taken place. These had been suppressed by the troops, but not, however, without bloodshed.

Austria.—The Emperor left Vienna for Galicia on the 10th ult. Previous to his departure all the ministers were obliged to take, in his presence, the new form of oath, which contains no reference to the Constitution to which they were formerly sworn.

A Plenipotentiary from the United States has arrived at Vienna, commissioned to negotiate a postal treaty with Austria.

Germany.—The King of Hanover is seriously ill, and little hope is entertained of his recovery. The Duke of Cambridge, his nephew, has been summoned to Hanover.

The Government of Saxe Coburg has prepared a Constitution for the Duchies of Coburg and Gotha, hitherto under a separate administration. The Constitution is said to be liberal. There is to be only one legislative Assembly for the two Duchies. In respect to the succession, the Constitution states that Prince Albert, husband of the Queen of England,

shall be called to the throne, and that he may nominate a Governor should he decline to reside within the Duchy. If at any time, a reigning Duke should ascend a foreign throne, he shall vacate that of the Duchy.

Denmark.—Danish affairs are again becoming complicated. The Ministry are on the point of resigning.

Spain.—The penalty of death pronounced against Don Joaquin y Aguero, has been commuted to that of confinement in the Spanish penal colonies of Africa. The *Clamor Publico* announces that the prisoners brought over from Cuba are to be sent to the *preside* of Metilla or Ceuta.

The highest military order of distinction had been conferred on the Captain General of Cuba.

Egypt.—Abbas Pasha has been advised to submit to the will of the Sublime Porte, and has written to ask permission to make a railway between Alexandria and Cairo, though he himself pays all the expenses. The unusual height to which the Nile has risen this year, has caused much damage to the country, and some of the next year's crops will suffer considerably in consequence. In some places the embankments have given way.

Cape of Good Hope.—Affairs, both in the colony and beyond the frontier, have assumed a more gloomy aspect than they have before worn since the commencement of the war, for while the insurgents have sustained no important checks, they have continued to lay waste extensive tracts, sweeping off thousands of cattle, sheep, &c., while the loss of life on the part of the colonists has been considerable. The army has received a considerable accession of strength by the arrival of several steamers with detachments, yet the English papers freely admit that there appears little prospect of a speedy or favourable issue to the contest.

Canary Islands.—Advices from Palmas to Ninth month, 4th, give the particulars of the terrible pestilence which has raged there for some time past. Since the disease broke out, one-fifth of the whole population of 18,000 have been swept off, and the fever is still raging, though somewhat abated. The American Consul, and all his family, except one child, are among the victims. The distress on the island is inconceiveable. No communication with it from the adjacent islands is permitted, except under strict regulations, from Teneriffe, to a port that has yet escaped the malady. The disease is thought not to be the cholera, although it resembles it in the quickness with which death succeeds the attack. It is supposed to have been brought to the island from Africa.

California.—The steamship Cherokee, from Chagres, arrived at New York on the 1st inst., bringing seventeen days' later intelligence from California. The Cherokee brings $1,919,168 on freight, and $260,000 in the hands of passengers, in dust.

The election returns have been received from nearly all the counties in the State. They show majorities for all the candidates on the Democratic ticket, ranging from one thousand and fifty-five to four thousand seven hundred and fifty-five. John Bigler is elected Governor, and Marshall and McCorkle are elected to Congress. The whole vote polled in the State is about forty-five thousand.

The Indians in the Northern counties are represented as exceedingly troublesome, and the travelling dangerous. This state of things has broken up many of the smaller interior settlements, has stopped the working of many of the most productive mining tracts, and has almost annihilated the business of the merchants and packers who have been engaged in supplying the miners from the coast towns. The Capital of the State has been removed, by order of the governor, from Vallejo to San Jose, the former seat of government. This, it is alleged, was done in consequence of non-compliance by Gen. Vallejo, with the bonds which were taken at the time of the removal.

San Francisco is rapidly spreading. Many large and elegant brick and stone houses have been erected since the fires of Fifth and Sixth months last, and the burnt districts are nearly rebuilt. Trade is reviving, and prospects encouraging. Society, also, is improving, almost every steamer bringing accessions of American females. The most cheering accounts are received from the mines, the present yield exceeding that of any former period. From various accounts received, there appears to be little doubt that valuable silver mines exist in California.

Oregon.—Immigrants are coming in rapidly, though their progress through the mountains has been greatly impeded by a violent snow storm. The suffering from cold, and in a few instances from want of provisions, is represented to have been very great. Most of the immigrants, however, were well supplied with provisions and were getting on well, until overtaken by the storm.

The Snake Indians are said to have become quite troublesome, and to have committed outrages on several small parties of immigrants.

The Isthmus.—A disgraceful riot occurred at Chagres on the 23d ult., originating, according to report, in an effort by the foreign boatmen, most of whom are Americans, to prevent the natives from conveying passengers to and from the steamers in the harbour. Very great excitement was produced, and a contest ensued in which the native and the American boatmen appear to have been the principal parties engaged; yet some passengers are represented as taking part in the contest. Twelve or fifteen natives and six or eight Americans, are supposed to have been killed, and a number others were drowned.

Mexico.—Advices from Matamoras to the 22d ult., state that a detachment of Caravajal's force, while reconnoitering Matamoras, were fired upon from the fortress, when they rushed into the city and made an attempt to seize the Custom House; but after a brief engagement were repulsed with the loss of three men. The Mexican loss was heavy. Caravajal, who was still encamped near the city, was expecting reinforcements, and in expectation of their arrival, was preparing to storm Matamoras on the morning of the 23d.

A large body of Mexican troops from Tampico and Vera Cruz, intended to reinforce Gen. Avalos, had arrived at Brazos Santiago, where hearing that a body of Texans were on the route to meet them, they concluded to stop.

The United States troops on the frontier were deserting in considerable numbers, and joining the forces of Caravajal.

Later reports state that Matamoras was captured by Caravajal on the 26th or 27th ult.

Domestic.—On the 31st ult. at Syracuse, the Grand Jury found indictments against James Sears of Missouri and Marshal Allen for attempting to kidnap Jerry, the alleged fugitive slave.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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PLAINNESS AND MODERATION.

Moderation in personal and domestic expense every way becomes the followers of a Saviour who was lowly in heart. We are therefore engaged to press it upon our young friends, just setting out in life, to beware of needless expense in the furniture of their houses, and in their general domestic habits. Even those who think their property may entitle them to abundance or to elegance, by indulging in costly habits are setting but an ill example to those of more contracted means; and as we are but too apt to copy that which coincides with our natural disposition, our want of circumspection may prove an incitement to extravagance in others, and prompt them to use exertions for supporting an appearance, which may direct them from the true business of life—the daily study to be approved in the sight of God.

The love of the world operates in various ways to turn us aside from the path of holiness. We believe that it leads many to gratify themselves in dress and language, in a way inconsistent with Christian simplicity. We are convinced that this departure from our well known testimony, is an inlet to greater temptations, and we believe that where this salutary restraint is found to be irksome, a desire to throw it off tends to retard the spiritual growth. We therefore affectionately entreat those who may be thus disposed, that they would consider well the motives for their conduct, and reflect whether by their unwillingness to take up the cross to their natural inclinations, they are not so far declining to become the disciples of Christ.

It ought to be the frequent concern of every one who professes the name of Christ, by watchfulness unto prayer, (a duty often enjoined, but which cannot be too deeply impressed,) to follow the example of our blessed Saviour, and to obey his sacred precepts. If thus concerned, he will be anxious, by an honest examination to ascertain whether by a daily course of self-denial, he is evincing his sense of the marvellous love displayed by the coming in the flesh, and as a sacrifice for sin, of the Son of God, who is "the light of the world."

We are persuaded, beloved friends, that if these solemn subjects have their due place in the mind, you will become fearful lest the love of the world should dispossess you of the love of God. In this day of comparative outward ease, and of exemption from great suffering in support of our views of the pure and spiritual nature of the gospel, it especially behoves us to be on our guard that we be not gradually drawn aside from the simplicity of the truth as it is in Jesus. It is upon the principle of simplicity, that our testimony to plainness in speech, behaviour and apparel, rests. And believing, as we do, that nothing ought to be esteemed little, that forms a part of our Christian duty, we would exhort all our members to an entire consistency on these points. But we would remind you, dear friends, that this simplicity includes something more; and that it is also incumbent upon us to consider whether we are not in danger of following the vain fashions of the world, in the decoration of our houses; and whether, whilst given to hospitality, we are sufficiently careful to observe due moderation in our manner of living.

We are renewedly persuaded that our testimony to plainness of speech, behaviour and apparel rests on sound unalterable grounds. It was in the hearty reception of the government of Christ, and in love to him and fidelity to his law, that our forefathers, in the light of that truth which the Lord was pleased so largely to shed upon them, were led to the full testimony which they bore against the flattery, pride and untruth, which had and still have so largely insinuated themselves into the established customs and the changing fashions of the world. They were truly an honest, plain and truth-speaking people; their conduct manifested that they were not of this world; and they believed it right to train up their children in those habits and practices into which the law of Christ had led them. Our present concern is, that we may all be brought to follow Christ in the same faithfulness and devotedness of heart.

"It is required of stewards that a man be

found faithful." We had need often to ponder the nature and extent of our stewardship in life, and to call to mind that day of awful reckoning in which every one of us shall give an account of himself to God. Happy is that man, who seeking to maintain a good conscience toward God, hath ceased to live unto himself, and is living unto Him who died for us and rose again. Those to whom it is given on this wise to look upon themselves as bought with a price, and who do desire that they may be helped to glorify God in their body and in their spirit, which are God's, (and is it not to this, dear friends, that we are every one of us called?) will be brought to feel that this is not the place of their rest; their hearts being set upon heavenly treasure, that which is earthly and perishable will have less place in their affections; their moderation—the right and temperate use of the Lord's gifts—will appear unto all men; it will be their concern to be kept from the love of ease, from undue creaturely indulgence, and from the luxuries of life. Regulated by this Christian standard, our personal expenditure, our style of living, the furniture of our houses, the supply of our tables, the plainness and simplicity of our apparel, the right use of our leisure time and of our property, will evince, so far as these things are concerned, that the love of the world is losing its hold upon us, and that the love of Christ is growing stronger and stronger within us.—*Advices, and Supplement of London Yearly Meeting.*

FALSEHOOD AND DETRACTION.

These vices are often mentioned by Solomon, who doubtless had much knowledge of their effects on the human heart. We, too, see the baneful consequences of tale-bearing, falsehood, and an indulgence of the malevolent passions, and that they are severely felt in families, and in neighbourhoods. "The froward man" continues "to sow strife, and whispers to separate chief friends." "He that hath a froward heart, findeth no good, and he that hath a perverse tongue, falleth into mischief."

These dispositions ought, therefore, to be early and especially guarded against in children. For if they are not suppressed in childhood, they become habitual, and are frequently retained through life, and disqualify the individual for the society of the wise and virtuous.

But candour, a just representation of facts, and a proper government of the passions, should be practically encouraged by all who have the care of children; for here, as in other branches of education, example has a powerful effect. If a child has committed a fault, and frankly acknowledges it, he should be as readily forgiven.

In 2d Kings, 5th chapter, the advantages resulting from candour, intelligence, and an amiable disposition, are peculiarly exemplified in the character of the little captive maid, who waited on the wife of Naaman, the Syrian captain. "Now Naaman was a great man with his master, the king of Syria, but he was a leper."

This little maid, feeling an affectionate interest in the welfare of her master, and a solicitude for the recovery of his health, said thus to her mistress: "Would God my lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria, for he would recover him of his leprosy." She had heard, while she was in her own land, of the prophet's fame, and of the miracles he had wrought, and had treasured them up.

It is also evident, that she was one in whom could be placed the most perfect confidence; for, although she was in the station of a servant, her mistress listened to her with attention, and there does not appear to have been the least distrust.

On the intelligence being communicated to the king, Naaman was immediately equipped, and despatched to the land of Israel. The circumstances which occurred during his stay there, and how, by complying with the prophet's direction, he was healed of his leprosy, are recorded in the same chapter.

There are also exhibited the sorrowful effects of a covetous disposition, in the event which befel Gehazi, the prophet's servant, for soliciting of Naaman the treasure which his master Elisha had refused to accept, and for telling a direct falsehood to conceal it.

Although Gehazi had long been with Elisha, and had in many instances witnessed his penetration, yet, coveting Naaman's treasure, he used his master's name to obtain it. And when he had deposited it, and dismissed the Syrian's servant, he again appeared in Elisha's presence, as if nothing had occurred! and when Elisha queried of him, "whence comest thou Gehazi?" with what confidence he answered, "Thy servant went no whither."

But how keenly must he have felt the reproof, when Elisha replied, "Went not my heart with thee, when the man turned again from his chariot to meet thee?" For these complicated crimes, "the disease of Naaman clave to him, and he went out from the presence of Elisha, a leper as white as snow."

From that time, he must have been entirely excluded from the privilege of attending on the prophet, and receiving his instruction. Thus it is, "While the faithful man shall abound with blessings, he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent." And it is an incontrovertible maxim, that, "the way of the transgressor is hard."—*A. Mott.*

As the conditions of human life are continually varying, and not unfrequently reversed, this precept seems not less adapted to our interests than our duty, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Dillwyn.

THE PEACE CONGRESS,

Or Thoughts on the Establishment of the Peace Union in Germany. By Dr. G. A. SPIESS, *Frankfort-on-the-Main.*

We have every reason to hail with pleasure the appearance in Germany of this pamphlet. Peace Congresses may be held and their proceedings reported, but we want evidence that they have exerted more than a mere transitory influence in the neighbourhood and the country where they have taken place. It was natural to suppose, that a truth so vital and unanswerable as that of the impolicy, uselessness, and unlawfulness of war, could not have been thrown in the way of being grappled with by the philosophical German mind, without producing some substantial fruit; and the manner in which the subject is handled in the work before us, is a proof that our reasonable expectations in this respect have not been disappointed. And yet this question of peace is so opposed to all old prejudices, so contrary to received notions and habits of thought, especially on the continent, and is withal there so new, that we are rather led to wonder that in so short a time, and with so little of what we may call education on the subject, any one has been enabled to arrive so near to the root of the matter, and to regard it so fully in all its bearings as we find has been done by the author of this work.

He commences by describing graphically the impression made upon his fellow-townsmen, by the notification of the intention of holding the Congress at Frankfort; and the manner in which they were first led to see that there was something more in the scheme than a mere delusive utopia. In the then existing state of Europe, he says, "It was truly no wonder that the precursors of the friends of peace were not received at Frankfort exactly with open arms; that, however, their noble efforts might be acknowledged, there was some difficulty in finding a sufficient number of persons ready to form a local committee, for making the necessary arrangements, and that even among them, perhaps, the greatest number were actuated less by a lively sympathy for the effort, than they were by the consideration that it was their duty to exercise hospitality towards the strangers, and to shew themselves practically thankful that they had selected the free city of Frankfort for the first German session of the Peace Congress. In the more extended circles of the inhabitants, any active sympathy was still less apparent. It was hardly known what was to be done at the Peace Congress. They spoke of those who wished to preach the doctrines of permanent and universal peace, as well-intentioned, but contracted enthusiasts."

But the subject appears to have gradually opened out before them, and before the day arrived, the interest became much more general, and it was increased by the intelligence of the numbers who were coming from distant countries to attend it, and this interest reached its height, when the deputies and visitors were seen flocking in crowds to the place of meeting. "Though at first many were attracted merely by curiosity, their sympathy visibly increased from day to day, and who ever followed the proceedings with attention, who ever was present at the conclusion and heard the shouts of applause, with which the men of peace and their efforts were greeted from all sides, was compelled to acknowledge that what had been witnessed was no mere passing spectacle, but that these inspired friends of peace had sown a seed amongst us, which if carefully tended, will by God's blessing, yet joyfully grow and prosper."

Their wonder seems to have been excited chiefly at the harmony with which so many of different nations, and classes, and characters, worked together for one common object; and the author pays us a high compliment at the expense of his countrymen. He says, that the reason the Germans effect so little of a general nature, is on account of "an old national peculiarity of selecting and dwelling upon unimportant differences of opinion, until they become magnified to such a degree as to make all agreement afterwards impossible" . . . . . "How far different is the conduct of the friends of peace . . there are Quakers, who with their strong quietistic views, condemn all appeals to force, as diametrically opposed to these fundamental principles—there are Methodist clergymen and their followers, who with their adherence to scripture consider the command, "thou shalt not kill," as sufficient to induce the abolition of all war—there are philanthropists who, roused by the horrors of war, set themselves with enthusiasm to the work in order to diminish the sufferings of mankind—there are enlightened statesmen, who, in consequence of their experience of the inutility of war, to settle national differences, have joined their efforts to those of the friends of peace—there are political economists, who, through the consideration of the burdens that war as well as an armed peace, have laid upon the people, and actuated by the interests of commerce, which can only prosper, and so extend its manifold blessings, by means of a free intercourse between nations, have also joined the cause. Can a greater or more fundamental difference of views be met with than among these members of the Peace Society? and yet how harmoniously, with what mutual forbearance—how steadily and with what devotion do they labour for the attainment of their common object! What is it that binds them so closely together? What is it that banishes all discord from their ranks? It is a high inspiration for their work; and above all, the firm belief that their object, how distant soever it may be, will yet be arrived at by unremitting exertion; but besides this, is the preponderance of public spirit over egotism and self-will, yet combined with a well-grounded manly self-confidence that

no one will lose his own individuality, by working with those of other opinions, for one common aim. In short, it is just those very characters, which alas! are only too much wanting to us Germans."

It would be well if this testimony to our unanimity and cordiality were fully observed! The habit of dwelling on points of difference, instead of on points of agreement, has ruined many a good work in England, as well as in Germany, and the reverse has enabled many a bad cause to prosper, for a time at least. Not less vitally important is that character of self-renunciation, for which the author gives us only too much credit. The desire for self-advancement too often blinds the eyes to the main object we ought to have in view, and which therefore, takes the second place; this excellent sentiment of Longfellow is very much to the point here: "What matters it," says he, "who does such and such work, writes such and such book, so long as such work and such book are done well. There is too much hunting after praise, which will probably follow at last, and be all the better because it is deserved, and if not, the consciousness of having done our duty ought of itself to be a sufficient reward."

After some remarks on the objects and advantages to be derived from the establishment of Peace Societies, the author takes up the "utopian" objection, and makes a very striking comparison which must be admitted to be the most full and complete answer to the common argument, that the efforts of the Peace Society are impracticable, as the world and its inhabitants are now constituted. "Is it not a moral law which has gone forth to all men, to strive after holiness and resemblance to God? and who would despise this law as utopian and impracticable, because not only experience, but reason teaches us, that this object can never be attained —but in the most remote degree? but as every step towards holiness cannot be too much prized as a gain for the individual, so is every step towards permanent and universal peace a gain for humanity." This argument deserves the most serious attention. War must be regarded and treated like any other moral evil; drunkenness and crime, and ignorance will exist as long as the world lasts, or till the millenium, but that is no reason we should not establish temperance societies and schools, and endeavour by these, and other means to diminish crime, and reform criminals. The principle of non-resistance is a religious principle, and on no other ground will it stand, and though political economy and commom sense may be employed as useful co-adjutors, and perhaps may be the only arguments that will carry weight with the masses, there are extreme cases in which they will be found wanting—rather than resort to force, we must be satisfied to leave the defence of the country in the hands of providence—all lawful means of defence on our part are justifiable, but war is not lawful, and we are no more entitled to resort to it on the plea of self-preservation, than we should be to renounce Christianity for the same object.

This extreme principle is almost entirely admitted by the author, when speaking of the means by which the objects of the Peace Society are to be gained. "But the means by which humanity is to arrive at this distant goal, are only to be of a peaceful character. How often has a mistaken zeal imagined, that good may be attained by means of evil—through bloody wars to arrive at true peace, and has so only made bad worse! Has it never been attempted, and that not only in ancient times, to bring about an acknowledgment of the eternal truths of Christianity, by fire and sword; and who can deny that according to all outward appearance, Christianity has suffered by nothing so much; that the religious life of a people has never been so thoroughly poisoned, as by the employment of means so totally at variance with all religion." And again, quoting from the *Herald of Peace*, "We earnestly hope, that it may sink deep into the heart of this people, that these social and political blessings are to be attained not by force and bloodshed, but simply and alone by the spreading of truth, by patient sufferings, by the gradual enlightenment of the people, by earnest endeavours to reform the laws, by passive resistance against injustice, and, if it must be so, by prisons and bonds, and even martyrdom itself—but not by imbruing the mantle of freedom in a brother's blood."

When we meet with such sentiments as the above, emanating from the German press, and are aware at the same time, that the three most influential journals in that country advocate the cause, there is ample reason to congratulate the cause of peace, on the progress it is there making, and to resolve, that the means adopted for agitating the subject on the continent shall not be relaxed. Were we to quote all that is valuable and interesting in this pamphlet, it would occupy more space than can be now afforded, and we can only recommend it to the attention of our "German" readers for their perusal. It may be procured we believe, at the office of the Peace Society, 19 New Broad Street.—*London Friend.*

PSEUDO MESSIAHS.

(Concluded from page 124.)

17. In the year 1497, we find another false Christ, whose name was Ismael Sophus, who deluded the Jews in Spain. He also perished, and as many as believed in him were dispersed.

18. In the year 1500, Rabbi Lemlem, a German Jew of Austria, declared himself a forerunner of the Messiah, and pulled down his own oven, promising his brethren that they should bake their bread in the Holy Land next year.

19. In the year 1509, one, whose name was

Plefferkorn, a Jew of Cologne, pretended to be the Messiah. He afterwards affected, however, to turn Christian.

20. In the year 1534, Rabbi Salomo Malcho, giving out that he was the Messiah, was burnt to death by Charles the Fifth of Spain.

21. In the year 1615, a false Christ arose in the East Indies, and was greatly followed by the Portuguese Jews, who were scattered over that country.

22. In the year 1624, another in the Low Countries, pretended to be the Messiah of the family of David, and of the line of Nathan. He promised to destroy Rome, and to overthrow the kingdom of Antichrist, and the Turkish empire.

23. In the year 1666, appeared the false Messiah Sabatai Sevi, who made so great a noise, and gained such a number of proselytes. He was born at Aleppo, imposed on the Jews for a considerable time, but afterwards, with a view of saving his life, turned Mahometan, and was at last beheaded.

The year 1666 was a year of great expectation, and some wonderful thing was looked for by many. Then it was that Sabatai Sevi appeared at Smyrna, and professed himself to be the Messias. He promised the Jews deliverance, and a prosperous kingdom. This which he promised they firmly believed.

Sabatai Sevi was the son of Mordecai Sevi, a mean Jew of Smyrna. Sabatai was very bookish, and arrived to great skill in the Hebrew learning. He was the author of a new doctrine, and for it was expelled the city. He went thence to Salonichi, of old called Thessalonica, where he married a very handsome woman, and was divorced from her. Then he travelled into the Morea, then to Tripoli, Gaza, and Jerusalem. By the way he picked up a third wife. At Jerusalem he began to reform the Jews' constitutions, and abolish one of their solemn fasts, and communicated his designs of professing himself the Messias to one Nathan. He was pleased with it, and set up for his Elias, or forerunner, and took upon him to abolish all the Jewish fasts, as not becoming, when the bridegroom was now come. Nathan prophesied that the Messias should appear before the Grand Seignior in less than two years, and take from him his crown, and lead him in chains.

At Gaza, Sabatai preached repentance, together with a faith in himself, so effectually, that the people gave themselves up to their devotions and alms. The noise of this Messias began to fill all places. Sabatai now resolves for Smyrna, and then for Constantinople.

He took passage for Constantinople, where he declared he had much to do. He had a long and troublesome voyage; he had not power over the sea and winds. The Visier, upon the news, sends for him, and confines him in a loathsome prison. The Jews pay him their visits; and they of this city are as infatuated as those in Smyrna. They forbid traffic and refuse to pay their debts. Some of our English merchants not knowing how to recover their debts from the Jews, took this occasion to visit Sabatai, and make their complaints to him against his subjects; whereupon he wrote the following letter to the Jews:

"To you of the nation of the Jews, who expect the appearance of the Messias and the salvation of Israel, peace without end. Whereas we are informed that you are indebted to several of the English nation, it seemeth right unto us to order you to make satisfaction to these your just debts, which if you refuse to do, and not obey us herein, know you that then you are not to enter with us into our joys and dominions."

Sabatai remained a prisoner in Constantinople for the space of two months. The Grand Visier designing for Candia, thought it not safe to leave him in the city during the Grand Seignior's absence and his own. He therefore removed him to the Dardanelli, a better air indeed, but yet out of the way, and consequently importing less danger to the city; which occasioned the Jews to conclude that the Turks could not, or durst not take away his life; which had, they concluded, been the surest way to have removed all jealousy. The Jews flocked in great numbers to the castle where he was a prisoner; not only those that were near, but from Poland, Germany, Leghorn, Venice, and other places: they received Sabatai's blessing, and promises of advancement. The Turks made use of this confluence; they raised the price of their lodgings and provisions, and put their price upon those who desired to see Sabatai for their admittance. This profit stopped their mouths, and no complaints were for this cause sent to Adrianople.

Sabatai, in his confinement, appoints the manner of his own nativity. He commands the Jews to keep it on the ninth day of the month Ab, and to make it a day of great joy, to celebrate it with pleasing meats and drinks, with illuminations and music. He obligeth them to acknowledge the love of God, in giving them that day of consolation for the birth of their king Messias, Sabatai Sevi.

This impostor being at last taken before the Grand Seignior, and threatened with a cruel death, consented, as a means of escape with life, to profess the Mahometan religion, to the great confusion of his credulous followers.

24. The last false Christ that had made any considerable number of converts was one Rabbi Mordecai, a Jew of Germany: he appeared in the year 1632.* It was not long before he was found out to be an impostor, and was obliged to fly from Italy to Poland to save his life. What became of him afterwards does not seem to be recorded.

* It seems probable that an error has been made in this date, as the time mentioned is more than thirty years anterior to the preceding.

THE BIRTH AND PARENTAGE OF LETTERS.

Let us take a voyage to some far isle in the Pacific Ocean, where the savages are perfectly untutored. They may resemble civilized men as they were in the best or oldest of Old Times. Do they write letters to each other? Not exactly, but they write. The first writing is never private and confidential; it is a "Know all men by these presents," scratched upon some rock. These men have minds yet utterly uncultivated; they cannot advance far in cultivation, for no written records give to their present the vantage ground of a true knowledge of the past. Except some vague traditions, and some rough practical knowledge that has been perpetuated by familiar use, the knowledge of one man consists in just so much as he can discover for himself during the period which elapses between the first day on which he can totter in his infancy, and the last day on which he can totter in his age. The material universe prompts his ideas—there is nothing transcendental in his humor; his supernatural ideas are only of rocks, waterfalls, storms and men, magnified and distorted by the play of an untrained imagination. He can talk about nothing, or almost nothing, but trees, huts, animals, things visible in form. Of such things, the idea can be communicated without speech by scratching their outline on a tree or rock.

Does he hold any animal sacred, and has he devoted any sequestered corner of the forest to the purpose of worship, he will naturally indicate that fact to himself and all whom it may concern, by a rude figure of the god upon the nearest surface suitable for the reception of a drawing. Stone—a rock—he would choose naturally as having a smooth, hard surface, as being fixed and durable. If anywhere in the wilds he should distinguish himself as a warrior or a hunter, he would desire to make his mark against the place as a perpetual memorial of the achievement. Men, weapons, and animals would thus come to be scratched upon the rocks, in figures somewhat similar to those which the young gentlemen and ladies at a preparatory school are in the habit of eliminating on their slates. Such marks—not symbols, but in all cases direct attempts at the imitation of some visible object which the artist had in his mind—such marks are all the writing that is found to this day in many of the Pacific Islands, and they jot a note down of the first step which mankind took upon the road to our mail-trains and penny post of 1851.

What was the second step? An obvious one. It would soon be felt that a figure of eight, with two strokes for a pair of legs, and two strokes for a pair of arms would do to represent mankind in general, but that each hero wanted to commemorate his own deed in particular. Among the lower animals, plants, and objects of dead nature, each in its kind was found to have a certain character, while men found in each other characters and dispositions varying exceedingly. Where tribes, and the relations among them, multiplied at all, it would be necessary for each man to distinguish the members of his own connexion, about whom he would often have to speak when they were absent, by some name. That object in nature which most resembled him in character, would be almost the only name that could be thought of by a tribe whose life and thoughts were bound within the limit of their bodily perceptions. So one man would be called the ox, and one the serpent; their encampments would require names at a later stage of social progress, and would receive names, upon which would, by that time, be constituted the established principle. All this would lead to that improvement in rock-writing which we find among the Mexican inscriptions. A man is figured, and before his mouth is placed a little object—a dove, or serpent, for example—which stands there to signify the name of the individual whom it was intended to depict. By means of writing of this kind, it would obviously be impossible to communicate any complex information; and at this time portable inscriptions could not in any way assist the business of common life.

Coeval with the use of names signifying qualities, and drawn from the outer world, there would arise a habit of attaching external ideas of matter to internal ideas of the mind; courage, cowardice, prudence, &c., would be represented habitually by emblems; the soul would begin to turn the world of matter to its own high use, and there would arise that figurative language, that poetry, which is the habitual language of all savage communities that have made the first two or three steps towards the developement of human power. Ideas which exist only in the mind, would now begin to multiply and preponderate over ideas founded upon bodily sensation. The world without would become more and more a storehouse of emblems to be used for the depiction of a world within. A lion for strength, a serpent for subtlety—objects would now commonly be drawn to represent ideas; and now the writing still scratched upon rocks and walls, would be sufficient to communicate much information to all those who were accustomed to the symbols.

Let us imagine now, that a community of men which has advanced so far in its writing powers, and proportionately in the other branches of its civilization, having formed into a rude state, makes war on another rude state at a distance, speaking another language. It is victorious, and brings home captive a chief, with a barbarous name, like nothing in the language of the victors. The triumph must be written on a rock; but how is the name of the van-

quished enemy to be recorded! Glory forbids that it should not be put to shame. Here there would present itself a difficulty to be mastered, and there would be but one way in which it could be overcome. The spoken name being a series of sounds, it could be written, if the sounds contained in it could be recorded. In this way there would arise, and did arise, a new use of material objects, as phonetic signs; so, to this day the Chinese, whose native writing is an elaborate representation of ideas by objects, (ideographic,) represent foreign names to native ears in this phonetic way, as rudely as we might express the sound of the word "artifice" by the three figures which stand for heart—eye —fish.

Our own alphabets, we know, are, in the present day, thoroughly "phonetic"—each letter represents a sound, and as we put letters together on paper, so we put sounds together on our lips. It will be curious to show how men, slowly and carefully, still felt their way out of darkness, and by what slow stages we travelled from the first necessity for a phonetic scrap, down to our present system. * * *

We find one step to the extended use of a phonetic system, when we pass from the Chinese to the matured practice of the ancient Egyptians. The Egyptian hieroglyphics contain much that is phonetic in them. They are written upon three systems at once. Where an Egyptian, sculpturing some story, had to express a word that signified a visible object, easy to figure, there he simply figured it, and put three dots thereafter, if it was a plural. Then he used the earliest and simplest form—the "figurative" writing. If the next word represented an idea to which there was attached a symbol (and there was a fixed catalogue of such symbols to guide him,) he figured it accordingly, and so used the advanced form of "symbolic" writing. If the next word chanced to be a verb, or something that could not be represented either absolutely or by proxy, then he wrote it down on a phonetic system, and the phonetic system was carried out in this manner. The sound of B was represented by any one of half-a-dozen natural objects chosen for the purpose, whose names began with B; for the letter C, a small collection was set apart of animals, &c., whose names were commenced with C; and so on. The figures to be used were fixed; but for the representation of each sound, an option was given to the sculptor, among five or six objects, in order that, when executing his work, he might as much as possible avoid "tauto-logy—or tauto-figury,"—too great a run upon the sun or moon, too many crocodiles or ibises. Just as when, in our own writing, the same word occurs two or three times in a few lines, we substitute for it, once at least, a synonyme, if possible; so that the Egyptian writer, if he saw that he produced his crocodiles too fast, and had a care of elegance, had in the phonetic system a reserve of figures out of which he was at liberty to pick the one which he found least hackneyed as a substitute.

This Egyptian system of Phonetics has brought us now to the borders of our A. B. C. But our letters are not pictures of objects. Although we tell our children that A stands for Apple and B for Bull, we have not now to tell them (as the Egyptians had to teach) that Apple stands for A, and Bull for B. Faint traces of a pictorial alphabet we may detect, as the hissing serpent, for example, in our S; but they are very faint traces. How did the pictures vanish? Here, again, Egypt serves for an illustration. We have talked of hieroglyphics, and the hieroglyphic characters were elaborate figures of objects carved upon rocks and walls. But the Egyptians had advanced beyond rock-writing, and their priests wrote upon portable material so constantly, and so much at length, that it became an object to avoid the tediousness and delay attendant upon writing as the chisel wrote. Thus, there arose the use of Hieratic characters, which were simply the hieroglyphics simplified into a running hand. Where the hieroglyphic was a lion, the hieratic version was a simple outline of the haunches and hind legs, as seen in the set form of the hieroglyph. There was no option allowed in the mode of drawing either the original or the abbreviation. There was only one way of drawing a lion, and only one way of abbreviating the sketch. So with other things. The hieratic character retained no very great resemblance to anything in nature, and when it is added that a selection from these was committed to the popular use as domestic characters, for ordinary purposes, as for example, letter-writing, it will be readily imagined that *billets doux* were put together in characters nearly as far remote from picture-writing as the letters which now travel through St. Martin's-le-Grande. * * *

(To be continued.)

MUSIC.

The nerves of pious people are not less susceptible of a pleasing impression from musical sounds, than those of the profane; but music is a lure applied to so many evil and destructive purposes, and is excelled in by so many who are nevertheless slaves of vice and immorality, that some religious professors, apprehending it to be a dangerous indulgence, think it imprudent to expose themselves, or those under their care, to its fascinating influence; and mere delusion to depend on it as a means of rendering devotion acceptable. Content, on their journey through this foreign land of difficulty and danger, with the harmony of a peaceful mind, and believing, if they be so happy as at last to reach their heavenly home, their souls will be prepared to unite in that perfect, and everlasting melody,

which the highest stretch of art can never reach, and of which it is at best but a laboured and faint mimickry.—*Dillwyn.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, ELEVENTH MONTH 15, 1851.

The notice of the pretended Messiahs, who have appeared since the advent of our Redeemer, the concluding portion of which is given in the present number, though it may perhaps excite no great interest among our readers in general, may be justly regarded as a striking illustration how closely open and avowed infidelity is often allied to the weakest credulity.

While the Jews were awaiting and expecting the promised Deliverer, there appears to have been no dispute among them as to his lineage. When the wise men came from the East, to Jerusalem, to inquire for the child that was born King of the Jews, and Herod was referred by the chief priests and scribes, whom he consulted, to the declaration of the prophet, "But thou Bethlehem Ephrata, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel, whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting," (Micah v. 2,) the information seems to have been deemed conclusive. When the design of Herod was, not to worship, but to destroy the infant prince, the prediction of the prophet, and the vision of the wise men, were readily admitted as evidence of the time and place of the birth of the expected prince. And afterwards, when some of his hearers, convinced by the doctrines he taught, openly declared their belief that he was the Christ, others, probably ignorant where his native place actually was, asked, by way of objection to his Divine character, "Hath not the Scripture said, that Christ cometh of the seed of David, and out of the town of Bethleham, where David was?"

Here there were two predictions, which were literally fulfilled, even according to the comprehension of the Jews, in him, which were wanting in the cases of the others. The genealogy of our Lord—the legal, through the family of Joseph, and the actual through the ancestry of Mary—is traced to a period long anterior to the days of David.

The place of his birth appears, to a superficial observer, something like the result of an accident. Bethlehem does not appear to have been the residence of Joseph and Mary. But the decree of Augustus, requiring all his subjects to be enrolled, sent Joseph and his wife to a crowded city, where comfortable accommodations were difficult to procure, and where, of course, they could not be expected long to remain. But, while they continued there, the expected birth occurred. Thus the decree of a heathen Emperor was made instrumental to the fulfilment of an inspired prediction.

But, there was a prophecy, of a much earlier date than those already quoted, which, if it did not carry conviction, in regard to the true character of Jesus of Nazareth, to the minds of his cotemporaries, ought to have been conclusive upon those who lived in the following century, or in any that succeeded it. When Jacob, a little before his death, pronounced a blessing on his sons, and gave them a brief intimation of the character and future condition of their posterity, he uttered this remarkable prediction respecting the advent of the Messiah: "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come, and to him shall the gathering of the people be." (Gen. xlix. 10.)

Now, it is a well known historical fact, that about seventy years after the birth of our Lord, the Jewish polity was overturned by the Romans; and that, from that day to this, the Jews have been scattered as strangers in the lands wherein they have dwelt. The sceptre had then evidently departed from Judah.

After the destruction of Jerusalem, a true Messiah could not be expected, without disregarding the prediction of Jacob, whom, no doubt, the Jews will own as a true prophet.

The numerous instances in which the predictions relative to the promised Messiah, were exactly and literally fulfilled in the person and acts of our Lord, can scarcely fail to enforce the conviction, that the rejection of him by the Jews was the result of their own obstinate wills, not the consequence of a want of evidence. This opinion is also confirmed by the reflection, that while he and his mission were rejected by the scribes and priests, who may be presumed to have been familiar with the prophetic writings, the unlearned and ignorant, whose knowledge of the Scriptures was probably obtained by hearing them read in the Synagogues on the Sabbath day, embraced the religion of the Saviour, and followed him in the obedience of faith.

After a Messiah, whose life and character had been so plainly and minutely described in the prophetic writings, had been rejected by the mass of the Jewish nation, there was still credulity enough among them to be beguiled by impostors, who had no pretensions, except those of their own assumption, to any of the characteristics pourtrayed by the sacred penmen.

This clearly proves, that the rejection of the Saviour was then, as it has often been found since, not the consequence of deficiency in the evidence afforded, but of an unwillingness to receive the evidence that was given. The Jews desired and

expected a Redeemer, but would acknowledge none but such as suited their own conceptions and choice; and those, in all ages, who have denied the Saviour, have no doubt acted upon similar principles. A Redeemer who came to save his people *from* their sins, is not the one they choose. They wish a Saviour who can be followed without denying their evil propensities.

Baltimore Yearly Meeting.—Since our previous number was issued, the Editor has received a printed copy of the minutes of that meeting. The information already published in the Review includes the substance of much the greater portion of the matter which we find in the minutes. The report, however, of the Committee on the Indian concern, furnishing an account of the settlement among the Shawnese, more ample than that which we published in our notice of the late Yearly Meeting of Indiana, is here subjoined.

To the Yearly Meeting:—The Committee on Indian Concerns, report: That, although they have been engaged in no active service for the past year, they continue to feel a lively interest in the welfare of the aborigines of our country. Through the committee of Indiana Yearly Meeting, they are enabled to present the following satisfactory account of Friends' Establishment among the Shawnese, under the care of Indiana, Ohio, and Baltimore Yearly Meetings:

"During the past year our dear friends, Thomas Wells and Hannah, his wife, have continued in charge of the Establishment as Superintendents. Our friends, Wilson Hobbs, and Zelinda, his wife, arrived at the school on the 13th of Eleventh month last; Wilson took charge of the school, and his wife has charge of the girls when out of school.

Four of the Friends employed at the establishment at the time of our last Yearly Meeting, have left, three of them, (Jonathan Brown, Edith Lewis and Matilda Smith,) soon after the Yearly Meeting, and the other, John Stewart, last spring.

The Committee have since made engagements with Edw. Y. Teas, and Theresa Arnett, for two years; they arrived at the establishment last spring. The parents of Theresa Arnett, being unwilling for her to go alone, our friend James Stanton consented to accompany her, and remain awhile; on his arrival, he took charge of the farm, and the Superintendent, in his report, says he has rendered valuable service.

Our friends Thomas and Hannah Wells informed the Committee, last Summer, of their wish to be released early in the Fall; and the Committee made an engagement with our friends Cornelius Douglass, and Phebe N., his wife, as Superintendent and Assistant, for two years, or longer, as way may open. They arrived at the establishment on the sixth day of last month, and took charge, when our friends Thomas and Hannah Wells left for their home, where they have arrived in safety.

The Committee have also made an engagement with our friend Rebecca Jenks, as Matron for one year or more. She left for the establishment last month, and has probably arrived by this time.

From the reports of our late Superintendent, we obtain the following information relative to the condition of the establishment:

During the present season there has been nine acres of prairie broken up and planted in corn, 30 acres cleared of brush, 320 rods of fencing new set, which was all that required repair, the other fences on and around the farm being in good order. 1500 dozens of wheat, and 1900 dozens of oats have been harvested, and 500 bushels of the wheat thrashed out; also, 8 bushels of timothy seed. There have been 9 tons of timothy and clover hay made, and upwards of 1800 bushels of corn raised, all of which are good; also, 50 wagon loads of pumpkins, and 100 bushels of potatoes, and there is half an acre of turnips which look well.

Many of the Indians have enlarged their farms the present season, and seem to improve in their general habits.

There have been about 400 garments made for the children the past year; and 50 pairs of pants, vests and coats are cut out, preparatory to the approaching winter; 40 pairs of socks and stockings have been knit; 70 articles made for house use, such as sheets, pillow cases, towels, &c.; 100 lbs. of wool carded, part of which is spun; 18 yards of rag carpet woven, and 30 yards of linsey, for dresses, in the loom; upwards of 600 lbs. of butter, a small quantity of cheese, 3 barrels of soap, and 300 lbs. of candles have been made the last Summer.

The boys have cut upwards of 100 cords of wood, and laboured on the farm, at such work as they are capable of. When the larger boys are taken out of the school to labour on the farm, they are paid wages agreeably to the amount of labour performed.

The girls employ their time, when out of school, in spinning, weaving, sewing, and knitting.

The domestic work of the house has been divided in the following manner, viz: 4 girls milk and attend to the dairy; 4 take care of the chambers; 4 of the washing and ironing; 2 of the cooking, and 2 in the dining rooms. All change their work every two weeks, so as to give each an opportunity of being instructed in the different branches of house-keeping; the girls in the kitchen are released from all other engagements during the time of service in that department, and the principal girl who takes charge of the cooking, receives one

dollar per week for her services, with which she furnishes herself with such articles of clothing as the establishment does not supply. The girls that wash are released from the school room on washing day; the other branches of labour are generally performed between school hours.

During the past year, there have been fifty-six Indian youth, of both sexes, belonging to five tribes who have received literary and religious instruction at the Institution, with an average number of 36 in attendance; of the above number, 17 have been admitted into the school who have been at school before, and 13 have left; of those who have left, 4 have gone elsewhere to school, and of those remaining with their relatives, 4 can read and write, and have some knowledge of figures.

The number of each sex, tribe, age, and their attainments is as follows, viz: No. of males, 24; females, 32; between the ages of 15 and 18, 6; between 12 and 15, 13; between 9 and 12, 19; and between 6 and 9, 18; *Forty-three* of the number are Shawnese, *four* Wyandotts, *four* Delawares, *two* Stockbridges, *two* Muncies, and *one* Omahas. Eighteen read in the Fourth Reader, and write a legible hand, and study arithmetic and geography; 8 read in Second Reader, and write; 9 read in the First Reader; 13 spell easy lessons; 8 learn the alphabet; and 19 are yet unacquainted with the English language.

A First-day School has been regularly kept up during the past year, and a meeting for religious instruction has been held in the evening of the same day, at which was read some striking memoir of pious persons, and some prominent feature in the Christian Religion adverted to; 26 of the children recite Scripture lessons.

The Meeting for Worship has been kept up, and Queries answered which were read at a Meeting for Worship, held the 25th of the Seventh month last, when several of the Indians were present.

From the statement of the Committee appointed to settle with the Treasurer, there appears to be a balance of $210 37 cts. on hand, after paying all the liabilities against the establishment.

Considerable loss has heretofore been sustained, for want of a barn to deposit the grain in after it has been raised on the farm; and this fact having been communicated to Friends of New England Yearly Meeting, by our late Superintendant, they entered into sympathy with us, and generously raised and forwarded to him $302, with directions to have it applied to the building of a good barn; and our friends of Ohio Yearly Meeting directed $100 to be raised for that purpose, and we propose that our Yearly Meeting raise $300 for the same purpose, that a suitable barn may be built during the next summer. We also propose that one thousand dollars be raised to pay the current expenses of the establishment the ensuing year."

We propose that one hundred dollars be raised the present year, as our proportion, towards the support of the Institution.

FRANCIS T. KING, Clerk.

Baltimore, Tenth month 20th, 1851.

The concluding minute is in the following words, "And now, that we are about to separate, we desire to commemorate the goodness of the Lord, in that he has been graciously pleased, from sitting to sitting, to make himself known unto us, by the breaking of bread, and, notwithstanding our many weaknesses and shortcomings, to enable us to transact the important concerns of society as we believe, in the authority of the Truth; contriting our hearts under a sense thereof, and bringing us near to each other, and uniting us in a measure of that love which is the badge of discipleship.

"Desiring to return thanksgiving and praise unto Him to whom alone it is due, the Meeting concluded, to meet at the usual time next year, if the Lord permit."

LEWIS' ALGEBRA.—Our readers who are engaged or interested in schools, may be informed that a new edition, revised, corrected and enlarged by the author, of this work, is now passing through the press of R. E. Peterson, N. W. corner of Mulbery and Fifth streets, of this city. From the rapidity with which the printing has hitherto advanced, we may confidently expect that the book will be ready for delivery in the course of next month. The original design of the writer was to furnish our schools with a manual, of moderate size, well calculated to facilitate the acquisition of a correct knowledge of this noble branch of science. And this purpose has been steadily kept in view in the preparation of this edition.

MARRIED, on Fourth'day, the 5th inst., at Friends' meeting, Woodbury, N. J., JOHN M. SAUNDERS, of that place, to SARAH M., daughter of Myles Snowden, dec'd., late of Philadelphia.

DIED, on the 13th ult., after an illness of about three weeks, of bilious remittent fever, at the residence of his uncle, Jesse H. Underhill, West Chester co., N. Y., CHARLES, son of Jacob Underhill, of Waynesville, Warren co., Ohio, a member of Miami Monthly Meeting, in the 19th year of his age. This dear young man had for some time been indisposed, and left his parents about two months previously to his decease, to visit his friends in the State of New York, when he was thus suddenly removed.

DIED, At Yardville, Mercer co., N. J., on the 15th of Ninth mo. last, aged 87 years, MARY SCHOOLEY, widow of James Schooley, a member for many years of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting.

——, On the 10th ult., at her residence in Henry co., Indiana, MARGARET, wife of Shubal Denney, in the 53d year of her age; a member of Springfield Monthly Meeting.

——, At her residence in this city, on the 4th inst., PHEBE H., wife of Nathaniel Randolph, in the 38th year of her age; a member of the Northern District Monthly Meeting, and daughter of James Sinton, Easton, Pa.

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

(Continued from page 92.)

The Church Missionary Society also has stations at Badagry and Abbeokuta, with 5 European and 1 native ordained missionaries, 9 native teachers, 6 schools, 418 scholars, and 122 communicants. The attendants on public worship are not formally reported; but in August, 1849, the "constant attendants" at Abbeokuta were estimated at 500, "at the lowest calculation." This is a mission of peculiar interest and hope. The native ordained missionary, Samuel Crowther was originally a slave from this vicinity; and one of the first converts baptized by him was his own mother.*

Abbeokuta is in the kingdom of Yoruba, formerly powerful, but for a few years past distracted and almost desolated by civil and foreign wars. From this point, the Church Missionary Society has hoped to reach Haussa and other populous nations on the Niger, and even to penetrate beyond, to Bournou, and other regions of Central Africa. Some of their missionaries have been studying the languages of those regions, by the aid of natives at Sierra Leone; but no favourable opening beyond Yoruba has yet been found.

There is also a German mission on this coast, near Accra; but it has exerted little influence, and little is known of it, beyond the fact of its existence.

We have, then, a line of coast of more than 1,800 miles, from the whole of which, as has been officially reported to the British Government within the past year, the slave trade has been exterminated. On this coast is a population, subject to British and Liberian law, of not less than 400,000, and probably much greater; and a heathen population, on the coast and island, to whom Christian civilization must penetrate through them, of tens, and probably scores of millions. The regular attendants on public worship, counting those of the Church mission on the Gold Coast at 500, and not counting any in Liberia, are 23,164. Counting Liberia, it will be a low estimate to place the whole number at 30,000, and the other members of their families at as many more, or 60,000 in all. The communicants, estimating those in Liberia at 2,000, are 10,280. The day schools, estimating those in Liberia at 40 and their scholars at 1,200, are 137, with 11,506 scholars. The teachers are nearly all native or Liberian. Of these schools, at least seven may be ranked as high schools; and at several of these, youths may be well fitted for college. All the parts of this system are intimately connected with each other by their history and circumstances, and easily accessible to each other by water. That part of the world then, is ripe for the commencement of a college.

And this first College ought to be in Liberia, for many reasons; some of which may be mentioned.

1. Liberia is the most highly civilized and best educated part of the coast. Of this, their political standing is sufficient proof. In none of the other communities could the colored population, left to themselves, organize a republic so wisely, and carry it on so respectably. Nor is this any matter of surprise, or of reproach. If any where, we might expect to find this capacity at Sierra Leone. This colony, having been commenced in 1787, is now 64 years old. Its first colonists had been slaves in America; but they left America at the close of the war of the Revolution, since which time the colored people of the United States, both bond and free, have made great progress in civilization, and especially, have seen much, and learned much, concerning republican government. Since their emigration, they have never been put to the task of governing themselves, and therefore have not felt the necessity of qualifying themselves for self-government. The average civilization of the colony has been reduced, by the settlement among them of more than twenty times their number of recaptured Africans. Equal or greater disadvantages have attended all the other settlements. In all of them are some very intelligent and respectable men. In all, the progress in civilization has been quite as great as could be reasonably expected. But in none have circumstances been so favourable as in Liberia, and in none has such progress been made. This superior civilization is a good reason for locating the first College there.

2. Liberia, being an independent nation, has the greatest need of a College.

A colony, like Sierra Leone, may be well gov-

*Later intelligence has invested Abbeokuta with new interest. It is stated, in testimony before a Committee of the British House of Lords, that the population of this town is "at least 50,000;" and that, since 1840, about 3,000 liberated Africans, of the Yoruba nation, have found their way there from Sierra Leone, at their own expense, in condemned slave vessels which they bought for the purpose. "A great proportion of these people are Christians, and they now wish, to the Gospel, to add the plough; in which object they are to receive some pecuniary assistance from a Society called "The Native African Committee."

erned by the enlightened nation on which it is dependent. The supreme government at home may provide all the intelligence necessary to the proper management of its public affairs. If the colonists are to share in the local administration, the government at home may take care that a sufficient number of them have the requisite qualifications. If pastors and teachers are wanted, the nation may furnish them, or see that they are furnished from among the colonists, as circumstances shall decide. But a nation, an independent political community, needs to have within itself, the means of supplying its own intellectual and moral necessities. It cannot safely remain dependent on other nations for pastors and teachers, for legislators and magistrates. It must be able to fill those offices with its own citizens. Nor can it safely depend on citizens educated abroad, to fill all public offices. A nation, so dependent, must choose its officers from the few who have received a foreign education. Thus, the choice of officers would be confined to the few families who might be able to send sons abroad, to be trained for office. These sons would almost inevitably come back injured by knowing that they had been trained for office, and that their countrymen would be obliged to employ them. They would come back with a low esteem for the country that could not educate them, for its people, and for its institutions. They would bring back with them, habits of thought and feeling acquired from those acknowledged superiors, to whom they had been sent for education; habits of thought and feeling in harmony with the foreign institutions among which they had been educated, and not in harmony with the institutions of their own country. To place the political affairs, the religion and the education of a republic in the hands of the sons of a few rich families, thus educated, would not be safe. Ability to educate her own sons, at home, for all these departments, is indispensable to the welfare of every republic.

3. Liberia, for the same reason, offers the greatest inducements to obtain a liberal education.

In a dependent colony, the mother country may be expected to fill the highest, and some part of the subordinate posts, with her own citizens; leaving only a part of the lower offices, either of government or instruction, to be filled by educated colonists. In an independent republic, all offices, even the highest, are to be filled by citizens who show themselves qualified. The prizes to be won by mental and moral eminence are both greater and more numerous, and will therefore call forward more numerous and more zealous competitors. Patriotism, too, for reasons mentioned under the last preceding head, will call more loudly upon the young to acquire a liberal education, and upon the old to encourage and sustain them in the attempt. Nor need we fear that these inducements will not be understood and felt by the Liberians themselves. They are felt already. The knowledge of their views on this subject was one of the inducements to the formation of this Board; and they have welcomed the news of its formation, as the pledge of great good to their country.

4. Liberia, of all these communities, is most rapidly advancing in numbers, wealth, influence, and all the elements of power and progress, and has the best prospect of continuing to advance.

The other communities being all colonial, a great part of the wealth acquired there goes home, as in all colonies, to the mother country, instead of remaining to enrich the place of its acquisition. The wealth acquired in Liberia is at home already, and stays there, to increase the power of further acquisition.

Besides this general consideration, Liberia has peculiar advantages. Her territory, including that of the Maryland Colony, extends from the river San Pedro on the east to the Shebar or Sherbro River, the strait which separates Sherbro Island from Manna Point, on the north-west, a distance, not reckoning the indentations of the coast, of about 520 miles. Sherbro Island and the adjacent main land are so connected with Sierra Leone, that farther accessions in that quarter are not expected. On the east, the coast for some 220 miles, to the mouth of the Assinee, may not improbably be acquired when wanted. The territory to which the right of jurisdiction has already been acquired, contains, by the lowest estimates, more than 300,000 inhabitants. Its soil is capable of producing the necessaries of life for a population equal to the whole colored population of the United States, bond and free. The exports, before the acquisition of the last hundred miles of coast, and without reckoning the 120 miles or more of the Maryland jurisdiction were estimated at half a million of dollars annually; the imports were about the same, and both were rapidly increasing. New forms of productive industry are developing resources not previously used. The progress of civilization, and of civilized labour, among the natives, is increasing both the amount of articles that may be exported, and the demand for those that must be imported. The question of the stability of the Republic, if ever doubtful, may now be considered settled; as the people have shown themselves capable of effecting any desirable change, through the ballot-box, without commotion. Great Britain, France, and other leading nations of Christendom, too, have felt the need of a civilized government, with which they can transact business nationally, in that part of the world. They have therefore entered into diplomatic relations with the Republic, and for their own convenience, as well as from higher motives, will give it all needed support. Here, in the land of his ancestors, in a country and climate adapted to the constitution of his race, the civilized man of colour may have a country of his own,

where no predominence of another race can discourage his efforts, impair his self-respect, or in any way impede his elevation.

It is easy to see that such a country must attract colored immigrants from other parts of the world. Whatever may be the future action or inaction of the Colonization Society; whatever may happen concerning American slavery; it is plain that colored people will flock, in large numbers, to a country which offers them such inducements. The Republic of Liberia is but three years old, the first President having been inaugurated in January, 1848. A large part of its territory has been acquired, and of its openings for business created, still more recently. Yet the prospects offered by its independence and enlargement have arrested the attention of coloured men in every section of the United States, and in the West Indies. The increased emigration of slaves emancipated for the purpose, might be referred to the will and influence of their masters. But there has already commenced an increasing emigration of the free; and still larger numbers of them are known to be preparing for their removal. The movement in the West Indies may terminate, mainly, in planting a new British colony in Africa; but even if that should be done, many will seek a home in Liberia, preferring to be citizens in a republic rather than subjects in a colony. In the United States, this tendency to emigration will continue to be strengthened by the influx of white labourers from Europe, underbidding the colored American in the labour-market, and thus compelling him to seek the means of subsistence elsewhere.

Beyond all question, then, the Republic of Liberia will stand, and will be strengthened by immigration, till it becomes populous, and if enlightened, rich and powerful. It must become, and long continue to be, the leading nation in that part of the world, and must derive important advantages from its leading position, both for its own growth, and for the diffusion of a beneficial influence around. It is an interesting fact, and may prove an important one, that its capital, Monrovia, is situated precisely on that part of the coast which is nearest to the great valley of the Niger; the distance, according to the best geographers, being less than 250 miles. That distance must at no distant day be overcome, opening a high road for commerce, civilization and Christianity into the populous heart of Central Africa, along a river, affording, as is believed, a steam navigation at least equal to that from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, through a country of equal resources and greater population. This attraction, when added to those now existing, must produce a strong current of migration to that Republic, and make it, in time, a mighty nation. No where else in Africa can a College be planted, in the midst of so many encouraging facts.

APPLICATION OF ELECTRO-MAGNETIC POWER TO TRANSIT ON RAILWAYS.

One of the most wonderful characteristics of scientific discovery is the singular way in which every advance connects itself with past phases of progress. Each new victory over the stubborn properties of matter not only gives man increase of power on its own account, but also reacts on older conquests, and makes them more productive. Thirty years ago, Davy and Arago observed that iron filings became magnetic when lying near a wire that was carrying a current of galvanic electricity. Since then, powerful temporary magnets have been made for various purposes by surrounding bars of soft iron by coils of copper wire, and transmitting electric currents through these. In fact, it has been ascertained that iron always becomes a magnet, when electricity is passed round it. The alarum-bells of the electric telegraphs are set ringing by a simple application of this principle. A conducting wire is made to run for hundreds of miles, and then coils itself round an iron bar. Electric currents are sent at will through the hundreds of miles of wire, and the inert iron becomes an active magnet. Observe the clerk in the Telegraph Office at London. When he jerks the handle that is before him, he turns on a stream of electricity that runs to Liverpool or Edinburgh, as the case may be. In either of those places a piece of iron that is twisted round with the extremity of the wire becomes a magnet for an instant, and attracts to itself a steel armature that is connected with a train of wheelwork. The motion of the armature, as it is drawn up to the magnet, sets free a spring that was before kept quiet; and this gives token of its freedom by making an alarum bell to ring. The clerk in London awakens the attention of the clerk in Edinburgh by turning a piece of soft iron placed near to the latter into a magnet for a few seconds. He is able to do this because currents of electricity induce magnetism in iron. This, and this alone, is the secret principle to which he is indebted for the wonderful power that enables him to annihilate space when he instantaneously attracts the attention of an ear hundreds of miles away.

We have recently shown how this electro-magnetic induction has been made a means for the instantaneous registration of astronomical observations. We have already to draw attention to another practical application of the principle. M. Niklès has just invented an arrangement of apparatus that enables him to make the wheels of locomotives bite the rails with any degree of force without increasing the weight that has to be carried to the extent of a single grain. Our readers are aware that in wet weather the driving wheels of locomotives often slip round upon the rail without acquiring the power of moving the weight that is attached behind

them. Whenever they are asked to ascend inclined planes with a weight that is beyond the adhesive power of their wheels, this result invariably follows; and the only practical escape from the difficulty hitherto has been the adoption of one of two expedients—either to increase their own intrinsic weight, so that the earth's attraction might bind the wheels down more firmly, or to let the railway be level and the load to be dragged proportionally light. In either of these cases a waste of power is experienced. Power is either expended in moving a superfluous load, or the same amount of power drags less weight even upon a level rail than it otherwise could upon an ascending one, that would have required less outlay in its construction. It therefore becomes a great desideratum to find some means of making the locomotive wheels bite more tenaciously, without increasing the load they have to carry. The important problem of how to do this it is that M. Niklès has solved.

If our readers will take a common horse-shoe magnet, and slide the connecting slip of steel that rests upon its ends backwards and forwards, they will feel that the slip sticks to the magnet with a certain degree of force. M. Niklès' plan is to convert the wheel of the locomotive into a magnet, and make it stick to the iron rail by a like adhesion. This he does by placing a galvanic battery under the body of the engine. A wire coming from the poles of this battery is then coiled horizontally round the lower part of the wheel, close to the rail, but in such a way that the wheel turns round freely within it, fresh portions of its circumference coming continually into relation with the coil. The part of the wheel in immediate contact with the rail is thus made magnetic, and therefore has a strong adhesion for the surface along which it moves; and the amount of the adhesion may be increased or diminished at any time, by merely augmenting or reducing the intensity of the galvanic current that circulates through the surrounding coil. By means of a handle the electricity may be turned on or off, and an effectual break be thus brought into activity that can make the iron rail smooth or adhesive according to the requirements of the instant, and this without in any way interfering with the free rotation of the wheels, as the friction breaks of necessity do. Increased adhesion is effected by augmented pressure, but the pressure results from an attraction that is altogether independent of weight. The lower portion of the wheel for the time being is in exactly the same condition as a bar of soft iron placed within a coil of wire circulating electricity. But as it rises up out of the coil during the rotation of the wheel, it grows less and less magnetic, the descending portions of the opposite side of the circumference acquiring increased magnetic power in like degree.

M. Niklès' experiments have been made with large locomotives in full operation; and he states as the result, that the velocity of the wheel's motion does not in any way affect the development of the magnetic force. He finds the condition of the rail, as regards wetness or dryness, to be quite unimportant to the success of his apparatus, and he has already managed by its aid to achieve an ascent as rapid as one in five.—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.*

DANGER OF MODELLING IN WAX.

Few persons, especially perhaps of the many young ladies who are now practising the very pleasing art of modelling fruit, flowers, &c. in wax, at all suspect the great danger in which they are placed from the poisonous nature of the colouring matter of the wax which they handle so unsuspectingly. The white wax, for instance, contains white lead; the green, copper; the yellow, chrome yellow; the orange, chrome yellow and vermillion—strong poisons all; while many other kinds of wax are equally poisonous, and therefore dangerous. There are very many persons who are aware of the intense sufferings for many years past of Mr. W. Bally, phrenologist and modeller in wax. Mr. Bally has been at times completely paralysed, and is now, and has long been very nearly so, especially in his hands and arms; and he has also been afflicted with extensive ulceration of the throat, and has almost totally lost his voice. Both himself and his medical adviser, after a long attention to his symptoms, are satisfied that the primary cause of his affliction is the extent to which the subtle poisons in the wax with which he has worked, have been absorbed into his system through the pores of his hands, while the disease has been generally strengthened, and one part of it accounted for, by the occasional application of his fingers to his lips while at work. Mr. Bally says that he has known several cases in which young ladies have been attacked with partial paralysis of the hands and arms, after having devoted some time to the practice of modelling, but at the time he had no suspicion of the cause. As all the requisite colours can be obtained from vegetable matter, and as the use of mineral colouring seems to lead to such deplorable results, the subject should be carefully investigated by those working with wax.—*Manchester Guardian.*

DUCTILITY OF IRON.—A very astonishing instance of the ductility of iron, has lately been produced at the "Brown Iron Works," Birmingham, England. It is in the form of a book, the leaves of which are of iron rolled so fine that they do not exceed in thickness a piece of ordinary paper. The volume is neatly bound in red morocco, contains forty-four of these metallic leaves, and the whole is only the fifteenth of an inch thick. This certainly is a very surprising proof not only of the malleable nature

of iron, but of the perfection to which machinery for its manufacture has been brought; and though we do not yet see the practical advantage of rolling the substance alluded to, to so extreme a degree of fineness, the fact, as an evidence of high attainment in art, is a very honorable and gratifying one.—*N. A. and U. S. Gazette.*

TO NIAGARA.*

It is an hour when man forgets his dreams of vain ambition;
When childhood's brightest pictures fade before thy glorious vision.
All hushed is every wandering thought of earthly pride or power;
Niagara—I feel indeed it is thy triumph hour.
I shout to thee—my voice is lost in thy o'erwhelming thunder;
I fain would fear thee, but all fear is lost in love and wonder.
The hour is thine—the power is thine;—and at thy shrine while kneeling,
I feel it is no time or place for selfish fear or feeling.

And yet not thine—the hand that erst walled back the rolling ocean,
And once long since, outstretched in love, calmed down its wild commotion;
The hand that poured thy waters out, hath placed their bounds before them;
The arm which gave them all their power is still extended o'er them.
'Tis strangely sweet to think on this, but sweeter still and stranger,
To feel that arm is round me now, to guard me from the danger.

'Tis moonlight—and the silvery rays with thy wild spray are blending,
And lovingly o'er all the scene, thy glorious bow is bending.
The promised bow—which like the love of which it is a token,
Rests o'er the raging waters still; by day or night unbroken.
What though the hues it weareth now, are fainter far and fewer
Than those which the bright sunlight gives—its promise is as sure.

Yet as up from the boiling flood it arches to thy crest,
Till on the very waters edge it calmly sinks to rest,
I seem the moment to forget its glorious evangel,
And fancy it the gleaming sword of some bright guardian angel:
Who, through the watches of the night, standeth all stern and lonely,
To say unto thy waters wild Thus far—and thus far only.

And thou sweet evening star, adown thy Heavenly pathway wending,
And to the grandeur of the hour thy own calm beauty lending,
I love thy presence—and to feel thy influence o'er me stealing,
It stills the throbbing of the heart; it calms all fearful feeling.

Nor are such gentle thoughts as thine unmeet for such an hour,
They seem to say that heavenly love pervades almighty power.

And now farewell—and ere again thy view shall rise before me,
The snow-capped summit of Mount Blanc shall hang in grandeur o'er me,
And rising far o'er vine-clad hills, and sunny vales elysian,
The bald peaks of the Appenines shall greet my raptured vision.
And I shall stand by Lomond's pile, Vesuvius' fiery mountain,
Geneva's lake, Loch Katrine's wave—Tivoli's classic fountain.

And yet not these, nor all the wealth of human art or power;
The gothic glory of Milan, or Pisa's wondrous tower;
The noble pile of Westminster with storied arch and aisles;
The cenotaph of regal power which glitters at Versailles;
The Grecian's pride—the Parthenon; or that majestic Dome
Which towers in stately grandeur o'er the monuments of Rome;
Not these, in story or in song all glorious though they be,
Shall dim thy glory—or can mar my holy thoughts of thee.

And should perchance in other lands my footsteps wander yet,
Until, all reverently, they press the mount of Olivet;
Until I stand where He hath stood, and rest where He hath rested,
And lean me on the very well, whose waters He hath tasted,
Although around Gethsemane hang memories purer, holier;
And at the foot of Calvary, may bend my spirit lowlier;
Yet even there, this hour shall wear no fading evanescence;
For I have known His power here—have felt His awful presence.

Niagara, 6th mo. 18th, 1850.

*The above lines were written after an evening spent at Niagara previous to a voyage to Europe. So far as regards the comparison of impressions, the writer can in every instance endorse them now, save those referred to in the last stanzas, which as yet he has had no opportunity of confirming. T.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

European Intelligence.—The Steamships Canada and Baltic, from Liverpool, with dates respectively, to the 28th and 29th ult., arrived at New York on the 9th inst.

The Steamship Africa, which left Liverpool on the 25th ult., for New York, got ashore off Belfast, and returned. She was not seriously injured.

England.—The further prosecution of the search for Sir John Franklin, is to be given up for the present.

Kossuth arrived at Southampton on the 23d ult., and was received by the Mayor and a great assemblage of citizens, with much enthusiasm.

The frigate Mississippi, with most of the Hungarian companions of Kossuth, sailed from Gibralter on the 15th ult., for New York.

The Royal Commissioners have voted £5000 to —— Paxton, the designer of the Crystial Palace. Paxton, Fox and Corbitt have been knighted by the Queen.

The Duchess of Angouleme, daughter of Louis 16th, died on the 19th ult., leaving two millions of francs to her nephew, the Compte de Chambord.

France.—The following is a list of the new French ministry:—M. Corbin, Attorney General of the Court of Appeals, Minister of Justice; M. Turgot, Ancient Peer of France, Foreign Affairs; M. C. Giraud, member of the Institute, Public Instruction; M. de Thorigny, former Advocate General of the Court of Appeals, Paris, Minister of Interior; M. de Cassibianca, Commerce; M. Lacrosse, Public Works; Gen. St. Arnaud, War; M. H. Fortoul, Marine; M. Blondel, Inspector General of Finance, Minister of Finance. M. C. Giraud performs the functions of Minister of Justice in the absence of M. Corbin. M. Turgot, Foreign Affairs, is charged with the Finances in the absence of Blondel. M. Maupas, Prefect of the Haute Garonne, is appointed Prefect of Police, in place of Carlier.

Prior to the above formation, M. Billault had been called a second time by the President, but negotiations were broken off by his having insisted on introducing Victor Lefranc and M. Duclerc into the cabinet, which the President objected to, and sent for M. Cassabianca, when the above cabinet was formed.

The President is still understood to be in favour of universal suffrage, but is not inclined to draw his pen abruptly across the present law. The new cabinet is stated generally to be quite as unexceptionable as any that have preceded them.

The Prefect of the Creuse has suspended Concatin, Mayor of Royere, for presiding at a patriotic dinner lately given to M. Nadaud, a representative of the Mountain.

The ministerial crisis had operated most prejudicially on business in Paris; the rate of discount had fallen 1¼ or 1½ per cent, and it was difficult to find employment for money even at that.

The subject of Prince de Joinville being a candidate for the Presidency, is renewed by the Paris press, and attracts some attention.

Spain.—A letter published in the Heraldo, states that General Concha had transported to Jolo several lawyers and retailers of tobacco, who had been in correspondence with the Cuban invaders. The American prisoners were performing quarantine at Vigo—their punishment was thought to rest a great deal with the United States government, from whom reparation for the New Orleans insult had been demanded; and if this reparation is satisfactory, it is said the prisoners will soon reap the benefit of an act of Amnesty, which will allow them to return to their own country.

The Madrid Gazette of the 19th ult., contains a royal decree, declaring valid in Spain all contracts, and other legal acts, agreed to and signed in foreign countries, provided their contents be conformable to the laws of Spain, that the contracting parties be legally qualified to conclude such acts, and that all the formalities required by the laws of the countries in which they were signed have been complied with.

Italy.—A rumor was prevalent at Paris, of the death of the Pope, but no official intelligence to that effect had been received. The state of the Pope's health, however, at last advices, rendered such an event not improbable.

Various changes were taking place in the diplomatic circles.

Austria.—A plenipotentiary from the U. States had arrived at Vienna, to negotiate a postal treaty with Austria.

It is stated that the Austrian Cabinet has recently addressed a note to the British and French Governments, in reply to their protest against Austria entering with all her States into the Germanic confederation. This letter asserts that Austria denies the right of France and England to interfere in this question, and states that she will recognise no other judge than the Diet, if she should call for a decision on the subject.

Cape of Good Hope.—Advices from the Colony to 9th mo. 12th, had been received, from which it appears that the state of affairs on the frontier was most disastrous, and additional troops, to the number of 10,000, will, it is said, be required to restore peace in the disaffected districts.

Honduras.—Accounts from Balize, state that hurricanes, severe gales, thunder, lightning, and rain had been of almost daily occurrence for several weeks. A severe earthquake had also been felt, causing much alarm among the inhabitants. All the low lands were completely inundated.

Mexico.—At latest accounts a large part of the city of Matamoras was in possession of Caravajal and little doubt existed that the remaining portion would soon fall into his hands. Two disastrous fires had occurred in the city, destroying the Custom House with its contents, Devine's stores, and several blocks of buildings. From the city of Mexico, we learn that the British Minister has had an official interview with President Arista, at which he demanded an early and final answer to Lord Palmerston's despatches. It is reported that the British agents will blockade the ports of Mexico unless a satisfactory answer is given.

Oregon.—A Convention of Delegates in Oregon Territory, was held at Cowlitz, on the 29th of the 8th month, to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a separate territorial government for that portion of the territory lying north of the Columbia river, to be designated as Columbia Territory. A committee was appointed to prepare a suitable memorial to Congress on the subject.

New Grenada.—The insurrection in this country has been effectually quelled, and the leader Borrero, taken prisoner.

Domestic.—In the Circuit Court of the U. States at Boston, persons were empanelled to try the indictment against Robert Morris, (colored lawyer, for aiding in the rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach. The following are the questions to which the jurors were obliged to give satisfactory answers before being sworn on the panel:

1. Have you expressed or formed any opinion relative to the matter now to be tried?

2. Are you sensible of any prejudice or bias therein?

3. Have you formed an opinion that the law of the United States, known as the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, is unconstitutional; so that you cannot convict a person indicted under it for that reason if the facts alleged in the indictment are proved and the Court hold the statute to be constitutional?

4. Do you hold any opinion upon the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, so called, which will induce you to refuse to convict a person indicted under it, if the facts set forth in the indictment, and constituting the offence, are proved against him and the Court direct you that the law is constitutional?

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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LETTER FROM SAMUEL FOTHERGILL TO A PERSON UNDER TROUBLE OF MIND.

DUBLIN, 2d mo., 1744.

If this letter should come to the hand of the person from whom I received one last night, how, oh, distressed soul! I am sensibly touched with thy state, and should be thankful to be instrumental in delivering thee from the gall of bitterness thou seems at present closely beset with. I wish reflections upon the nature and necessity of solid religion had more place in the minds of our youth; sure I am it would tend to their great and lasting good, for in it is the happiness of the reasonable soul, and in its due regard to its dictates. Oh! that in this the day of thy visitation thou might be wise in heart, and give up to the sword that which is for the sword. If there was a willingness to be divested of every beloved, inconsistent with the will of Him that hath called thee, thou would experience more help, and a gradual removing of those things that interfere between thee and the joys of God's people. The sins of all mankind must come to judgment, either here or hereafter; and they are happy who have their sins go beforehand to judgment, and submit thereto; in their humiliation their judgments are taken away. I never know right peace but in submitting to the exercise of the righteous judgment upon the offending part in my own soul. Now as the mind is brought to this submission, hard things are made easy, seeming impossibilities are made possible by the power of God, and the poor soul triumphs in the power of God revealed for its health and strength; and one thing after another is put off that hath separated from good, and the soul groweth gradually in the image of Him who hath created it. I not only pity thee, but, in the love of our heavenly Father, my soul is baptized into a sense and feeling of thy state: I sympathize with thee, and come down as into Jordan with thee, oh poor soul! and a living faith ariseth in my heart for thee, that, if thou be truly submissive, and attend to the word in thyself, the day will shine forth more and more to thee.

Oh! be not afraid of looking inward; there is a merciful God there. Spread thy cause before him, and he will hear thee; for he hath arisen for the piercing cries of the poor and distressed, and ever will arise; and, my friend, let Divine approbation be the standard and measure of thy conduct. Alas! what is man (whose breath is in his nostrils, here to-day and gone to-morrow, a poor short-sighted creature,) that apprehension of censures from such a creature, should deter any from a religious pursuit of those things that make for his eternal happiness; therefore, look above these considerations, consult not with flesh and blood, but freely give up to the holy visitation. Remember the footsteps of the holy Jesus and his companions, and the tribulated flock of God in all ages: the difficulties in the way are for the trial of our faith, and tend to our advantage. What can the world do for thee, in that solemn period of death? Can it give thee peace of mind? can it deliver thee from the judgment of God? No, far from it. Oh! therefore, that thou may be induced to submit to that work thou hast known to be begun: great is the mercy of God to penitent returning sinners, of whose abundant mercy I am witness. Prefer his favour, therefore, as thy chiefest joy—run thou the celestial race that is set before thee—despise the shame, endure the cross—glorious is the recompense, and weighty is the crown—it is a prize worth contending for, and oh! saith my soul, that thou may obtain it; and, inasmuch as this is the day of God's renewed mercy to thee, join in with it, lest thou become a cast-off for ever, and lose that sense thou now hast on thy understanding: I much fear thy safety, if thou submit not in this renewed reach of love; oh that I could take thee by the hand, and lead thee forward a little! My soul is bowed on thy behalf, that thou may be blessed with a turn in thy soul to God; I recommend thee to the guidance of the Holy Spirit in thyself; mayst thou attend to its direction, and, with the perfection of love and resignation, wait for the manifestation and production of a holy birth in thy soul. Thus having offered, in an abrupt manner, what

seemed on my mind for thee, I remain, in the sincerest manner, thy affectionate, sympathising, and concerned friend, S. F.

INDIANA YEARLY MEETING.

Since our notice of that meeting, given in the 5th number, was published, a printed copy of their minutes has been received at this office. In accordance, therefore, with our usual practice, we give to our readers, this week, some extracts from these minutes.

In relation to the exercise of the meeting on the state of Society, the following minute appears:

"Appropriate counsel was offered in regard to the religious duty of attending our meetings for worship, and we were affectionately warned that when this duty is neglected in the middle of the week, on account of the interests of the world, leanness of soul may be expected to be the result, and also a declension in the proper support of our religious testimonies. And notwithstanding we may at times feel much poverty, and great unworthiness in the Divine sight, we were admonished to be faithful in this duty, in the hope of being refreshed and strengthened. We are called upon to present our bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, for this is our reasonable service.

"In regard to the duties mentioned in the second Query, Friends were exhorted to seek after an experimental knowledge of the love of God in Christ Jesus, which is mercifully granted, as the changing power of the Holy Spirit is yielded to; and in which we may be enabled to maintain love to one another, as becomes our Christian profession.

"The proper care, restraint and instruction of our dear children, was also pertinently spoken to, with desires that parents, by seeking best help, may be enabled to walk before them as good examples, and diligently instruct them, as right ability may be afforded, in the ways of salvation. In this service the Holy Scriptures, as referred to in the third Query, would be an excellent help; and we believe that the enlightening influence of that good Spirit in which they were written, would, as humbly sought after, be graciously granted for our benefit.

"The beloved youth were affectionately cautioned against the reading of the numerous light publications of the day, and others of a still more pernicious tendency, in which the true Christian faith in our Lord Jesus Christ is undervalued or irreverently regarded; the influence of which is undoubtedly insidious and dangerous. A vain false philosophy, when admitted, has from early times been of evil influence upon the members of the Christian church; and we may expect the fruits thereof in the present day, as formerly, to be evil, and ought therefore to guard against it.

"The notice in the Reports of so many cases of deficiency as to the use of spirituous liquors, and attending places of diversion, has given pain to the minds of Friends. It is tenderly desired that Friends may extend renewed care over themselves, and one another, that we may not fall into temptation, but be delivered from evil."

On 7th day the 4th of the month, the following Report was read, and was satisfactory:

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOOK AND TRACT COMMITTEE.

To the Yearly Meeting:

The Central Book and Tract Committee now offer their annual Report:

Our first meeting was held on the 28th day of the Tenth Month last. We believe we have been made sensible in some degree of the importance and responsibility of the service called for in the appointment, and our minds have been turned to crave best help in the fulfilment thereof. The necessary steps were taken for organization according to the regulations, by appointing a Clerk and Correspondent, and a Treasurer. In order to come to the knowledge, as far as practicable, of the present condition of the Libraries already existing, and of the kinds of books which they contain; also of what meetings there might be in which no Libraries had been set up, we caused a circular letter to be addressed to the Book and Tract Committees of each Monthly Meeting, requesting the desired information, and that lists of their books should be sent to us. About 50 of the Monthly Meetings' Committees have since responded to this call, by sending in lists, and giving other information.

The Monthly meetings' committees were further desired to procure the opening of subscriptions in their several Monthly meetings, to raise funds for the purchase of well selected Tracts for distribution, and that funds so raised should be forwarded to Richard Pedrick, Treasurer. Some steps were also taken preparatory to making out lists of books which may be had, suitable for libraries and families. At our next meeting lists were reported with prices annexed, and directed down for the information and assistance of the Monthly meetings' Committees. At that time the Committee received information that our friend Josiah White, late of Philadelphia, previously to his decease, had made out an order for 450 volumes of books suitable for Friends, and intended as a donation to Friends of Indiana Yearly Meeting. This order the executors of his Will have caused to be executed; and the books were sent forward to the care and direction of this Committee. This

donation contained 50 copies of Barclay's Apology; and another friend having come to the knowledge that it would be desirable to supply each of the county libraries, then taken to be 80, with a copy of that work, generously added 30 copies more, to enable this Committee to place one in each of the said libraries. A considerable number of tracts was also added for distribution. It was humbling to us to be so soon made instruments in a good work. Diligent care was taken to have the 80 copies of Barclay's Apology prepared, by additional lettering, and forwarded to the several counties in the State of Indiana, to be placed in their libraries, except that one copy was placed in the State library; one in the Hospital for the Insane; and one in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; supplying 77 counties; but the number of counties in the State was ascertained to be 91; leaving 14 not supplied.

In the Fourth month we received further information that some Friends in Philadelphia had made a further donation of 50 copies of Barclay's Apology, 500 of Dymond on War, in paper covers, and 36 Parents' Gift; under the direction of this Committee. Also that the Tract Association of Friends in Philadelphia had generously contributed 20,000 of their tracts for distribution in this and the neighboring States; all of which were gratefully accepted. Fourteen copies of the Apology have been appropriated to supply the remaining county libraries. A large proportion of the tracts have been assorted, put in portions, and sent by members of the Meeting for Sufferings into the limits of the several Quarterly meetings, to be further divided, and placed in care of the Monthly meetings' committees for general distribution. 200 copies of Dymond on War, were sent at the same time to be distributed amongst those not professing with Friends, except that it was directed that one copy should be placed in each of the libraries. Portions of the books received have been offered to meetings having no libraries, to encourage them to establish such; and to those having small ones to encourage them to increase them; with the hope that an increase in profitable reading might thereby be promoted.

The Central Committee have apprehended that Tracts may be printed and published by them to advantage. Their position and circumstances appear to be very favourable to giving an extensive circulation to tracts on religious, moral and literary subjects, through the Book and Tract Committees of the several Monthly meetings; each of which would be auxiliary in such a work. They therefore contemplate commencing the publication of a series; and have proceeded to make some arrangements for it. To enable them to proceed with advantage and effect it will be necessary to place them in funds for the purpose. The Regulations adopted by the Yearly Meeting last year, provide that the Monthly meetings be desired to open voluntary subscriptions, once each year, to raise money for the purchase of tracts. If this should be attended to (and we have reason to believe that it may be by most of the Monthly meetings,) and if they would be careful to send what might be raised early to our Treasurer, a stock would thus be created which would enable the Central Committee to issue much valuable matter at a very low price for general distribution. The Monthly meetings' Book and Tract Committees might receive tracts at the time of Yearly Meeting, Meeting for Sufferings, or at other suitable times when opportunities might occur. Although the amount contributed by each Monthly meeting might not be large, yet when those amounts should come together, a sufficient stock might be formed to do much good. We have no doubt that we might also purchase to advantage some tracts from other sources not included in our series of publication.

We have at this time a considerable number of excellent tracts for republication in view, which we propose to have printed when means will permit.

The expenses of transportation on the several donations of books and tracts already received, and on the copies of Barclay's Apology, sent to the several county libraries, and for sundry incidental matters attendant upon carrying out the objects of our appointment, have amounted, during the past year to about forty-five dollars. There being heretofore no provision made by the Yearly Meeting to pay such expenses, we suggest that the Yearly Meeting direct its Treasurer to pay them. A Depository or place of keeping books and tracts seems to be indispensable, and some expense will be incurred by that also. Signed on behalf of the Committee,

ELIJAH COFFIN, *Clerk.*

(To be continued.)

For Friends' Review.

FRIENDS IN THE WEST.

Having lately, through the kindness of a friend, received a copy of the Minutes of the late Yearly Meeting of Indiana, I was somewhat surprised at the numerous evidences of the rapid increase of members and of meetings within its limits. In the answer to the first Annual Query, it appears there have been set up during the past year, "A meeting for worship, and a Preparative, by the name of Pleasant View, in the limits of Walnut Ridge Monthly meeting, Spiceland Quarter; a Monthly meeting by the name of Wabash, and a meeting for worship and a Preparative by the name of New Salem, in the limits of Honey Creek Monthly meeting, Northern Quarter; a Monthly meeting by the name of Richland; a Monthly meeting by the name of Spring Creek; a meeting for

worship and a Preparative by the name of Red Cedar, in the limits of Salem Monthly; a meeting for worship and a Preparative, by the name of Centre; and a meeting for worship and a Preparative, by the name of Middle River, in the limits of Spring Creek Monthly meeting, Salem Quarter, Iowa. A meeting for worship and a Preparative, by the name of Greenwood, in the limits of Westfield Monthly meeting; and a meeting for worship and a Preparative, by the name of Poplar Ridge, in the limits of Richland Monthly meeting, Union Quarter." In addition to the fifteen Quarterly meetings already belonging to Indiana Yearly Meeting, a new one, Concord, is to be opened at Honey Creek, in the 5th month next. Thus in one year are set up one Quarterly, three Monthly, and seven meetings for Divine worship, as well as seven Preparative meetings. Six hundred and fifty-nine Friends' children, between the ages of 5 and 15, and 246 between 15 and 20, making a total of 905 between 5 and 20 years old, are reported within the limits of Salem Quarterly meeting in Iowa.

We cannot but rejoice at these evidences of outward prosperity and increase, which manifest themselves in the West. We may hope also that they are indicative of a "growth in the truth." Multiplied numbers imply increased responsibilities; for a house so widely extended upon a hill, cannot be hid. In view of our accountability as a religious society, we may exclaim with William Penn, in his Address to Protestants, "God Almighty open our understandings and hearts, and pour out the spirit of thorough reformation upon us; for it is in the spirit, and not in the words of reformation, that the life and prosperity of reformation stand; so that we may be all conscientiously disposed to seek and pursue those things which make for love, peace and holiness, that it may be well with us and ours, both here and forever." Z.

ARBITRATION AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The Executive Committee of the American Peace Society, have issued a circular to which is appended a note addressed to the Editors to whom that paper is sent, requesting an early insertion of the address in their papers. The Editor of the Review has been long convinced that the complete extinction of war must be effected, and can be effected only by the general adoption of the spirit of Christianity, which breathes glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to men; yet he is disposed to give his influence toward the promotion of any rational measures which may be offered to diminish the frequency of wars, or to soften the character of those which the advocates of peace have not power to prevent. A place is therefore freely given in Friends' Review, to the article in question. It may, however, be proper to add, that the Editor does not deem it his duty to advise Ministers of the Gospel what doctrines they shall proclaim, or what measures they shall recommend from the pulpit.

The object contemplated by the petition as proposed at the close of the address, must recommend itself to the friends of our race, though the language employed is not altogether such as Friends are accustomed to use.

Situated as the United States are, and with the influence which they must exercise among the nations of the world, they appear suited to take a prominent part in such a philanthropic measure.

TO THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

Those who are familiar with the proceedings of the late Peace Congress in London, must have observed with how much satisfaction the more thoughtful friends of peace there, received the report of efforts made in this country to bring before our rulers the great practical question of superseding the alleged necessity of war by peaceful substitutes, and our success in securing their favorable attention, especially to our plan of STIPULATED ARBITRATION, or a definite provision by treaty, for the settlement of all future misunderstandings between ourselves and other nations, by reference to umpires mutually chosen.

Here is the simple and feasible substitute for war which we wish to press anew on the attention of Congress and the Executive. Not a few anticipate, sooner or later, the establishment of a CONGRESS OF NATIONS as the grand ultimatum of a thoroughly Christian civilization applied to the intercourse of nations; but Stipulated Arbitration is all we can secure for a long time to come, and will doubtless prove, if adopted in good faith, equally effective in preventing actual wars, and eminently useful in preparing the way for some form of an international tribunal, analogous to what has been provided for themselves by our Confederacy of thirty-one Sovereign States. The war system is upheld as an arbiter of Justice between Nations, for the accomplishment of objects clearly important; and they will of course retain and use it until its supposed necessity is in fact obviated by other means, that shall *peacefully* secure its *legitimate* purposes far better than the sword ever did or ever can. Such a substitute is Stipulated Arbitration, or a provision in treaties for the settlement of all international disputes by reference to umpires.

Now we wish to urge this Christian measure on the attention of our rulers *by petitions*. We can expect them to take hold of it only in response to a strong, general demand from the people; and hence we would request the friends of peace throughout the whole country, without

distinction of sect or party, to unite with us in petitioning *both* Houses of Congress.

Permit us, then, to solicit your prompt and zealous co-operation for this purpose. Having no agents to send forth on this errand, we are obliged, as indeed we choose, to depend almost entirely on your spontaneous efforts in obtaining the requisite number of petitions. If you will just copy the subjoined form of petition, and either yourself solicit, or get somebody else to procure signatures to it in your place, it can all be done up at once, with ease and success. There should be *two* petitions, one for each House of Congress, both subscribed by every petitioner, and then forwarded, the one for the Senate to a Senator from your own State, and the other for the House to the Representative from your District, with a letter requesting his prompt and special attention to the subject, unless you choose, for particular reasons, to entrust it to some other member of the Senate or House.

As we are obliged, in the cause of peace, to rely so much on the Press and Pulpit, we trust we shall not be deemed unreasonable in soliciting Editors, more especially those of religious papers, to lay our requests before their readers, and Ministers of the Gospel to commend the object to their people, and secure, as could easily be done in almost every case, properly qualified persons to circulate petitions for signature.

On behalf of the American Peace Society, and by order of its Executive Committee.

GEO. C. BECKWITH, *Cor. Sec.*

Boston, November 3, 1851.

To the Honourable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of in the the State of , deploring the great and manifold evils of war, and believing it possible to supersede its alleged necessity, as an Arbiter of Justice among Nations, by the timely adoption of wise and feasible substitutes, respectfully petition your Honourable bodies to take such action as you may deem best for this most desirable end, by "securing in our treaties with other nations, a provision for referring to the decision of umpires all misunderstandings that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by amicable negotiation."

THE BIRTH AND PARENTAGE OF LETTERS.

(Concluded from page 135.)

We have seen that in the first infancy of writing, in the Cradle of Letters, nothing was wanted but a rock. Communities attained to an imposing show of material power before the notion of sending written messages was acted on with any vigour. A fragment of rock, not too large to be carried, was then broken off and used as a material. It was the first and most natural idea; but as the arts of construction supply a pressing material want, and are advanced without much difficulty, it is easy to perceive that in many nations, moderately destitute of stone, brick-making would be a discovered art before the time when there would be felt any strong necessity for sending letters. Letters coming afterwards would, in such cases, take the form of inscriptions upon brick and tile. We find this accordingly to be the case. Among the curiosities turned up at Nineveh by Mr. Layard, are some of the Assyrian documents inscribed on this material. Well, certainly, society could not stop there. If we were still obliged to write our letters upon bricks, and build a brick wall when we made a book, or write a novel in three stacks, instead of three volumes, we should find the literature and correspondence of the country to be a somewhat heavier commodity than it is at present. The inconvenience was felt even in those days, when there were no books, and no postmen were wanted to cart bricks to people's doors; no editors to be bricked in with correspondence: only high and mighty people sent these written messages, for they were chiefly edicts, testaments, and so forth. The Ten Commandments were written, as we know, upon stone. Nations possessing lead—a metal scratched with ease, would find it a convenient substitute for stone or brick. In "Job," there is allusion made to writing material of this kind. Flat shells would also suggest themselves as portable, and hard, and easy to be scratched. The Athenian practice of ostracism, by which the people inscribed the character of certain votes on oyster shells, arose in this way. It was not for want of other materials, but for the sake of secrecy, that Histiæus shaved a man's head, and engraved a message on his skull, then let the hair grow, and sent him to Miletus to be shaved and read; man himself being in this case, used as writing material, and transformed into a locomotive letter.

The very absurd question has been raised, Who was the first letter-writer? Who invented the art of letter-writing? And credit has been given on this account to Atossa, the mother of Xerxes. A letter is a message written upon something portable, and then transmitted to a distant person. It is obvious that messages of this kind would be sent, though at first very rarely, among each people, from the first month after it had passed in its development to the idea of writing on detached and reasonably light pieces of material. The idea of detached, transmissible writing having once begun to run alone and grow familiar with a people, it would soon be obvious, that the lighter the material, the better it would be for men who had to carry it about; and the more easily could a person addressed retain his information in privacy, by carrying it about his person. Leaves, especially in Oriental countries, where the leaves are large and smooth, would soon suggest themselves.

The Cumæan Sybil's prophecies were said to be inscribed on this material. Votes written upon olive leaves, instead of oyster shells, are also mentioned. The Hindoos are known to have used leaves, and in some parts of India and Ceylon it is said that books are still occasionally found whose paging is on leaves, in the precise and strict sense of the word. Leaves, however, would soon be found a material in various ways inconvenient, and the drier bark of trees would be preferred, especially that thin, smooth, inner bark, which in some trees is exceedingly coherent, strong and durable. The Saxons, in this country, are said to have used the bark of beech trees, called by them "boc," for writing purposes; and from this fact our word "book" is sometimes thought to be derived. The Latin for a book means, certainly, the inner bark, and points to the use of that material. So the word "library" reminds us of the days when letters were still in their cradle. Bark tablets were prepared for use by polishing; and it was one of the amusements of a King of Persia on his travels to take bark and a knife, that he might beguile the time by rubbing them together, as an American might take a stick to whittle.

Thanks to the bees, men would not be long in finding out the excellence of honey, and the use of wax. The idea of writing upon wax, first spread over a thin board, to give it the requisite strength, came rather late, but was extremely natural. In the time of Themistocles, these waxen tablets were in use; but we find it recorded of Themistocles himself, at the same time, that he wrote a letter to the Ionians upon stone.

Bark had been used for tablets and for writing letters, which were capable of being folded up, during the best period of the Roman world, and we find them still in use under the later emperors. The tablets were of bark on which the Emperor Commodus inscribed his list of victims, and the discovery of which led to the victimization of himself. Waxed tablets had, however, been for a long time in use, and these were written with an iron pointed weapon; we might say a skewer; but the Romans said a style. From an early period, it was forbidden to wear arms within the Roman city. Tablets and style not being interdicted, the style became (as pens have been since then, in many fingers) the only weapon handy for a stab, and men attacked or offended, secured themselves by skewering their foes. Julius Cæsar, when attacked by the conspirators, wounded his first assassin with a style; and it was with their styles that the followers of Caius Gracchus killed, in a tumult, the lictor of Opimius. The well-known modern Italian *stiletto* may derive its name from such an origin.

The Egyptians arrived soon at the art of making linen; and that done, white linen would soon suggest itself as a convenient material on which to make a portable inscription. Linen was therefore used; but soon the principal idea of that age, the notion from which we derive our common name for the material on which we write, was carried out in Egypt. It was a very simple thing, an improvement on the use of tree bark, caused by the use of peelings from a reed, called Byblos or Papyrus, then very common, but now very rare in Lower Egypt. From its name, Byblos, comes the Greek word signifying book, and through that channel our word for the sacred volume. The papyrus grew abundantly in lakes and marshes, to a height of about ten feet. The diameter of its stem is two or three inches, and from its surface peel can be taken off, layer after layer, to the number of about twenty coatings. The use of this peel soon occurred to the Egyptians as an improvement upon ordinary bark. To prepare papyrus for use, having cut off the brush from above, and the root from below, the Egyptians cut each stem into two pieces of equal length, and then proceeded to the peeling. The layers became smaller, of course, but also whiter, as the peelers gradually approached the centre of the stem. Each strip was then extended flat, and suffered a few slight acts of preparation before another strip was placed over it, in such a manner that the fibres of the two strips crossed each other's grain, and gave strength to the whole when they were joined together; they were joined, perhaps, by their own saccharine matter, or by simple vegetable gluten, beaten together, pressed and polished. A number of these prepared and strengthened slips having been gummed and beaten together at the edges, would form a papyrus sheet of any size; and the whole having been thus prepared, was impregnated with oil of cedar to preserve it from corruption. Of the papyrus manufactured there soon came to be several qualities. That made from the fine white strips in the middle was imperial, and called "August." The middle quality, used by the priests, was called "hieratic," until flattery named it after the wife of Augustus, "Livia." The finest sort, however, being torn too easily by the hand, pointed reeds were improved in the reign of Claudius, by crossing with a more plebian strip.

Papyrus could be written upon one side only. The introduction of this material by the Egyptians gave a great lift to the letter-writer, and literature generally. It is, as Germans would say, the "name-father" to paper, and a very respectable and worthy elder. Books were copied into long rolls of sheet glued under sheet: the sheet which felt the first glue was called, on that account, the protocol, and our diplomatists preserve the term in their transactions.

The run upon papyrus being very great, that plant began to show some signs of scarcity in Egypt, and for that reason, among others, its exportation was at one period forbidden. At the same time the Kings of Pergamus began to

be a literary sect, and wanted something whereupon their scribes might copy books. The skins of beasts, which, in a rough state, had before, in various places, been occasionally used, attracted now increased attention. They were smoothed and prepared into dry substances, called, after Pergamus, Pergament or parchment, and vellum, which is but another way of saying skin. Here was another capital, durable thing, which found its way into the world about two or three hundred years before Christ. It was dear, however, and for common purposes papyrus was so much more convenient, that the Egyptian paper never was supplanted, until the birth of a system which got paper out of cotton, certainly not earlier than seven or eight hundred years after the first discovery of parchment. The world then worked on for something like a thousand years before we hit upon the plan of making paper out of linen rags; a very lucky thing, for up to that time the monks, who could not go to the expense of much new parchment, had been industriously scraping out the copied records of antiquity, and works of its great masters, to make room for their own opinions on things in general, and saints and miracles particularly. The gradual progress of the art of paper-making to the present day, it is not necessary now to illustrate.

Probably the first pen was a piece of flint, or any barbarous chisel; which would be supplanted by some kind of iron style, so soon as civilisation had advanced sufficiently for the attainment of an instrument in iron. These metal pens were generally found less suitable than reeds when men had come to possess the power of writing with a colored fluid on parchment or papyrus. The first ink probably was the dark matter from the "ink-bag" of the different species of cuttle-fish; that is what the "Indian ink," made and employed in China, ought to be, though the Chinese (horrible cheats) imitate it frequently with lamp-black. Our colour called sepia is the same thing, differing in character as coming from a molusc of another species. To people with weak eyes the Romans sometimes wrote with an exceedingly black ink on ivory. But even where a letter would be written on papyrus with ink and a reed, it was first put together on wax, in most cases with an iron style: for the Romans were more clever at the sword than at the pen, and it bothered the brains of an average Roman very much to write a decent letter. It was requisite to make a rough draft in the first instance, and he did this with a style on wax, where he could erase, interpolate, and botch with comfort, till he had struck out a composition to his liking. That iron age of writing passed away, and the great thinkers of the world stirred nations with a feather. Feather and Pen are words of the same meaning, but the age of feather-writing is upon the wane, and iron has come back into the world. In fifty years we shall be again writing with metallic instruments, and Pen will then be a word whose etymology can be explained only by the story of the past, just as we have to go back now when we explain the name of paper.

The Roman letters in the form of rolls were fastened with a seal of soft wax, on which, from the time of the first Emperors, it was usual to make an impression peculiar to the writer. The messenger by whom the packet was delivered was frequently instructed to ascertain that he made no mistake, by asking the person into whose hands the letter was delivered, whether he could tell by the impression who had written it.

As for the transmission of letters, the word "post" is a Roman word, and derives its name from people who were placed or posted at fixed distances, to run and pass from hand to hand the missives of the state. A magnificent and costly postal system was established by the Roman Emperors, but it was wholly for the use of Government and the defence of provinces. It did not take the letters of the people, and the post horses were only used by subjects when permission had been given by the Emperor. We have not leisure now for any connected sketch of the world's progress to (what is yet a dream) an universal postal system. But the work that has been done in this way may be estimated very fairly by any one who will turn to some details in the first pages of "Household Words," under the head "Valentine's Day at the Post Office," and remember that in this country there was little trace of any post establishment at all up to the twenty-third year of Queen Elizabeth.—*Household Words.*

STEEL PEN MANUFACTURE.

All the steel pens made in England, and a great many sold in France, Germany and America, whatever names or devices they may bear, are manufactured in Birmingham. In this respect, as in many others of the same nature, the Birmingham manufacturers are very accommodating, and quite prepared to stamp on their productions the American Eagle, the cap of Liberty, the effigy of Pio Nino, or of the Compte de Chambrad, if they get the order, the cash or good credit. And they are very right; their business is to supply the article; the sentiment is merely a matter of taste. There are 18 steel pen manufacturers in the Birmingham Directory, and 8 penholder makers. Two manufacturers employ about 1,000 hands, and the other sixteen about as many more. We can most of us remember when a long, hard steel pen, which required the nicest management to make it write, cost a shilling, and was used more as a curiosity than as a useful, comfortable instrument. About 1820, or 1821, the first gross of three-slit pens was sold wholesale at £7 4s. the gross of twelve

dozen. A better article is now sold at 6d. a gross. The cheapest pens are now sold wholesale at 2d. a gross, the best from 3s. 6d. to 5s.; and it has been calculated that Birmingham produces not less than *a thousand million steel pens every year*. America is the best foreign customer, in spite of a duty of twenty-four per cent.; France ranks next, for the French pens are bad and dear.

Mr. Gilliot, who is one of the very first in the steel-pen trade, rose by his own mechanical talents and prudent industry from a very humble station. He was, we believe, a working mechanic, and invented the first machine for making steel pens, which, for a long period, he worked with his own hands; he makes a noble use of the wealth he has acquired; his manufactory is, in every respect, a model for the imitation of his townsmen, as we shall show when we say a few words about the condition of the working population; a liberal patron of our best modern artists he has made a collection of their works, which is open to the inspection of any respectable stranger. *Sidney's "Rides on Railways."*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, ELEVENTH MONTH 22, 1851.

We are glad to see that the poor Menomonees have not been forgotten by the friends who officially visited them in 1849.

The period allotted by the Treaty of '48 for their stay in Wisconsin having expired, as well as the prolonged term granted them last year by President Fillmore, they are now remaining in that State only on sufferance, in expectation of being removed to the inhospitable region on the Crow-wing River. Under these painful circumstances, our friends felt it a duty, once more to represent their hard case to the Government. Induced by this feeling, they last week again visited Washington, and presented a memorial to the President, which will be found in another column.

By him and several other principal officers, including the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, they were kindly received, and their representations respectfully attended to.

From the Commissioner they learnt with heartfelt satisfaction, that the situation of the Menomonees had claimed the attention of the Department, and that measures were in progress to obtain another and more desirable location for them. The steps already taken for this benevolent purpose, were freely communicated, which confirmed the persuasion heretofore entertained, that the present Administration are disposed to extend the hand of help to this injured people.

We hope at a future day to present to our readers some additional and cheering information on this interesting subject.

In our paper of the 8th inst., we mentioned the safe arrival at Boston, of our friends, John and Elizabeth Meader, on their return from a visit of gospel love to Friends and others, in several parts of the Islands and continent of Europe. In the British Friend for the current month, we find the following notice of their visit to the continent. This notice, though very brief, is particularly interesting in regard to the little company under our name in Norway.

"John Meader, and Edward Backhouse, Junr., (who accompanied J. M. and wife to Norway, Germany, &c.,) attended the Morning Meeting in London, on Second-day, the 13th ult., and returned the minutes granted for visiting Friends in Germany, and those professing with us in Norway. J. M. mentioned his own and his wife's prospect, that, having finished their labors in this country, they were likely soon to return to America; and a return certificate was therefore forthwith prepared for them to take with them.

The account which John Meader and Edward Backhouse gave to the meeting of their visits to those professing with Friends in Norway, was truly animating and encouraging. It reminded one of the early times in which Friends first became a people. Little companies in many places, uneasy with the established forms of worship, sitting down by themselves in silence, patiently waiting for the arising of the Day-spring from on high, and separating with the acknowledgment, 'It is good for me that I have been here.' When persons are brought to this experience, without the ministration of men, or a being taught by books: when neither Paul nor Apollos has been among them to plant or to water: it is surely an evidence of the immediate teaching of the Holy Spirit. Our friends thought on first entering the principal meeting of Friends at Stavanger, which was fully gathered before they arrived—that the solemnity which covered the assembly was beyond any thing they had ever experienced. Their visit to this simple, sincere-hearted people, seems to have been attended with unmixed satisfaction, they appearing to support the Testimonies of Friends in all their integrity. The ruling authorities appear to regard this little company of our fellow-professors with favor and forbearance."

DIED, at his residence near Mooresville, Morgan Co., Indiana, on the 23rd of 9th mo. last, of Typhoid fever, WILLIAM HADLEY, in the 52d year of his age. Of this dear friend it may be truly said, that although many mourn his loss, yet we mourn not as those who have no hope.

——, near the same place, on the 25th ult., in the 45th year of her age, ELEANOR, wife of John Hadley.

——, On the 26th ult., NATHANIEL CARTER, in the 76th year of his age. He had been for nearly two years, from the infirmities of age, confined to his home: but through great mercy, he appeared as one waiting for the coming of his Lord.

The three friends just named, were members, and the latter, an Elder of White Lick Monthly Meeting.

DIED, at Sandwich, Mass., on the 25th of 5th mo. last, ALICE ROGERS, in the 80th year of her age: for many years a much esteemed Elder of Sandwich Monthly Meeting.

——, suddenly, at Woodstown, N. J., on the 18th ult., ADAM BROOKS, in the 63rd year of his age; a member of Salem Monthly Meeting. His unassuming manners and guileless life, secured the respect and esteem of most that knew him.

WESTTOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to Superintend the Boarding School at Westtown, will meet there, on Fourth-day, the 3rd of next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Committee on Instruction, to meet on the preceding evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Visiting Committee attend at the School on Seventh day, the 29th inst.

THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Philada. 11th mo. 22d, 1851.—2t.

ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT FILLMORE RESPECTING THE MENOMONEE INDIANS.

To the President:

We again present ourselves to the President, encouraged by his kind reception on a former occasion, and by the interest he manifested in the object which we then had, and now have in view, namely, the unhappy condition and gloomy prospects of the Menomonee Indians, consequent upon the Treaty of 1848. We are very sensible of the clemency which he has extended to that poor and helpless people, and earnestly desire that under auspices so favourable, something, if possible, may be done by which the common rights of humanity may be secured to them.

We do not feel ourselves competent, even were it proper, to indicate the particular manner by which a home and the means of subsistence may be permanently restored to a community deprived of both, by the strong hand of power, for no reason but simply because the white man desired, and had strength to take that remnant of their ancient heritage which previous despoilers had left them; but we have feared that amid the multiplicity of affairs which engage the attention and labours of the government, the righteous cause of an obscure and feeble race, almost without an advocate, but who, nevertheless, have peculiar claims upon the mercy and justice of the United States, may be overlooked.

This motive alone impels us once more to solicit on their behalf the humane regard and powerful aid of the President.

They are now living, by sufferance only, on a remnant of the domain inherited from their ancestors, and are liable at any time, under the treaty of 1848, to be driven to a sterile region, hemmed in by fierce and unfriendly tribes more powerful than they.

This unhappy state is well calculated to put an effectual bar to their progress in civilization, and to plunge them again into their primitive barbarism, from which they were manifestly emerging.

The Menomonees have always had the reputation of a peaceful and amiable people, little accustomed to war. To compel them to a country which the voice of many competent witnesses has pronounced inhospitable, and at the same time expose them to the assaults of warlike tribes, is a cruelty of which we hope our country if cognisant, would not willingly be guilty, and which we feel persuaded would do violence to the benevolence which has prompted the President thus long to stay a consummation so disastrous to the Indians, and so derogating to the character of that great republic which welcomes to the enjoyment of its soil the oppressed of every other climate.

THOMAS WISTAR, Jr.
ALFRED COPE.

Philada., 11 *mo. 7th*, 1851.

WHIRLWINDS PRODUCED BY THE BURNING OF A CANE-BRAKE.

A recent number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts* contains an interesting account of some very striking phenomena which attended the burning of a cane-brake near Tuscaloosa, in Alabama. The cane of which the brake was composed, grows to a height of 35 or 40 feet, although but an inch or two in diameter at the base; and has a round hollow stem with knots at the distance of 12 or 14 inches. At the top there is a head of foliage, brush-like in appearance, made up of long linear leaves. The canes are met with on the banks of all the rivers in the extreme southern and south-western States, particularly in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The rapidity of their growth is wonderful. It is reported that young plants sometimes increase ten inches in length in a single night, and a large tract of land in a favorable situation, will become covered with canes in an incredibly short period. They form dense thickets, the stems often standing but an inch or two apart; and they thus constitute an impenetrable barrier to man and large animals, and become a refuge to all kinds of small animals. In clearing this cane land only a few simple tools are employed, as a carpenter's adze or an axe, or a heavy kind of hoe, called a "cane-hoe," and a single blow is sufficient to divide the stalk. The labourer grasps the cane with one hand, and as he cuts it, throws it behind him, and passes on. In this way an acre of land is soon cleared. The canes lie for a month or six weeks to dry, and then are gathered into heaps, and set on fire at the same time. As

soon as the burning begins, the air that is confined in the hollow jointed stalks, and also the watery vapour, expand, and burst the canes with a loud report. These explosions occurring from a vast number of canes at the same time, produce a continued roar like the discharge of musketry from an immense army, while the flames roll on with fearful rapidity. No other sound besides this continued roaring is heard during the progress of the fire.

The flames, as they advance over the dry cane, present tints of an intensity and richness incomparably finer than those produced by the combustion of any other kind of wood. No colour or combination of colours possessed by the painter, can equal it, and it is even unsurpassed by the red of the prismatic spectrum. The tint is best compared to the deepest red of the spectrum. In the case of the conflagration of the cane-brake near Tuscaloosa, the spectacle of the smoke as it rolled upwards from the low ground, was hardly less magnificent. Its dense black masses were darker than the darkest thunder-cloud. Instead of the light colours of ordinary smoke, a deep dull black characterised the whirlwinds and the dense volumes of smoke which enveloped the whole scene. On the edge of the fire the smoke was equally black, but somewhat less dense. The cane-brake on which this burning occurred, covered a space of twenty-five acres. It was no sooner set on fire than the roar of a thousand discharges announced its rapid progress.

Whirlwinds of a great variety of forms were now observed in the hottest part of the fire, gradually increasing in size, in number, and in the space over which they prevailed. At first, they were comparatively small, their height not exceeding 35 or 40 feet. To these succeeded others on a larger scale, until they reached the height of more than 200 feet; and the flame and smoke which formed their columns were perfectly distinct from the general mass which rose from the fire. The kinds of whirlwinds that occurred during the progress of the fire are described under the following four heads:

1. The most common form was that which was stationary over a part of the fire which was hotter than the neighboring portions. The base rested on a pile of burning cane, and the air rushed in from all sides towards the centre. The smoke and flame soon assumed a rotatory motion in the column above, and the whole expanded into the hour-glass form or funnel shape of ordinary whirlwinds.

2. The second variety was observed to have a progressive motion, and carried with it the leaves and ashes of the canes.

3. A third description seemed to be based on piles of burning canes. The flame rolled up into a dark column, where it was extinguished, and was succeeded by a dark interval of smoke. Above this the flame burst forth again. This striking phenomenon is ascribed to a different velocity in the different parts of the whirlwind. The greatest velocity was in the dark interval; and the flame was extinguished in this part on the same principle that a gas jet burns high above, but not on, its orifice, when a powerful stream of gas is supplied. The gas in this case, by its concentrated form and rapid motion, is not brought sufficiently into contact with the oxygen of the air, until it has reached a certain height above the orifice. In the same way the combustible gases of the whirlwind, by their rapid motion and concentrated form in the middle portion of the whirl, do not take fire until they expand above and are mingled more fully with the atmospheric air.

4. The whirlwinds of the fourth kind were remarkable for being entirely destitute of the funnel form, for their small diameter, and for their immense height, which was often several hundred feet as indicated by the smoke, and was probably prolonged into the transparent air above. It is a fact of great interest that even in thin tall cylindrical whirlwinds, the rotatory motion was perfectly obvious throughout their entire length, rolling the black smoke in wreaths like carded wool, to the top of the visible column, and probably beyond, as was inferred from their rapid motion. These whirlwinds were sometimes bent by the wind towards the summit, but the whirl was continued, notwithstanding the change in its direction. Some were bent in a direction nearly or quite horizontal, and yet still revolved rapidly; others were less inclined; and others were cut off on a level with the general mass of smoke or prolonged into the transparent air above. In connexion with the whirlwinds several other facts of interest may be mentioned, which occurred during the burning of the cane-brake. The direction of the wind was changed. Being at first from the north-east, it continued in that direction in the upper part of the atmosphere, as was evident from the way in which the columns of smoke were bent. But shortly after the commencement of the burning, the air beneath blew in all directions towards the centre of the fire. The columns of smoke rising nearly straight for more than two hundred yards, and being then quite suddenly bent, served to indicate accurately where the general north-east wind prevailed over the currents that surrounded the fire. The influence of the conflagration may therefore be considered as having extended more than 200 yards in height, and over an area of more than 300 yards; for at this distance the air blew strongly towards the fire.

The whirlwinds revolved on their axes from left to right, without any prevailing tendency to one direction more than to the other. Frequently the same whirlwind would change the direction in which it revolved, and would return to its first course. In a few instances this was

repeated several times. As the fire spread rapidly from several points, it was at length circular in outline, or approached this form. It was not until the heated air rose from this circle that the whirlwinds became frequent in number or of great size. The same phenomena are shown on a small scale in the common process of putting tire on wheels, when the whole body of smoke above the fire appears full of eddies and whirls. If these fires are made in a yard surrounded by high buildings, the effect is greatly increased. In some situations of this kind, whirlwinds of quite regular forms, and of 15 feet or 20 feet high, are sometimes seen.

These facts have a bearing on the method which has been proposed of producing rain by circular fires. It has been maintained that if a circular fire was created, the air would be made to ascend in a single column, a cloud would be formed at the upper part of this column, or at the top, and would produce rain. The whole theory depends on the first supposition, that the air would ascend in a single column; but from the phenomena which attended the burning of the cane-brake, it is deduced that unless the mass of combustibles was very great, and the fire very intense, no single column of rarefied air in the majority of cases would be formed, and consequently the phenomena dependent (as it is maintained) on this supposition would not take place. The heat produced by the burning of the cane-break was such that it was impossible to stand nearer to it than 300 yards distant. Such are some of the most remarkable facts which attended this burning.—*Athenæum.*

NO COMPROMISE.

When the doctrine of total abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors was first preached, those who had not actually heard it taught could not believe that men were so absurd as to teach, much less to practise anything so contrary to all precedent. People would not believe the fact. When, however, there was no longer any mistake about the fact—when it was proved beyond all possibility of doubt, that men did abstain from using intoxicating liquors, and that they did not die off by thousands, but actually seemed as healthy as other people—a most decided opposition was at once raised to the movement. It was true no very serious evil had arisen, but no one knew what might not happen: the teetotallers might still reap the terrible consequences of their folly, when a sufficient length of time had elapsed for their systems to have become thoroughly saturated with cold water, and not only would the wilful, headstrong teetotallers suffer, but the dear, innocent, benevolent creatures who had become their dupes, would suffer also. Besides all which, a host of inconceivable evils would come upon the nation, if these enthusiasts were allowed to continue, and not the least would be the ruin of the trade. By and by it was seen that some extraordinary cases of reformation had occurred; and as every one must profess to admire what is clearly and undeniably good, and as it was found there were yet plenty of respectable tipplers left to keep up the trade, the opposition gradually began to assume a less decided character, and wherever it did exist, was prepared with the acknowledgment that some good had been effected, in certain cases at least, and that no doubt the teetotallers were well-meaning; but then, by carrying things to such an extreme, they frustrated their own efforts. It was next discovered that it was no use opposing them at all. It proved at best but a thankless occupation, opposing what was so manifestly benevolent and well meant. This fanaticism would soon work its own cure, and the best thing to be done was to ridicule it. Such a one had died, it was said, with a piece of ice in his stomach; and so and so had refused to drink milk, because the cows were fed upon the grains which had come from the brew-house. There was no doubt but that in a short time an Anti-all-kinds-of-eating-and-drinking-whatever Society would be formed. Still teetotalism flourished, ridicule had not killed it; contempt was tried next, and it was discovered that teetotallers were generally a low-lifed ignorant set; it was quite absurd to take any notice of them; there were no respectable people among them. But facts proved the contrary; and for very shame's sake it became necessary to be quiet altogether, and to treat the whole affair with silent indifference. Few professing to move in respectable society would be found bold enough to speak contemptuously of a movement with which several illustrious names had become connected, and which "really had done an immense amount of good." Now, indeed, the late silent indifference is giving way to compliment. The influence of a little flattery is being tried. "The greatest praise is due to Mr. So-and-so, for his exertions in the temperance movement." "It is quite pleasing to notice how the customs of society are changed; intemperance is almost banished from respectable society; it used to be considered inhospitable not to force a person to drink even more than he wanted; people are now almost afraid to introduce the bottle at all in respectable circles; this happy change is doubtless all due to the excellent exertions of the teetotallers; but still I am not quite convinced that I should be more *useful* if I *were* to become a teetotaller." Such is about the extent of the opposition which teetotalism meets with, in genteel society at least, in this first year of a new half-century—this great year of the Exhibition.

We are always glad to see a change for the better, however small, and we certainly think such a change is noticeable in those who still decline to associate themselves with us. We

are not, however, going to value these compliments now so frequently paid us, whether in private circles or by the public press, at anything more than their real worth. Pleasant as it may be to be complimented on our usefulness, it would please us abundantly more if newspaper editors, and gentlemen who are aware of their own intelligence and importance in society, would go a few steps further with us. It is a small thing now-a-days, when everybody professes to be benevolent, to be told that our intention is good, that great praise is due to our disinterested exertions, &c. We want the *truth*, not the *benevolence* of our principles to be acknowledged; and we want the hearty assistance of those who can so powerfully influence the public opinion. We shall not be satisfied till all our friends will admit with us that, as a rule, it is *not* safe to take intoxicating liquors as a beverage; that not merely for the suppression of intemperance should we be willing to deny ourselves a little present gratification, but that we should abstain for the sake of our healthy constitutions, for the sake of the poverty that surrounds us, independent of that produced by intemperance, and because the drinking of intoxicating liquors is at any time an absurd practice, and is no gratification at all.—*Adviser.*

THE SECRET OF A GREAT IMPROVEMNT.

BY J. J. THOMAS.

Three agencies have been at work in extending to a prodigious extent the planting of fruit trees. One is agricultural publications; another is horticultural exhibitions; a third is the money offered by fruit-dealers in market. There is still another, which to most persons remains a profound secret, (judging from their actions,) although it is comprehended and carried out with great success by a few. If this secret were but well understood generally, it would certainly give an impetus to the culture of fruit, such as it has never yet received.

It consists simply in a full appreciation of the truth, that fruit trees, through all stages of their existence, need care and attention. The gardener, who plants cabbages, melons and celery, knows that he will get rather a scant reward for his labour, if he takes no further care of them after they are planted; and the farmer who forgets to hoe his corn, potatoes and carrots, will be reminded of his negligence in due time, when the day of need approaches. But a different feeling seems to have fastened on the minds of a great many who set out fruit trees. They appear to take it for granted, that when this is done, their labours have legitimately ended, and that nothing now remains but to await their time, and partake of the fruit. Talk to them of watching over and taking care of their trees, and they regard it as a grievous burthen that we are about to impose upon them. Show them by actual results that a peck of peaches may not only be had more cheaply but much better in quality by reasonable care, and they will perhaps admit it for a moment, but their subsequent practice shows that it was only a floating thought. We see the effects of this mistaken notion in the multitudes of feeble and sickly young trees, enveloped in weeds and grass; in the fruitless plum and apricot trees, which have lost abundant half-grown crops by the sting of the curculios; in the destruction of loads of reddening cherries, swept off by flocks of the cedar-bird; in the mice-girdled apple-trees, the black-knotted plums, the blight-stricken pears, the thriftless peaches, dwindling in premature age, from a want of pruning, or dying of yellows. It is no wonder that many without orchards are deterred from planting by such poor examples, or those who have them from renewing by such discouraging results.

On the other hand, one good example of careful culture—one orchard or garden filled with clean, thrifty trees, well loaded with delicious fruit, often has a wide and beneficial influence, although the owner may be sometimes pointed at as the "*lucky man*, whose trees seem always to grow better than other people's trees," forgetting the old axiom, that "diligence is the mother of good luck."—*Cultivator.*

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The preparations for laying down the submarine telegraph between England and France are rapidly advancing.

It is thought that the great difficulty, the prevention of the wires again being broken or ground off on the bottom, will now be overcome. The line of communication consists of four copper wires, of the thickness of an ordinary bell wire, cased in gutta percha, and twined with a corresponding number of hempen strands. steeped in a mixture of tar and tallow, into a rope of about an inch in diameter. Another strand, similarly prepared, is wound transversely round this, and finally ten wires of galvanized iron, about a third of an inch thick, are twined round this central core, and form a solid, and, at the same time, flexible casing. The whole when thus completed, has the appearance of an ordinary 4¼ inch metallic cable. The machinery by which this is effected is extremely simple, and the work proceeds night and day with the utmost regularity. A huge coil is thus being formed in one continuous piece, at the rate of about 1½ miles a day, and will finally attain the length of 24 miles. The weight of the entire rope, when finished, it is estimated, will be from 170 to 180 tons. From time to time, as the work proceeds, a galvanic current is passed through the wires, and their conducting power is tested by a galvanometer.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

It is usual with historians to consider the Migrations of Nations as long since past. These ages, they say, are characterised by the fixed settlement of populations. This proposition is in direct face of the facts. The movement of people was never before so vast, wide spread, and continuous. More Celts now invade England every year than the entire Norman immigration. Every year there is a greater number of foreigners thrown on the shores of the United States, than perhaps ever rolled down in the same period as conquering hordes upon the plains of Italy. It is doubtful whether a quarter of a million of Saxons, Jutes, and Angles poured into Britain during the four hundred years which the Saxon invasion may be said to have occupied. Between 1841 and 1851, Great Britain sent to America alone not less than 1,600,000 souls! The Franks who gave a new name to ancient Gaul,—the Saxons, who brought their habits and idioms into Roman Britain,—the Goths, who overran the Imperial Provinces,—all rolled south and westward in comparatively speaking small waves and streams, like the flow of population into our great eastern colonies. In history we catch the decisive points—the great sacks, burnings, and battles; but the influx and the settlement of the intruders were the work of centuries. At no time in history was there such a vast migration as at present; but the wilds of nature in Australia and America, not the over-cultivated plains of Italy, Iberia, and Gaul, are now the bournes of travel. The fight is with the wilderness and forest, not with city and civilization. Until recently, this movement of races had been almost wholly confined to men of Teutonic origin. The French have colonized but little, and the Celtic provinces of France scarcely at all. But the same race in Ireland have now become the most restless of nations. It is supposed that out of 1,600,000 persons who have quitted the ports of England for America in ten years, 1,000,000 are of Irish birth. There are now in the United States about 3,000,000 souls of Irish birth or descent,—that is about half as many as still remain in the old country. Should the movement continue unabated for twenty years more, half the Celts of Ireland—with their labor, their turbulence, their poverty, and their clannish spirit, will be on the other side of the Atlantic, for the Republican government to deal with. But it is profitable to remember, that in America the Celt is an improveable creature. He is there less lazy, less ignorant, less quarrelsome than in his native land. In two generations he loses his distinctive type: he ceases to be a Celt. He rises gradually into an American—in habits, in style of thinking, in political views, and often in religion. In English towns and villages the Irish are a race apart—as much so as the Jews are abroad or the Gypsies at home. America seems to be the true transforming land of the Celts; and the Celts are removing thitherward.—*Athenæum.*

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

Three or four years ago, an association sprang up with the purpose of fostering a spirit of peace and a hatred of war in all its forms. Grave doubts have been entertained as to the utility of such an association. It is alleged that all persons would naturally prefer peace to war, but that circumstances may compel an appeal to arms; and that so long as bad passions have sway, it is desirable to be prepared for the worst, that, indeed, a well-organised force, by acting as a terror, is the best preservative of general tranquillity. The question, therefore, may be said to admit of some degree of controversy. Truth is to a certain extent on both sides.

However the matter may be argued, it will be universally allowed that war is a bad thing, and has produced most lamentable consequences as regards even the present generation. The difficulty is to know how to render its recurrence impossible. It is evident that the vast majority of mankind are in a state of shocking barbarism, and that it is only here and there that really civilised and orderly dispositions prevail. Roll out the map of the world, and let any man lay his finger on the country where the people are so thoroughly imbued with correct feelings as to render armed force amongst them undesirable. We hear much of the spread of social improvements. Thankful we are for all recognisable signs of advancement; but all that has been done is but a light let in upon darkness, and only shews what is still left to be effected in the way of general illumination. Little more than three years ago, a disorderly mob had possession of Glasgow, and the progress of a general sack was stayed only by military force. As long as large cities are exposed to contingencies of this kind—in short, until the very humblest orders of the community know how to regulate their feelings—it is hopeless to expect an utter annihilation of that desperate and ultimate resource, warlike enginery. Then as to foreign countries. Look no further than France: it is a universal encampment—a nation armed to the teeth in dread of social outbreak, and possessing a fatal proneness to pick quarrels with peaceably disposed neighbours.

It would, we think, be the height of folly for the advocates of peace principles to ignore the existence everywhere of a reasonable apology for maintaining a certain apparatus of defence against violence. The world is not to be trusted. That is the terrible misfortune. But this very want of confidence is the best of all arguments for the spread of such principles as tend to obviate a recourse to the sword. Let all people be educated up to the point at which war inspires senti-

ments of horror and detestation, and the thing is done.

The mission of the Peace Society, as we suppose, is to promote this species of culture; and so far its aim cannot but meet with approval. A very important end will be gained in merely bringing contiguous nations to a knowledge of each other. Mutual suspicions and misapprehensions have led in past times to proclamations of war; and diplomacy, with all its cost and pretensions, it is grievous to say, has seldom been of any avail in these serious conjunctures. How different, in all probability, would have been the result in the case of the first American and French revolutionary war, had the two disputing parties—the people, not diplomatists—been brought face to face to state their differences in an honest spirit of adjustment! It is to be hoped that on any future occasion for national dispute, the people on each side will distinctly avow the wish for an amicable settlement. And yet, notwithstanding this expectation, are not the peace loving English at present carrying on a war against the Caffres without compunction, probably without knowing the merits of the case? certainly, so far as appearances are concerned, without the wish to learn anything at all about it?

It is clear that anything short of a very general enlightenment and pervading spirit of humanity will inevitably fail to avert the recurrence of war, whether on a small or large scale. Material progress, advancement in the industrial arts, are obviously inadequate towards the suppression of barbaric contests. At the late Peace Congress in London, presided over by Sir David Brewster, it was well observed by M. Coquerel, that moral and religious convictions are indispensable in promoting national aversion to war. "It is quite true," he remarked, "that railways, electricity, international exhibitions of universal industry, draw people together, strengthen the bonds of their intimacy, and tend to render peace permanent; but the people must know this and feel it too, and you are here to tell them so. You are here at this moment, the conscience of humanity; and it is in virtue of this title that you are arresting its attention to a great change which is now taking place in its very heart and centre, but which ought not to, and cannot be realised, unless it have the knowledge of it. You are revealing what is passing in its own bosom, and are hastening progress by the manifestation of it. This is the end of this Congress. You are right, then, not to attribute the destinies of your cause to the material developments of industry. You are right in requiring of all those who have assumed the office of instructing human nature—of all those who listen to it; of ministers of religion, teachers, and journalists, that they should boldly take this grand work in hand. Teachers can do much. They have in this respect an important change to operate in the idea of humanity, because up to the present time the youthful generation have been instructed according to a system of education and of history absolutely false, and in which war has been made to appear, and has been regarded not only as one of the greatest and noblest things in this world, but as the chief of all that is greatest and noblest. It is war which, according to this system, has monopolised all the men of history, and which in history itself holds the first place. It would appear as though past ages had nothing more instructive to impart to us than an interminable list of sieges and battles. We have all of us read Roman history, to wit. Well, in studying it through the medium of those admirable writers who have transmitted it to our days, we have all of us perhaps been led away by the charms of their style, and the spiritedness of their narrative, and ranged ourselves with them on the side of oppression, of perfidious policy, of insatiable ambition, and of ferocious and frenetic pride, against weakness and good right. And in fact the history of Rome is but an endless poem, a long romance, of which war is the subject, and in which all is exaggeration and forgery. I behold continually passing before my wearied eyes the triumphal car of the victor; I hear the loud and prolonged acclamations, and the boisterous shouts of inebriate admiration and joy which greet him on his passage; but I never hear the frantic sobs of orphans and the maledictions of mothers. Yet in this false order of ideas is youth brought up. When war is spoken of to children it is exhibited to them not in its reality, but under brilliant and deceptive appearances. The troops are shewn to them arrayed in order, as they set out on the march for the battle field, to the sound of the trumpet, clothed in uniforms of gaudy colours, bedizened with trappings, shining with tinsel and spangles, their feathers and plumes waving, their banners floating in the breeze, and yielding to every puff; their murderous arms, glittering in the sunshine, and that—that is shewn to their infant minds, and pointed out as war! Ah! why not rather shew us—why not shew your children that same army on its return? Or rather explain to them why out of all those thousands of men so few come back. Why not tell them where the rest are? Then they would see plumes and feathers broken—but never mind that: standards torn and ripped, helmets and curiasses beaten in, and swords snapped in twain—never mind even that: but what *would* matter, they would see and understand what had become of those many hearts which were so recently throbbing beneath those cuirasses—of those noble fronts on which God had impressed the stamp of his own image, and which so lately beamed with a scintillation of his own immortality and intelligence. To this very day, when glory has been spoken of either to men or children, military glory has been vaunted at the expense of glory of every other kind.

Military glory has been accepted as something grand and noble: but what if it presented itself to our view as the accomplice of Macbeth—its hands dripping with blood! Then errors must be dissipated, and henceforth only that kind of glory must be accepted as belonging to the first class which shall be guiltless of human blood. Teachers must instruct children to know that there are other kinds of glory far more brilliant than that which hovers over camps and over gory battle fields."

In concluding his eloquent address, M. Coquerel took occasion to rebuke the tendency to be jocular at the expense of the movement in which he and others were engaged. Why there should be any sarcasm expended on the principles professed by the society we are at a loss to understand. So far from feeling any desire to hold up this respectable association to ridicule, we would pass over any eccentricities in its operations as things too inconsiderable for notice, and candidly anticipate that it may prove of vast use in spreading and confirming those habits of thought which lead to the conservation of national tranquillity.—*Chambers's Journal.*

AN INFIDEL AT A LOSS FOR A REASON.

In one of the interior counties of this State (Virginia) there has been, for a year or two, as we are credibly informed, an unusual attention to the subject of religion, and particularly so among the children and youth. This religious interest had its origin in the establishment of a Sunday-school in a neglected neighbourhood; and in connexion with the Sunday-school a meeting for prayer has also been regularly held. In the midst of this community there lives a skeptic of more than ordinary influence, reading and observation, who has been in the habit of attending this Sunday-school and this prayer-meeting as a spectator; and he very frankly confesses himself utterly at a loss to account for the change which he has witnessed. At first he regarded it as arising from animal excitement, which would soon cease—as paroxysms of that kind are not apt to be lasting, especially when they are violent. But there was nothing in the school or the prayer-meeting that he could properly consider as belonging to the spirit of fanaticism. Then again, he supposed that the novelty of the thing would speedily wear away, and that then the little band of teachers, children and youth would gradually begin to disperse, till at last none of them should be left. But instead of an abating, he observes an increasing interest—a perseverance utterly unaccountable on the principles which govern men, and especially youth, left free to act on the subject much as they please. Why it is that they remain steadfast in their attachment to the prayer-meeting is a problem which his philosophy has not been able to solve. For he is not yet willing to admit that there is a power in the principles of the gospel which cannot be properly estimated by the wisdom of man—an attractive, controlling power, whose operations are wrought upon the inner man of the heart, bringing it into sweet and willing subjection to the Spirit of Christ. Were there not a reality in the religion of the gospel, the question which was asked long ago might be repeated by the infidel, with the sure expectation of receiving a negative answer, viz: "Will he always call upon God?" It is this perseverance in every good word and work which constitutes an argument for Christianity of more force than any, or than all others combined. It is an unanswerable proof that its origin is divine, that its nature is spiritual, and that its tendency is to detach the affections of man from things that perish with the using, and implant in their stead a hope full of immortality.—*Richmond Watchman and Observer.*

EDUCATION.—The following table, from a work just published in New York, by Joseph C. Hart, shows the number of children receiving education in proportion to the population of several countries in America and Europe:

New York	one in	3.0	Holland	one in	8.3
Ohio	"	4.0	Scotland	"	10.0
Massachusetts	"	4.0	Austria	"	10.0
Connecticut	"	4.0	Belgium	"	10.7
Saxony	"	5.2	Lombardy	"	12.0
Bohemia	"	5.7	Ireland	"	13.0
Baden	"	6.0	France	"	13.3
Maine	"	6.0	Switzerland	"	13.6
N. Hampshire	"	6.0	Indiana	"	17.0
Vermont	"	6.0	Spain	"	17.6
Rhode Island	"	6.5	Venet. Prov.	"	30.0
Prussia	"	7.0	S. Carolina	"	64.0
Denmark	"	7.0	Russia	"	77.2

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The operation of this law is decidedly against some of the old usages. The city of Portland is now suffering in consequence, being driven to the necessity of hiring workmen to perform the duties which have hitherto been performed by the inmates of the almshouse, without pay. If the law continues, it is questionable whether almshouse establishments will be worth sustaining. It is said that the patronage has dwindled one-half already. This onslaught on pauperism, disease and crime, is a serious thing to think of! The interests of the doctors are seriously affected; officers in criminal courts are in danger of losing their business, and the prisons in most counties will soon be to let. Will the people uphold this state of things? Men of *spirit* will of course cry out against it; but they will and must submit to the mandate of the people.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

EXTRACTS.

* * * * Ah! for each idle word,
A chord is silenced in thy harp on high;—
Each evil thought, (for thoughts in Heaven are heard,)
Each sinful feeling in thy bosom stirred,
Takes brightness from thy raiment in the sky—
And, spurning thy control,
Stands the dark action thou wouldst fain recall;
It may have breathed pollution on some soul,
O'er which in vain a sea of tears may roll,
From which no prayers of thine can lift the pall.
The world is not the same
As though thou ne'er had'st track'd the sands of time;
Oh fear, lest in God's book, against thy name
Is registered some word or deed of shame,
Leading thy brother into wo or crime;
Their course thou canst not stay—
Tremble and pray!

"What makes it so hard for us to die, but that we leave behind us more treasures than we have laid up in Heaven? that our hearts are not there, but here?"

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

European—The Steamship Cambria, from Liverpool, with dates to the 1st inst., arrived at Boston on the 14th.

England.—Kossuth made a public visit to the city of London on the 30th ult., and was most enthusiastically received by the citizens. He expected to leave Southampton on the 10th in the Steamer Washington, for the United States.

Lady Franklin has made an urgent appeal to the Admiralty to send out a powerful steamer for the purpose of exploring the passage which Captain Penny believes to exist, and which it is thought Sir John Franklin has taken. This appeal is strongly seconded by a number of the London journals and many persons of influence.

Three important subjects of commercial legislation promise to engage the attention of Parliament at the next session, viz:—the Custom House Reform, the Steam Mill contract system, and the law of Partnership.

France.—The Prefect has notified the citizens of Paris that he may need their services in the cause of order, and has desired them to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's notice.

M. Corbyn refuses to accept the office of Minister. The new Cabinet gives great dissatisfaction, and it is expected that some of the Ministers will retire before the meeting of the Assembly. It is reported that the President intends to make an appeal to the Assembly to hasten the Presidential election, instead of waiting the period fixed by the Constitution.

A station for the Western Railway, which will employ a thousand workmen, is about to be constructed at Paris. There will also be a tunnel under the Place de l'Europe. The station will be common to four rail-way companies, and will be larger than any hitherto seen.

The *Journal Des Debats* urges upon the French Government to carry the telegraph wires, now complete between London and Paris, at once to Marseilles, so as to place London in immediate communication with the Mediterranean.

Italy.—A letter from Turin of 10 mo. 21, mentions a report current there in the ministerial circles, that the British and French Governments have instructed their representatives at the court of Tuscany to declare that England and France witness with dissatisfaction the establishment of relations between the Tuscan Government and that of Austria, which, if continued, will be destructive of the independence of Tuscany.

Morocco.—Advices from Rabah state that the French Consul has received orders to embark all French residents at that place, as the French fleet is about to bombard the town of Salee, as reprisal against the Emperor for refusing compensation for the pillage of the French merchant vessel wrecked on the coast of Morocco.

California.—The steamship Daniel Webster, arrived at New York on the 16th inst., from St. Juan de Nicaragua, bringing California dates to the 15th ult.

The general news from California is unimportant. Business was dull and purchasers were holding back in anticipation of further reduction in prices. The weather has been unusually favorable, and the yield of gold from the different sections of the mining region is steadily on the increase. The yield of gold in the present year will be greater than in any previous one.

Movements are on foot for a rail-road to Sacramento City.

Real estate was advancing in price.

The steamer Republic, on a voyage from Panama, struck on a rock when within twenty miles of San Francisco. The passengers were rescued, and the steamer was finally got off badly damaged.

The steamer North America arrived from Panama in thirteen days; the quickest trip on record.

The news from Southern California is important, Southern Counties coming out strongly for a Convention to divide the State. Santa Barbara is the place selected for holding the Convention.

The Mormons have purchased the Rancho del Bernadino, for $100,000. They intend to build a large city there, to connect with the Great Salt Lake city by rail-road, and secure a port in San Diego for their maritime intercourse with the world.

Mexico.—Nothing further is known in reference to the movements of Caravajal, but it is reported that large bodies of the U. S. troops on the frontier are deserting and joining him; and that, of the company stationed at Fort Ringgold, ten only remain, the others having joined the Mexican insurgents.

The Mexican Government was concentrating a large force at Monterey, and Gen. Uraga had been appointed to the command of 5000 men, with which he would at once set out for the seat of war, for the purpose of suppressing the revolt.

Hayti.—The Emperor of Hayti has complied with the demand of the agents of France, England, and the United States, and concluded a truce with the Dominicans. By the terms of the truce a year's notice is to be given of the commencement of hostilities.

Domestic—A joint company has been formed for establishing monthly steam communication between New York and Genoa, by vessels touching at Madeira, so as to be in direct correspondence with the English line of steamers to South America. The first voyage is expected to take place next month, from New York.

In the case of Robert Morris, the colored lawyer, who was charged with participating in the rescue of Shadrach, the alleged fugitive slave, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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LETTER FROM A. BENEZET TO S. FOTHERGILL.

Philadelphia, 11th mo. 27th, 1758.

I have now for a long time been much closed up from writing, except where an apprehension of duty has made it necessary; and, indeed, my mind remains still much the same in that respect; yet I think it by no means to proceed from want of real regard and love to my friends, for it is my chief consolation, that sincere love and affectionate fellowship seem to flow more than ever towards those who, in degree, bear the image, and abound in the love, of our blessed Saviour. Yet now I find some freedom, and I apprehend somewhat of a necessity to lay my thoughts a little open to thee with respect to our youth, or I might rather say, the youth everywhere; it is amongst these that the seed of corruption first subtilly insinuates itself most strongly; and, notwithstanding exceptions to the contrary, yet Solomon's words will generally prove true, That the child trained up in the way that he should go, will not depart from it when old. We are apt to doubt of the general truth of this saying, because experience shows us that the children of many good parents, who have been concerned for the welfare of their offspring, go much out of the way, and yet, if we consider what little effectual care is taken of the youth, even amongst too many of the best amongst us, we shall not wonder at our ill success; some, doubtless, are really and vitally careful, but it is generally but an indulgent and partial care; was it but such a watchful care as the miser has to preserve and increase his wealth, or the ambitious to gain honours, with a fervent application to God for help, I doubt not but the effects would appear. Ought not the educating and training up of the youth, both with relation to time and eternity, next to our more immediate duty to God, be the chief concern of every one that really desires the welfare and enlargement of the borders of Zion. I have often thought that, next to preaching of the Gospel, the labour that is bestowed in preventing the influx of evil, and the watching over every opportunity of instilling noble and Christian principles in the tender minds of the youth, is the greatest and most acceptable sacrifice and service we can offer to the great Father and Head of the family of the whole earth, and the most exalted duty a Christian mind can be engaged in; and it is, I think, observable, that even those children who, notwithstanding great care has been taken in their education, have suffered sin to prevail, so as to rush violently into evil, yet even in these, the Christian labour which was bestowed on them when young, has been as bread cast upon the waters, and found again after many days of vanity and sin. How many are there in the Society, of sufficient talents for educating the youth, who are so situated as that, by a moderate addition to their fortune, which they might easily gain by this service, might live easily, and have a mite to spare for the poor. There are others whom God has so blessed with substance, that they have nothing to do but to spend the income of it; yea, time hangs heavy on their hands, and proves even a snare to themselves and others. And there are some who, though they have already a large affluence of wealth, yet are toiling hard to add thereto, without knowing wherefore they thus toil, and whether a wise man or a fool shall possess it after them. Many persons in these different situations are doubtless, in the main, honest souls, who, though they find no call to the ministry, yet think themselves willing, with one of old, to follow Christ wheresoever he goes. Why then do they stand so long idle, when so large a field lies before them? What account will many of these be able to give of their time, when every word, and consequently every inch of time, must expect to be called into judgment? What more beneficial employ, and more fruitful of comfort and joy in the end, than time spent in an honest labour for the properly educating these innocent souls, which the Almighty has clothed with flesh and blood, and, by divine help, to be so enabled to watch over them, as to frustrate the wiles and devices of the grand adversary, that so these youth might truly answer the end of their creation? What a beautiful and noble prospect do such thoughts open to the view of

those whose eyes are not blinded with the love of pleasure, ease or profit? Why do so many suffer the God of this world so to blind their eyes, and vitiate their reasonable as well as religious senses, as to suffer them to toil after gain, and think it a mighty thing, and themselves notably employed, if they can add £1,000 to £1,000, or £10,000 to £10,000, and that often by a trade far from being pure from defilement, as such gain often arises chiefly from the purchase and sale of things at least needless and vain, if not of a defiling nature; an instance of which I have often painfully observed amongst us, where it is frequent to see even Friends, toiling year after year, enriching themselves, and thus gathering fuel for their own and their children's vanity and corruption, by the importation and sale of large quantities of rum, &c., which, though good in its place, yet, from the enchanting allurement it is of to nature, and from the excessive use of it, may truly be said to be the greatest curse that ever befell the English nation, and, if possible, yet more so to the poor natives of this land. That a man should labour to become rich, and amass wealth, a state which our Saviour declares to be accompanied with snares and lusts, which tend to destroy the soul,—and that this should be attained by the increase and importation of a commodity or commodities, which, from the quantity already imported, proves the ruin of so many thousands,—is this keeping clear from defilement, and washing our hands in innocency? Now, that such a person shall esteem himself, and be esteemed, a religious man, and perhaps be the more regarded, even by religious people, because he is rich and great, is a mere paradox; yet is it too often the case. Now, as this is so conspicuous a weakness, and much of this nature appears amongst many otherwise good people, will any thoughtful man, who is in earnest, desire to stay long in this vale of vanity and misery? Alas! no; but I believe it is best to waive these thoughts, and endeavour to centre in that charity which believeth and hopeth for the best; perhaps this also often arises more from a wrong education, than from corruption of heart; mean and low prejudices, imbibed for want of proper care when young, are doubtless the occasion of many of the weaknesses and inconsistencies which so much dim the beauty and lessen the service of many, whom God intends for great instruments in his vineyard. Well, my mind longs to see, in our well-minded Friends everywhere, especially the younger sort, a noble emulation for the welfare and well-educating of the youth. If a number of such Friends, in their different allotments, would, as it were, shake hands with the world and all its enticing prospects, seeking and expecting nothing from it but bread and trouble, and would freely dedicate themselves to the care of the youth, not limiting themselves to the narrow views of fleshly ties, nor even to religious denominations, but looking upon themselves as fathers and brothers of all that want their help, taking more especial care to make the poor and helpless the first objects of such a care, not solely of necessity, but of a willing mind, what a blessing might they be, not only to our youth in particular, but also to mankind in general; and indeed it seems to me that our principles, which, in the present corrupt state of the world, seem to prohibit our meddling with offices, &c., naturally point out to us as a people, rather than others, to serve God and our country in the education of the youth. I will acknowledge that it is a situation which does not appear so desirable as some others, nor so likely to procure riches, ease, or worldly honour. But alas! alas! what have we to do with these things? Shall we desire to be great and rich, when our Saviour has so plainly declared it a situation so very dangerous; and that his predominant choice is of the poor of this world? Is it now a time, or was it ever a time, for the believer, who eyes and relies upon the promise,—is it a time for such to seek for money, or olive yards, or oxen, &c.? and, although by engaging in the education of youth we should be deprived of some of those things so desirable to nature, which we might better enjoy and accumulate in the way of trade, and thereby look upon ourselves under affliction, yet may we not hope that it will be termed for righteousness' sake, and therefore should not we have thereat to rejoice, and be exceeding glad, and even leap for joy?

And I would farther say, from years experience, that it is a great mistake to think that the education of youth is toilsome and disagreeable; it is, indeed, not so, except to such who, from a desire of gain, take upon them the care of more children than they ought, or neglect to bring them into that discipline which, with divine help, and proper resolution, is generally not difficult. I do not know how it is amongst you, but here, any person of tolerable morals, who can read and write, is esteemed sufficiently qualified for a schoolmaster; when, indeed, the best and wisest men are but sufficient for so weighty a charge. If the governments of this world were influenced by true wisdom, they would have made the proper education of the youth their first and special care. I earnestly desire our Friends, both here and amongst you, would consider of it, and hearken inwardly to what the great and common Father would suggest in this weighty matter. Many good and necessary works are omitted, solely because custom has allowed them to be passed over as not necessary, nor binding upon us; when, if we would give ourselves time to consider them, divested from custom and prejudice, we should see them to be weighty and indispensable duties. But I fear a proposal of this kind would prove to many as great a trial of the sincerity of their love, as the instance of the young man that came to Christ. Many ap-

pear to have a love to Christ, and would sell something for his service, especially if it was to serve him in some elevated and shining sphere; but to serve Christ in a station generally so little regarded, where the labour of love, though ever so deep and sincere, is much hid, and often, when the most impartial, but the more disliked, this is hard for flesh and blood to encounter.

Well, dear friend, I was not easy without thus laying before thee some part of my concern and prospect. I apprehend, from my knowledge of thy generosity, I need make no apology either for the strangeness of the thought, or the incoherence of the style. Whether this matter will appear to thee or others in the weighty and extensive view it does to me, or not, I must leave, and remain thy friend,

ANTHONY BENEZET.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF INDIANA YEARLY MEETING.

(Concluded from page 147.)

The Boarding School Committee, after a statement of the financial accounts of the seminary, add:

"It appears by the statement of the Superintendent, that the expenses of the institution for the past year, have been about met by the income of the school and farm, without estimating depreciation; yet it is the opinion of our Acting Committee that the prices now fixed for boarding and tuition in the school, together with the income from the farm, are not sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of the Institution, including the natural wear and decay of the buildings and furniture; and that unless the school shall be made more productive by an increase in scholars or otherwise, or some other means be brought into its support, the terms of admission must be increased, or the establishment must materially decline, or a considerable debt be incurred to keep it up.

All the branches of a common school education have been taught in the school, and endeavours have been used to make the scholars well acquainted with these before entering upon those of a more complex character. In both departments of the school the higher branches of mathematics have been taught to some extent; and in the boys' school, instruction has been given in the Latin and Greek languages, and we are informed by the report of the Acting Committee, that instruction in the languages will also be given to a class or classes of girls, by the principal teacher in the male department, if required.

"In the male department, the past year, 36 scholars have received instruction in arithmetic, 30 in elementary algebra, 26 in algebra, higher department; 32 geometry, plane and spherical; 32 plane trigonometry; 7 Lewis's trigonometry, embracing his differentials, logarithms, conic sections and projections; 5 analytical geometry; 2 mathematical astronomy; 9 land surveying, embracing topography and levelling; 39 in natural philosophy; 29 chemistry; 9 physiology; 19 solar and siderial astronomy; 18 meteorology; 20 geography; 20 English grammar; 18 Latin; 9 Greek; and all in the Holy Scriptures.

"In the female department, 48 have received instruction in arithmetic, 39 English grammar, 27 in natural philosophy, 16 geography, 28 astronomy, 7 history, 21 botany, 31 chemistry, 15 physiology, 15 in meteorology, 22 in elementary algebra, 12 in algebra, higher department, 11 geometry, 2 in plane trigonometry and mensuration, 10 in mental philosophy, 4 in French, and all in the Holy Scriptures.

"During the past year there have been 85 entries of students in the boys' school, and 72 in the girls'. The scholars have made satisfactory progress in their studies, and their conduct has been in a general way orderly. The meeting for worship has been regularly held, and has been occasionally attended by some members of the Acting Committee, and has been held to satisfaction.

"The health of the school for the past year has been pretty good, there having been but very few cases of sickness, and these of a mild form.

"Thomas Hill and Tamar his wife, former Superintendents, have resigned their office, and Ashley Johnson and Lydia his wife, have been engaged for the ensuing year.

"The winter session will commence on Second-day 13th instant, and continue in session 23 weeks, and close on Sixth-day the 20th of the Third month, 1852. Then a vacation of two weeks. The summer session will open the sixth day of the 4th month, for 23 weeks, and close the 11th of the 9th month.

"Lewis A. Estes and Zaccheus Test, have been engaged in the male department, and Mary Ann Buffum and Phœbe Roberts in the female department, as Teachers.

"The price of boarding and tuition will be the same as last year, namely, $30.00 per session in the lower branches, and $35.00 in the higher.

"We are well persuaded that the school has been of great service to society even in its present limited condition and resources. And in view of the difficulties which constantly exist, in educating the two sexes and those of years near to maturity, in the unfinished buildings we now have (the part which is finished being designed for one sex only,) we much desire that the minds of Friends should be turned towards carrying forward the buildings to completion, in order to meet the objects of Friends in establishing the school, more fully and satisfactorily."

On Second day, the 6th of the month, the following report was received, and the proposition therein contained was approved. The meeting directed that $100 should be appropriated out of the money in the treasury not otherwise disposed of, to form a commencement of such a fund; under the hope that this sum will be increased by subscriptions, donations and bequests.

"*To the Yearly Meeting:*

"The Committee appointed to consider the propriety of opening the way by which a fund may be raised, the interest or income of which to be applied in educating in the Boarding School, children of members in circumstances not well able to bear the expense, have given the subject consideration, and while we desire to encourage the raising of *such a fund*, we have taken a more extended view of the subject than confining it only to that school. We think it might be right to endeavour to commence the raising of a fund for *School purposes*, the proceeds of which *to be used as above expressed*, until the Yearly Meeting may see proper to give it a more extensive application.

"Whilst we love the principles of our religious society, and feel bound to the support of our Christian testimonies, believing from heartfelt convictions that the doctrines of the Gospel professed by us as a religious society, are the genuine doctrines of Christianity, we feel it to be our bounden duty to educate our children in accordance to our religious views; to guard with parental anxiety and watchful care, the young and tender minds of our offspring from the bad influences shed on them in their attendance in mixed schools, over which Friends have little or no control. We cannot but wish that the way might open among us to lay the foundation of a permanent School Fund, which in time to come, if it should be blessed in our hands, might ultimately prepare the way for every child who may be a member, to receive its education in primary and other schools under the care of Friends, partly or entirely free of charge. It is likely that in a little time, free schools will be common in some, if not in all the States in which we live. The inducements then to send our children to mixed schools will be increased; this should stimulate us to increase our exertions to preserve our children under the influence of our Christian doctrines and testimonies while receiving their school education. We propose to the Yearly Meeting to set apart a certain sum, which it may agree upon, say one hundred dollars more or less, as it may turn in the unity, to be called *The School Fund of Indiana Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.* The interest or income of this fund to be used as its need requires; but the principal to remain unbroken. In this way, a beginning, though small, will be made for a permanent School Fund; this may be increased from time to time, by subscriptions, donations, bequests, &c. When the establishment of such a fund takes place, the way will be open to receive donations and bequests. Thus an opportunity will be afforded to any one whose heart may be opened, to bestow a part of their effects for the promotion of education, while now they have not.

"We would further propose, if the foregoing be united with, to recommend subscriptions to be opened in the subordinate meetings, for the special purpose of increasing this sum, and report made to the Yearly Meeting every year. If every Friend could be induced to subscribe, though it be but small in each particular, the aggregate would be considerable. In this way the fund could be increased until it would be so enlarged as to do much in making Friends' schools free schools in days to come."

The Committee on the concerns of the people of colour produced the following report:

"All the branches of this Committee have reported a summary of their proceedings for the past year, from which it appears that there have been twenty-one schools taught among the coloured people, in which Friends have rendered some assistance. One of the schools was taught for the term of eight months, the others on an average of about three months each. The number of children reported as participating in these schools is four hundred and twenty-eight. Several of the branches have not reported the numbers. The reported amount of money paid by Friends towards defraying the expenses of hiring teachers and for other purposes of assistance and relief, is $267.22. Branches taught in the above schools have been Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and a few have commenced the study of Philosophy and Algebra. The progress of the children in learning, so far as reported, appears to be about equal to that of white children under similar circumstances. Several of the above schools have been taught by coloured persons. Friends have also rendered some assistance in First-day schools for scriptural instruction, and furnished them with some Testaments and other school books.

"One of the Branches mentions a Library being obtained by their aid in one of the settlements of coloured persons, consisting of one hundred and ninety volumes.

"One Branch has been engaged in rescuing a coloured man from imprisonment in the jail at Memphis, Tennessee, he having been put into prison on suspicion of being a slave. Friends having obtained his free papers from a friend in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and the deposition of a citizen of Cincinnati who had known him from a child, with the kind assistance of the Clerk of the packet boat they obtained his release.

"Although there may not have been as much improvement apparent in some of the objects of our care as we could wish, yet we believe they have received much benefit from the labours of most of the Branches, and we much desire that Friends may not become weary in rendering such assistance to them as they can, to advance their moral, social and religious improvement; and that Friends may not forget, on all proper occasions, to plead for the liberation of those yet toiling in unmitigated bondage."

MODERATION.

If we were to observe the Apostolic injunction, "Let your moderation be known to all men, the Lord is at hand;" it is probable we should, in many respects, act very differently from what we do. A full belief in the latter declaration would have a tendency to preserve us in the foregoing precept.

And if we were always to consider ourselves in the presence of Him, who hears all our words, sees all our actions, and knows the very thoughts of our hearts, and that he will reward us accordingly, we should not feel such a disposition to deviate from the true medium. We should doubtless feel a much greater interest in doing what would please Him, than what would please ourselves.

If we were careful to maintain that moderation which would manifest itself to all men, it would, by relieving the mind from many unnecessary cares and anxieties, afford much more leisure for the cultivation of its powers and directing its pursuits to higher and more important objects. It would also contribute greatly to health and the enjoyment of those blessings which pertain to this life.

Is it not for want of proper reflection and exertion, that so many are suffering themselves to be carried down the stream of folly? Were ambition, luxury and dissipation pursued by those only who find real pleasure in them, the number of their votaries would soon diminish. Are not many far more solicitous to appear happy, than they are to be really so? And for this appearance do they not often lose its reality?

Health, competency and peace of mind, which contribute so much to human happiness, are often all sacrificed at the shrine of fashion. Even the pleasures of society, pleasures so congenial to the heart of man, are not properly estimated. When the board of hospitality is spread by the hand of friendship for the objects of esteem and affection, it seldom fails to produce satisfaction, complacency and delight. By cheerfulness and sympathy, the powers of conversation are called forth to peculiar advantage, and the heart is opened to the impressions of tenderness and benevolence. Sentiments are developed, which, obtaining approbation and currency from their real value, amuse, instruct and ennoble the mind. This is society; and these are the social feelings and dispositions that all ought to cultivate.

But for what, alas! are they exchanged? Is it not for routs and parties, where pride and ostentation open their doors for the reception of the vain, the idle and the licentious? who meet they scarcely know for what, and spend their time in a way very inconsistent with the duties of Christianity, or even with the comforts of domestic life.

And this too, they are disposed to denominate happiness! But let all such reflect how little it deserves the name. By associating the idea of happiness with ostentation, unprofitable conversation and vain amusements, they disqualify themselves for a search after it in their own bosoms, where only it is to be found. To prevent these sad consequences by a virtuous education, should be the concern of every parent.

When we contemplate the innumerable blessings with which we are surrounded, and the various means by which the condition of man might be improved, and his rational enjoyments multiplied, are we not lost in wonder? and do we not at once inquire, why is man thus inattentive and ungrateful? Man being the only animal created erect, endowed with reason, and on whose face appears the blush which betrays the feelings of his heart, why does he not preserve that dignity and happiness which are conferred on him by a wise and bountiful Creator?

The pious Watts observes, when treating of the improvement of the mind: "Nothing is more awful than the consideration of a human being given up to *vice*. It places him far below the brute. And that the same creature, trained by *virtue* to the utmost perfection of its nature, is little lower than the angels."

How necessary it is then, that our minds should be directed in their pursuits by a consideration of the peculiar pleasures of wisdom and truth! by a sense of our duty to God and the delights arising from the exercise of our intellectual faculties! by the hope of usefulness to our fellow-creatures, and the incalculable advantage to ourselves, both in this life and that which is to come! "Blessed is that servant, who, when his Lord cometh, shall be found watching."—*A. Mott.*

When we reflect on the wonderful results of human ingenuity, the discoveries of science, the works of art, the manner in which the powers and intellects of the inferior races, and the laws of inanimate matter, are rendered subservient to the purposes of man, we may be justly astonished at the extent and versatility of the human understanding. But the more deeply we penetrate the mysteries of nature, the more forcibly are we impressed with the wonders of creative wisdom and the limited range of human know-

ledge. The more we learn, the more clearly we discover our own ignorance; and the more we discover of our own powers, the more we are led to venerate the wisdom which made us what we are. L.

For Friends' Review.

WESTERN AFRICA.

The situation and resources of Western Africa have long been objects of inquiry among the inhabitants of Western Europe. Upon the revival of navigation, the exploration of the coast was prosecuted with ardor by the Portuguese navigators. In the early part of the fifteenth century, Prince Henry, the son of the King, having conceived a high opinion of the resources of Africa, and of the important advantages to be derived from an uninterrupted voyage to India, gave the energy of his mind and the influence of his station, to the exploration of the Atlantic coast, with particular reference to the discovery of a passage to India, by sailing round its eastern and southern shores. It was during those maritime excursions that the first instance on record occurred, in which the natives were transported as slaves to the markets of Europe. It is due, however, to the character of Prince Henry, to remark, that I do not discover that he gave any countenance to that barbarous commerce. It appears that Anthony Gonsales, one of his captains, about the year 1440, seized some Moors, near Cape Bajados, and carried them to Europe; but the Prince commanded him to carry them back to Africa. Upon landing them on the coast, he received from the Moors, in exchange for his prisoners, whom he ought to have delivered without ransom, ten negroes and a quantity of gold dust, with which he returned, not to the residence of Prince Henry, near Cape St. Vincent, but to Lisbon. This seems to have been regarded as a lucrative speculation, and the traffic thus commenced, was soon followed by others. A number of years after the death of Prince Henry, the Portuguese built a fort on the Gold Coast; and subsequently two others in other places. The protection of the African trade, of which that prosecuted in the persons of the natives was a prominent part, appears to have been the object of these establishments.

That part of the design of Prince Henry which related to a voyage to India, was successfully accomplished about thirty-five years after his death, by Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese nobleman, who in 1498 passed the Cape of Good Hope, and made his way to the Malabar coast. But from that time to this, the internal resources of Western Africa have remained but very imperfectly explored, and the capabilities of the country but partially developed.

Enough, however, is known to point to that hitherto comparatively neglected portion of the globe, as the seat of a very productive commerce. Humanity, no less than interest, indicates the importance of extending to that benighted continent the civilizing influence of peaceful commercial relations. The traffic with Western Africa, prosecuted by the nations of Europe ever since the adventure of Gonsales, has been to a great extent, though not exclusively, of a kind tending rather to brutalize than to refine or improve the native races. The trade in slaves has long been regarded as the great bar to African civilization. While a taste for the luxuries of European skill, can be more easily and expeditiously gratified by the seizure and sale of each other, than by developing the internal resources of the country, and the markets for the products of servile labour remain open in Europe and America, there is reason to fear that the natives will continue their barbarous slave-making wars, and that the slavers will find means to elude the vigilance of British and American cruisers.

The actions of men, whether civilized or savage, are in a great measure prompted by their prospects of interest. If the savage chieftains who derive their revenues, the means of procuring the commodities of Europe, from the plunder and sale of their unoffending neighbours, could be taught that their desires could be more amply and safely gratified through the medium of a peaceful commerce, there is scarcely any reason to question their readiness to abandon their blood stained and hazardous traffic. When, in 1841, Captain Trotter was about concluding a treaty with the Chief of the Ibo country, for the extinction of the slave trade within his dominions, he remarked, that if he abolished that trade, his people must have some occupation by which to obtain subsistence, and that he therefore wished plenty of ships to be sent to trade with him.*

These observations have been elicited by the perusal of an article in the Westminster Review of last month, in relation to a work recently published, entitled Sir H. Huntley's Seven Years' Service on the Slave Coast, Western Africa, two volumes, small 8vo.

The reviewer commences by remarking, "that the religious and philanthropic party, not merely disheartened by the failure of so many efforts, but conscious that they incurred a vast deal of public censure and odium, by the lamentable termination of the Niger expedition, appear to have abandoned all active efforts for its amelioration in despair."

Now the failure of the Niger expedition, however mortifying to those engaged in it, was evidently owing to the deleterious nature of the climate to European constitutions. The agents, upon whose skill and integrity the success of the expedition mainly depended, were quickly carried off by the pestilential climate. The Niger

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*Review, Vol. ii. p. 276.

expedition seemed to prove that the country was securely guarded against the permanent encroachment of Europeans; but that the slave trade there might be superseded by peaceful commerce, if agents with African constitutions could be found suitably qualified for the service.

The reviewer observes:—"In spite of all drawbacks," arising from the nature of the climate, and the reckless characters of those who can be employed in the African trade, it "is steadily increasing; and the articles chiefly imported from Africa are such as must be in constant demand in England, and as can be supplied in virtually unlimited quantities from Africa. Our two greatest commercial authorities informed us some years since, that the African trade was about £100,000 a year; and that it was not likely to increase. They assigned, as a reason for their opinion, that a savage people, living in a climate where clothing is unnecessary, and where food can be procured with little or no exertion, will not exert themselves to procure imported articles which they do not absolutely require.

"Such opinions have arisen from completely erroneous ideas of the social condition of the African nations generally, and of the degree of civilization (low as it is) which they have attained. They cannot justly be regarded as savages. The greater number of the nations throughout Africa have fixed habitations; defences round their towns; cultivate their lands; wear cotton dresses of their own manufacture, dyed with native dyes; and work in gold and iron.

"Though the lands immediately round their towns are often cultivated with considerable care, yet in most places there are 100 acres uncultivated for every acre that is cultivated. The beneficial effects of trade are, however, now perceived for hundreds of miles round our settlements, large tracts of land being brought under cultivation. The native loom is a very primitive concern, but the native cotton is excellent, and the native dresses are often very handsome. The African indigo is said to resist the action of light and acids better than any other. The native cotton dresses are much thicker and better than ours, and their dyes far brighter and more enduring; but this may be owing to the much greater quantity of indigo used.

"The natives buy our bafts—the trade term for the pieces of cotton of which their dresses are made—only because their own bafts or pangs, although much stronger and greatly preferred by them, are vastly dearer. The native workmanship in iron is very rude, yet some of their agricultural implements appear to be admirably suited for their purpose. The native workmanship in gold is not merely curious, but often really beautiful. Whilst therefore it must be admitted that the Africans are very low in the scale of civilization, it seems a misuse of terms, to call a people, with even such arts as we have described, savages.

(To be continued.)

WESTERN RAILROADS.

The Economist (Cannelton, Ind.) has an excellent article on Western improvements and railroads. The following table will show that in the course of three years at farthest, 8,399 miles of railroad will be in operation in the west and some of the new States:

	No. of roads.	Miles in operation.	Miles const'ng.	Cost of constructing.
Texas	1	—	—	
Tennessee	5	30	602	$600,000
Kentucky	7	77	518	1,500,000
Ohio	30	690	1697	12,768,793
Michigan	4	432	33	8,460,340
Indiana	20	279	1142	5,100,000
Illinois	26	119	1772	2,960,000
Missouri	2	—	500	———
Iowa	1	—	180	———
Wisconsin	1	20	236	4,000,000
	97	1647	6680	$35,389,133

This report furnishes one, in addition to a countless number of other illustrations, of the blighting influence of slavery. Of the 1647 miles of railroad in actual operation, only 107 are in slave States; and of the 6680 miles which are constructing, 5060, or more than three-fourths, are in the free States. Of the capital invested in such roads, as far as here reported, it appears that $33,289,133 have been contributed by the free, and only $2,100,000 by the slave States. In the new State of California a railroad is in contemplation from San Jose to San Francisco. A letter dated on the 11th of last month from the Engineer, states that he was then engaged in surveying the route, and that two months would probably be employed in completing the survey, and preparing the estimates.—Ed.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

From the *Polynesian* of the 23d of August last, we extract the following particulars of a Volcano on Maunaloa.

Volcano at Maunaloa.—On the 7th inst. light was observed on the top of Maunaloa, at first appearing like a lamp, but which continued to increase until it became so large as to be visible from all parts of that large island, and even from the elevated parts of Maui and Oahu. It is reported that vessels at sea noticed two points from which the light emanated, and it is quite probable that another eruption, similar to the extensive one of 1843, will follow these preliminary indications.

Mr. Sawkins, the artist, is about visiting Hawaii for the express purpose of witnessing this new phenomenon, from whom we hope to have an interesting account, should the eruption be an extensive one.

Since writing the above, we have received the following from our correspondent, dated Hilo, 12th August, 1851:

"The great crater on Maunaloa, that was generally thought to be quite extinct, is now in action. For a few days a heavy cloud, having the appearance of smoke, has been observed to hover over the summit of the mountain. Last night the mountain stood out in bold relief, unobstructed by clouds or mist, and presented a sublime and awfully grand appearance, belching forth flames, and cinders that again fell in showers at a distance. The heavy bank of smoke that lowered over its top presented the appearance of the mountain itself, poised upon its apex. It is possible that another eruption may take place, like that of 1843, and liquid lava be seen flowing down its side."—*Late Paper.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, ELEVENTH MONTH 29, 1851.

North Carolina Yearly Meeting.—Though considerable time has passed since this meeting came to a close, the printed minutes had not been received when this paper was put to the press; a private letter, however, from a friend who was present, enables us to furnish our readers with the most prominent part of their proceedings.

The meeting convened as usual, on the morning of the Third inst., when certificates of ministers in attendance from other Yearly Meetings were read, viz: Lindley M. Hoag, from New England; Mary Kite, from Philadelphia; and Thomas Wells and William Binford, from Indiana. Epistles from the Yearly Meetings of London, Dublin, and from all those on this continent, were read, and a committee appointed to prepare essays in return.

On Third-day, Aaron Stalker was appointed as clerk, and Jephtha White and Nathan Hill to assist him; after which the answers to the queries, together with the state of Society, engaged the attention of the meeting. This exercise elicited much pertinent counsel and advice, exciting to faithfulness in support of our Christian testimonies. A Committee was separated to essay an epistle to the subordinate meetings.

On Fifth-day the address from the Conference at Baltimore was read and approved. An address from London Yearly Meeting, on the present state of Society, was also read.

On Sixth-day, the 7th, the report respecting the Boarding School was read, showing a small balance on the transactions of the year, in favour of the institution. The particulars are deferred till the printed minutes come to hand.

Epistles to the several Yearly Meetings, being prepared by the committee, were read and adopted. And the transactions of the meeting having been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, Friends separated on the afternoon of that day, to convene at the usual time next year, if consistent with the Divine will.

James Bowden's History of Friends in America.—In the fifth number of the present volume, notice was given that the fourth part, which, till then, was wanting to complete the first volume of this history, had just appeared. At the same time an expectation was expressed, that some further account of the work would appear in our subsequent numbers. Attention to other matters has hitherto prevented the accomplishment of the intention thus intimated.

Although about two centuries have passed away since the Society of Friends first became known, and received the appellation of Quakers, and during every age, from that time to the present, a number of writers have defaced their pages with distorted caricatures of their character and principles, many of them no doubt from ignorance, and others from less excusable causes; yet, down to our own times, only two works, justly entitled to the character of general and authentic histories of the Society, have been given to the public.

The seventeenth century, near the middle of which this Society appeared, had not passed, before a volume, professedly a history of the Quakers, written in Latin, was published at Amsterdam; and was soon afterwards translated into English. But, though many of the facts included in the narrative were obtained from Friends, particularly from William Sewel, the truths were so blended with errors, as to exclude the production from a claim to the character of an authentic history. Though this work of Gerard Croese is sometimes quoted, or referred to, its circulation appears to have been very limited.

The first author who favoured the world with a reliable and general history of Friends, was William Sewel, above mentioned, a native of Holland, born about the year 1650, of parents who, not long after his birth, embraced the doctrines proclaimed by George Fox, and became united with the Society of Friends.

The history of the Quakers, as written by Sewel, was a work of very great labour. For, as he resided at Amsterdam, and most of the events which he had occasion to describe, occurred in England, he frequently found himself obliged to write to his

friends there, for more exact information than he had obtained. And so numerous and extensive were the corrections and improvements which he made, that, as he informs us, great part of his history was written over three times before he judged it complete. The work is described as the labour of more than five and twenty years. This probably includes the time between the commencement and completion of the history. And during this interval a considerable amount of literary labour, of a different character, was accomplished.

As William Sewel was cotemporary with great part of the first generation of Friends, was personally acquainted with many of them, and pursued his researches with the most indefatigable industry, there can be no doubt that his history contains a large mass of information relative to the period included in the narrative, which in a few years must have been lost, if this work had been neglected,

Being a native of Holland, the history was originally written in the Low Dutch language, and afterwards translated into English by himself. The style is evidently inferior to that of the best English writers of the day, yet when regarded as the production of a foreigner, who never spent more than a few months in England, and whose knowledge of three or four languages, including the English, is said to have been mostly acquired during the intervals of leisure, while serving an apprenticeship to a weaver, this history may be viewed as a composition of no ordinary merit. It is not improbable that the work being first written in his native tongue, its translation into English left him at liberty to pay more attention to the style, than if engaged in an original composition.

The first edition of the history, in English, appears to have been issued in the year 1722; but the narrative is not brought down beyond the year 1717; and even at that date nothing appears except an epistle of the Yearly Meeting of London. The historian, indeed, seems to have considered the great object of his labours accomplished, when he had brought his narrative to the period when the religion of Friends, along with others, obtained a toleration in the British dominions, soon after the accession of the Prince and Princess of Orange.

Nearly seventy years after the publication of Sewel's work, a second general and authentic history of the Society was offered to public acceptance, by John Gough, a native of England, but a resident of Ireland during the last fifty years of his life.

Several modern writers, of talents and reputation, having given to the world very distorted caricatures of the Society, and drawn from obscurity some long refuted, and almost forgotten calumnies, John Gough devoted great part of his time, during the last eight years of his life, to the preparation of a general history of Friends. His design appears to have been to review their history from their rise, nearly, if not quite, to his own time; and to point out and refute, either in notes or in an appendix, the misrepresentations of the authors referred to. Three volumes of this work were published during the life of the author, and a fourth, which he had nearly completed, appeared soon after his death.* His plan seems to have been rather more extensive than that of William Sewel; and the first volume contains, in a valuable introduction, a review of the Christian dispensation, of the gradual decline and apostacy of the visible church, and of the progress of the reformation, until the rise of the Society of Friends. The work, however, was not completed according to the original intention, being terminated by the death of the author. The narrative comes down no later than 1764.

The histories of Sewel and Gough, relating chiefly to the rise and progress of the society in Europe, allot of necessity a comparatively small portion of space to American affairs. The persecutions in New England are related at considerable length in both, and the affairs of Pennsylvania occupy a conspicuous place in the history of Gough. But, in other respects, some personal notices excepted, the concerns of Friends in America, are passed concisely over. The history of Gough, however, as well as that of his predecessor, is an able and instructive work. It appears the author had the materials provided for a fifth and concluding volume. But though sixty years have now elapsed since this historian's decease, we do not find that any one has yet undertaken to supply what he left unfinished.†

The work of James Bowden is professedly a history of Friends in America, and may therefore be

* He died in the Tenth month, 1791.

† In these notices, we ought not to overlook, a volume of something more than four hundred pages, published in 1845, by Dr. William R. Wagstaff, late of New York, but now residing in London, entitled a History of the Society of Friends, compiled from its standard records and other authentic sources.

This volume is confined, so far as the Society of Friends is concerned, almost exclusively, to events which occurred on the European side of the Atlantic. It contains a concise, but interesting review of the rise and progress of papal usurpations, and of the reformation, on the continent of Europe, and in Great Britain, to the time of Charles I.

The history of Friends, extends no further than the year 1723. It appears that the author designed to produce a second part, detailing the transactions of the society in our western world; but whether he intended to pursue either the European or American part of the history to our own times is not obvious. About six years have passed since this volume was issued, and we still hear nothing of any subsequent portion being likely to appear.

considered as entering upon ground not previously occupied. The author says:

"There exist at the present time on the North American continent nearly six hundred distinct religious assemblies of the Society of Friends, scattered over the region extending from Canada and Maine in the north, to the Carolinas and Tennessee in the South, and from its cities and ports on the Atlantic, to the countries lying west of the Mississippi. These compose in all seven separate and independent Yearly Meetings, and form in the aggregate four-fifths of the whole number of this people in the world. The consideration of this fact is calculated therefore to excite an inquiry such as that to which this work is devoted."

His work, he observes, embraces a wider field than those of his predecessors, in relation to America, and aims to exhibit a distinct history of each Yearly Meeting of Friends in America, from its rise to a period comparatively recent. A prominent object, we are informed, in the preparation of this work, was to show "that the Protestant Reformation and the subsequent rise of the Puritan professors of Christianity, were circumstances in the overruling providence of the Divine Hand, calculated to prepare the hearts of many for the reception of those spiritual and primitive doctrines of the Christian religion, which George Fox and his associates enunciated and revived, after the long and dark night of the Romish apostacy." But no systematic account of the religious doctrines of the Society is attempted.

In his introductory chapter, the author has given a concise, yet general review of the early voyages, by several European nations, to the Western continent; and of their efforts to establish colonies there. The iniquitous seizure of the Indian natives, and the sale of them into slavery by Gaspar Cortoreal, a Portuguese navigator, and the first introduction of negro slaves into Virginia, by a Dutch ship of war, are noted, with merited condemnation. The well ascertained fact, that, both in New England and Virginia, the germs of persecution, on account of religious opinion, had made their appearance several years before they were visited by any members of the Society of Friends, is brought conspicuously into view. The banishment of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson took place before George Fox had completed his fourteenth year; and an act forbidding any minister to teach or preach, either publicly or privately, except in conformity to the English Church, was adopted in Virginia, about the time when he was so wounded by the conduct of two religious professors at an ale-house.

After a concise review of the principal settlements on the western continent, the author enters into his appropriate field of labour, the history of Friends in America.

In the accomplishment of this task he appears to have employed, with great labour and care, the means which numerous publications have put in his power. The history is brought down, in this volume, to the year 1682. The Society of Friends had then spread into most of the English colonies in America, and in some of them composed an influential portion of the population. The noble colony of Pennsylvania was then just emerging into view, and will no doubt occupy a prominent place in the following volume. From the attention which the Editor has been able to afford to the volume now before the public, he is free to recommend it to the careful perusal of his readers.

Some extracts have been given in several of our numbers, and others may probably hereafter appear. The work is to be had at Uriah Hunt's bookstore, No. 44 N. Fourth street.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting, Upper Springfield, Ohio, on Fifth-day, the 30th ult., THOMAS JOHNSON to MARTHA, daughter of Aquila Binford.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house, Queensbury, Warren county, N. Y., on Fourth-day, the 12th instant, BENJAMIN S. MOSHER to LYDIA MARICK, daughter of Robert Knowles.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house, Sugar River, Montgomery county, Indiana, on the 30th ult, WILLIAM E. MORRIS, of Park county, to ELEANOR R. BINFORD.

OAK GROVE SCHOOL.

The Winter Term of Friends' School at Oak Grove, Vassalborough, Me., will commence on the 1st day of Twelfth month, 1851, under the instruction of its present Teacher, William H. Hobbey.

WESTTOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to Superintend the Boarding School at Westtown, will meet there, on Fourth day, the 3rd of next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Committee on Instruction, to meet on the preceding evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Visiting Committee attend at the School on Seventh day, the 29th inst.

THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Philada. 11th mo. 22d, 1851.—2t.

Many that are well affected to religion, and receive instructions of piety with pleasure and satisfaction, often wonder how it happens that they make no greater progress in that religion which they so much admire. Now the reason is that religion lives only in their head, while something else has possession of their heart, and therefore they continue, from year to year, mere admirers and praisers of piety, without ever coming up to the reality and perfection of its precepts.—*Gleanings from Pious Authors.*

CYCLES OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

It is a common weakness, especially with enthusiastic minds, to despair of humanity, whenever the cause of progress receives a check. Of this truth all ages of the world supply examples. When Greece fell, when the Roman Empire was overthrown, when the free republics of Italy became the spoil of the conqueror, eloquent and able writers were found to deplore the degeneracy of the times, to regret the past, to speak despairingly of the future. Yet, from each of these disasters the human family recovered, and recovered to run a race even more brilliant than before.

We know that this has been denied by many writers, among whom the American Emerson is not the least prominent. We know that such assert the history of humanity to be only a repetition of cycles, in which the same orbit is traversed over again, yet no real advance made. According to these philosophers a theocratic government comes first, to be followed by a heroic one, which in turn gives place to a purely rational era. Then civilization is broken up by some great convulsion, when the old order of affairs begins anew. But this is merely brilliant talking. The human family has never travelled in such cycles; but rather, if we may so speak, in spiral lines, in which, though a circular movement is maintained, there is a constant ascent.

We have only to refer to history in order to become convinced of this. Let us begin with Egypt, that weird Colossus of the past. In studying the civilization of that ancient people, we find ample proof that the Egyptians, though far in advance of the savage state, were yet behind either the Greeks, the Romans, or the modern Europeans. In many of the arts of civilized life the Egyptians had made great advances. Indeed, even in this day, mechanics but imitate processes then in use. Architecture, though since greatly improved, had already attained considerable excellence, as the ruins of Thebes attest. Agriculture was cultivated as a science. The security of person and property; the rights of conscience; and the economy of government were well understood. An alphabet was in use, and literature and the arts were cultivated. A wide gulf, indeed, separated the civilized Egyptian from his Nomade ancestor: a gulf whose mode of passage we seek vainly now to discover, in the absence of written records. But, on the other hand, the civilization of Egypt was chiefly confined to the hieratic and warrior classes, the masses of the people remaining ignorant, barbarous, and servile. Nor had the arts or literature attained that perfection, even among the dominant castes which they secured, in later ages, among the Greeks and Romans. The pyramids are rude when compared with the Parthenon. No Egyptian Iliad or Odyssey appears to have existed. And vainly do we seek, in the tombs of ancient Memphis, for steam engines, the compass, or any of the wonders of modern mechanics.

Greece followed Egypt. And now the human intellect achieved triumphs, in the regions of the beautiful, which has never since been surpassed; but, except in this direction, Greece won no laurels which had not already graced the swart brows of Egypt. The mind of Greece, indeed, appears to have been great only in art. Neither Athens, nor Sparta, neither Corinth, nor Thebes, have left behind any material works but graceful temples, or any intellectual ones but literary wonders. No mighty roads such as Rome constructed, and which still remain to attest her greatness two thousand years after their first erection, are to be found in Greece or any of her conquered dependencies. No curious machines, such as modern genius has invented, and which almost seem gifted with reasoning faculties, exercised the intellect of Greece, or have survived for the wonder of posterity. Few additions to political knowledge were made by Athens or her sister cities. Still fewer are the laws now existing, which we can trace up to the same parentage. But to Greece we owe not only the epic, the drama, history and architecture, but those immortal works of Aristotle and Plato, which while they have divided the world into two opposite intellectual schools ever since, have never yet been rivalled. From the Nile to the Acropolis there had been a vast advance. The cycle of Egypt was to that of Greece, what the fledgling in the grass is to the lark in the heavens.

Roman civilization took up the human race at the point where Greece had left it, and bore it forward to new triumphs; and into regions hitherto uncultivated. What Greece had done for the beautiful, Rome now did for the useful. The character of her genius was eminently practical. Wherever she carried her arms, she planted her physical improvements; and, in whatever she did she acted as if doing it for eternity. Europe is yet full of her colossal works. Carriages still roll over highways paved by Roman workmen; travellers still cross bridges with arches built by Roman engineers; and ships still moor alongside of moles whose stones were squared by Roman masons. The wayfarer in Africa, who stops to drink at some desert spring, finds that the marble basin of the fountain was left there by the Romans. But it was not only in material civilization that the Romans excelled. To them we owe modern jurisprudence almost entirely. They imitated Greek art, Greek poetry, and Greek oratory, but they originated laws; and that was their intellectual legacy. Thus, we see, Rome was an improvement on Greece. It possessed all that Greece did, and added new contributions of its own. The cycle had traversed another round, but it had not moved in a circle merely, it had also ascended; and when the Roman civilization approached its term, the human race was better

in every respect for the cycle which was closing. The history of the modern world still further illustrates the theory of progress. From the ruin of Roman civilization has sprung up a new development of society, which, though full of evils, is yet, on the whole, superior to any which has gone before. It would require a volume to explain every particular in which mankind have advanced since the epoch of the Cæsars. We can only glance at a few of these improvements here. Instead of Paganism we have Christianity; instead of universal slavery, almost universal freedom; instead of prevailing licentiousness, general morality; instead of rude spinning wheels, cotton mills and power looms; instead of clumsy galleys, steamers, and clipper ships. Even the Roman highway, superior as it was, sinks into insignificance beside a modern railroad. News by the couriers of Augustus travelled at a snail's pace compared with news by the electric telegraph. There is no mechanic art, in short, which the moderns have not as great a proficiency in, while there are many practised now of which the Romans had no knowledge at all. The present cycle takes a bolder and loftier sweep than any which preceded it. While the modern world engrosses all the knowledge of the ancient, it has accumulated in addition, an experience of its own. But the goal, is not yet reached. Though the age stands as it were, tip-toe, on the verge of the loftiest height humanity has attained, yet, as it looks forward, new oceans and continents open before it, and the voice of Progress calling out of heaven above cries "onward!"

If we read history aright, a new cycle for the human family began its revolution when this continent was discovered. A combination of great events, cotemporary with that transaction, foretold the coming dispensation. The invention of printing, the Reformation, the rise of political freedom, all date within a century of the discovery of the New world. The settlement of this western hemisphere, begun and carried on in a peculiar manner, pointed to some mighty result, which the ages looked for in vain, until the Declaration of Independence announced the consummation of the pregnant foreshadowings. The foundation of this republic followed, in which the federative principle is so skilfully combined with the representative, that local and national independence are alike secured, for the first time since the foundation of human society. With the literature of Egypt, the jurisprudence of Rome, the political science and the utilitarian improvements of modern Europe, America possesses in addition, a form of government which is fitted equally for the smallest country or for the largest confederation of States, and which, like the tent of the genii, may yet spread its mystic folds over the entire world. If the federative principle, as perfected and applied in these United States, continues to triumph, as we believe it will, and if the principles of liberty, here developed more thoroughly than ever yet, go on radiating, from a centre, from these shores to those of Europe, then the civilized world, in the end, must gradually be brought within its compass, and all Christian nations become members of one great federative republic, with a common Congress of representatives, which will be the true Congress of Peace.

No such thing as progress! Then is history falsehood, then is man degraded hopelessly. Away with the libel! The human family, thanks be to heaven, is ever advancing. It is ever laboring to recover its former high estate, though with unequal steps, and often apparently with retrograde ones. But the day of its triumph approaches. Each new cycle brings it nearer to the final goal, that glorious era foretold by the prophets of old, when "wars shall be no more, when there shall cease to be prisoners and captives, when justice and equity, and a felicity hitherto unknown, shall exist every where on earth. Yes! the ages are moving on, in majestic orbit, wheeling closer continually to their consummation. Humanity, instead of halting in a blind circle, will continue to advance,

> "And nightly pitch its moving tent
> A day's march nearer home."

Evening Bulletin.

SEALS AND WHALES.

Except, perhaps, to naturalists, the Seal will be known to many readers only through the medium of Sir Walter Scott's "*Antiquary*." "'What is that yonder?' says Hector McIntyre to his uncle, Jonathan Oldbuck. 'One of the herd of Proteus,' replied the Antiquary—'*Phoca*, or Seal, lying asleep upon the beach.' Upon which M'Intyre, with the eagerness of a young sportsman, exclaiming, 'I shall have him! I shall have him!' snatched the walking-stick out of the hands of the astonished Antiquary, at some risk of throwing him down, and set off at full speed to get between the animal and the sea, to which element, having caught the alarm, she was rapidly retreating. The Seal finding her retreat intercepted by the light-footed soldier, confronted him manfully, and having sustained a heavy blow without injury, she knitted her brows, as is the fashion of the animal, and making use at once of her fore-paws and her unwieldy strength, wrenched the weapon out of the assailant's hand, overturned him on the sand, and scuttled away into the sea without doing him any farther injury." We shall not dwell on the mortification of the gallant captain, or the gibes of his uncle, as these will readily occur to the readers of Scott's magic pages. Turning, then, from the romancer, we shall trace the records of the *Phoca* through the denser chapters of the scientific compiler, and the Arctic voyagers.

The literature of the Seal, which is very limited, would lead us to suppose, that, like the

owl of *terra firma*, it maintains—to quote from one authority—an "ancient, solitary reign, threading an unfurrowed track along the dark waters of the Atlantic, and skimming in peace and security along the margins of ice-bound shores, where all is dumb." But how stands the actual fact? In the year 1850, no fewer than one hundred thousand Seals were captured by British vessels, and in the present year a greater number will probably be slain. What will be the commercial value of those animals? Reckoning the whole to be even young seals, and estimating one ton of oil to be the produce of one hundred seals, the oil will yield, in round numbers, thirty-five thousand pounds, and the skins, calculated at three shillings each, would bring fifteen thousand pounds—in all, fifty thousand pounds. So that we have an interesting branch of commerce represented in our literature as all but extinct, while in reality it is flourishing in a high degree, adding extensively to national wealth, and giving employment to a large portion of the seafaring community.

Whale fishery in the Arctics has been in a declining state for a number of years; a result which, so far as mere purposes of illumination are concerned, might have been of minor consequence, seeing that the substitution of gas for oil lamps has rendered us comparatively independent of oil as a lighting agent; but, concurrently with the introduction of gas, there has been an increased demand for oil for lubricating machinery, and for other manufacturing purposes; hence fish-oil has maintained its price remarkably well notwithstanding an opposition that at first seemed fatal to it. Greenland was, at the beginning of the whale-fishing, the resort of the whale, and thither its pursuers went, and captured it in large numbers; but in process of time, the animal finding the peace of its ancient home ruthlessly invaded, retreated to the more northern latitude of Davis Straits. The distance, although greater, being still practicable, the chase was still continued, and the slaughter went on as before. Again, the leviathan, as if conscious that its track was followed, beat another retreat, which has turned out more successful than the first. Each spring witnessed the departure of Arctic fleets from every port of note in Britain, and the regions of the North were instinct with life, in search of the monster of the deep. Captains would stand, telescope in hand, in the "crow's nest," perched on the summit of the main-mast, and peer through the instrument till eye became dim and hand was frozen—boats' crews would be dispatched, and pull for weary miles in the sea, or drag their skiffs for still more weary miles on the surface of the ice—men on deck would gaze wistfully across the main, and mutter charms, or invoke omens; but all in vain. The ice would close in like iron mountains around them, and the time would come that they must bend their sails homeward. Then stray fish would be seen far off, or very shy fish would dart off in their immediate vicinity, and the disappointed mariners would return for the season, either with *clean* vessels, or at best with small cargoes of oil. Some accounted for the change by asserting that the whale had been hunted from Davis Straits just as it had been pursued from Greenland, and that it had betaken itself to still higher and now inaccessible latitudes;—some held that the animal had diminished in numbers, and as gestation takes place only once in two years, there was some ground for this conjecture;—while a third section, who were principally composed of superannuated Blowhards, and who harpooned only by the fireside, held pertinaciously to the notion that the failure arose from the inefficiency of modern fishermen. But arise from what cause it might, whales were either not brought home at all, or else they were brought home in wofully diminished numbers. Owners became discouraged, and captains sank in despair; harpoons and flinching gear were flung aside, and whalers were dispatched to the Baltic for timber, or wherever else a freight could be procured, and others departed to strange ports, and returned no more; for they were sold. The whaling fleet became, therefore, small by degrees. Yet two ports struggled on against the receding tide; Hull in England, and Peterhead in Scotland, always hoped against hope, and persevered amid every disadvantage. They still sent vessels out; if not to catch whales, to be contented with seals. Peterhead reaped the reward of perseverance. We observe from a recent return, that out of the hundred thousand Seals captured in 1850, sixty-thousand four hundred and twenty-six fell to the share of ten Peterhead vessels.

There was something romantic about whale-fishing. When the captain, with his assisted eye, descried the far-off parabolic *spout* of his victim, the cry of "*Fall! fall!*" would resound from stem to stern, and from hold to cross-trees. Down went the boats, sharp and graceful as regatta skiffs, and yet as strong and compact as herring yawls; the steerer took his oar, for rudders are too slow for this kind of navigation; the line-coiler stood by his ropes; while last, and most important of all, the harpooner descended with his glittering instruments. Muffled oars dip in the waters, and the skiff nears the sleeping leviathan. A single awkward splash would rouse him; but all is silent as death, and the harpooner, poising himself, takes deadly aim, and buries his javelin in the huge carcase. Smarting with pain, the enormous black mass lurches, and then with lightning speed darts underneath the wave; the boiling surge raised by its descent lifts the boat like a feather; the line attached to the harpoon disappears fathom after fathom, hissing around the rolling-pin, with a force and velocity that, but for copious libations, would cause ignition; a long and still extending streak of

gore marks the route of the wounded animal; the rope at last goes less rapidly off, and as its rapidity decreases, they pull up to the victim, and insert more instruments, and then after a few deadly slaps with his tail, the monarch of the ocean yields up the contest.

What has the Russian, the Dutch or the Hanseatic man, or the Esquimaux, been doing all this time? They have been following the pastime of Captain Hector M'Intyre, and endeavouring to slay the *Phoca*. Most of the Britons pursuing whales, and the foreigners and natives peddling with seals; just as if Captain Gordon Cumming had been hunting a lion, while some other sportsmen would stand by shooting sparrows or mice. No glory in capturing a seal, and as little pay. Thirty large seals are needed to make up one ton of oil, while an average whale would produce twenty tons of the oleaginous fluid. The whale-fishers despised such small game, and regarded mere seal-fishers with contempt;—we say mere seal-fishers, because if seals did come in the way, they were shot or knocked down by the whale-fisher; but his main vocation consisted in waging war with the colossal member of the finny tribe. And apart from the larger quantity of oil yielded by the one animal, the bone of the whale was singularly valuable. Twenty tons of oil would indicate one ton of bone, and that was worth some two hundred and fifty pounds sterling. The seal, too, had its extrinsic value, for its skin was worth *sevenpence*—dust in the balance compared with the bone of its huge cotemporary. Whales, then, undoubtedly were the superior subjects for capture; but as whales could not be had, and seals became plentiful, the whalers lowered their plumes, and raised their arms against their amphibious prey.

Old seals had wont to be pursued, but although their capture was more profitable than young ones, still the old seals are so excessively shy that they can only be shot in detail, and hence a preference is given to the destruction of the young. The seal propagates twice a year—the first pups of the season lie upon the ice early in the spring, and being unable to run to the water and swim off, they fall ready prey to the spoiler. A smart blow with a club stuns them, and a wound does the rest. Their numbers are very large. During the present season of 1851, a flock of them extending to about fifteen miles was discovered, not far from the Scottish coast; a dozen animals at least occupying every hundred square yards. Of course, with such opportunities, a ship is readily filled, and bearing homeward with her valuable cargo, there is still time to undertake a second and more northern voyage, in search of whales or larger seals.

The Dutch have been in the habit of prosecuting the trade with small vessels, but the British although occasionally using tiny craft, prefer employing large and stout vessels, as with such they can penetrate into fissures of the ice, instead of timidly sailing by the margin; and their success in this respect is gradually inducing their foreign competitors to follow their example.

The size of ships generally preferred for seal or whale fishing, is three hundred and fifty tons burden, or upward, although this year some vessels have gone out so small as eighty tons. A ship of the larger size carries sixty-five men, of the latter dimensions, twenty. The average outfit of a large vessel costs about one thousand four hundred pounds, and the original cost of such varies from two thousand to ten thousand pounds, according to age and quality of vessel, and also whether a used ship has been purchased, or one expressly built for the trade. The loss when a vessel is unsuccessful, is greater than in any other maritime speculation, there being no return whatever to stand against outlay; but, on the other hand, if fortunate, no other kind of shipping adventure yields so large profits. One vessel this year brought home a cargo of the gross value of six thousand pounds, leaving (it being her first fishing voyage) a net profit to her owners of three thousand pounds. The vessels sailing from the small northern point of Peterhead have, as before stated, been remarkably successful. The following is a statement of the produce of the ten vessels which sailed from thence in 1850:

1,144 tons of oil.
63,426 seal-skins.
14 tons of whalebone.

The aggregate commercial value of the whole would amount to about fifty thousand pounds. Seal-skins have lately risen in value—the former rate of seven-pence having been augmented to three shillings; and they are used principally for the purpose of being manufactured into patent-leather. Each skin is split into two or three layers, and each layer is turned to separate account. No other leather possesses the same closeness of texture, smoothness of surface, and elasticity. From being employed as rough waistcoats for seamen, and hairy coverings for trunks, it is now in its *stratified* state applied to the most delicate artistic purposes.

The Seal belongs to the four-limbed mammiliferous animals. It is half-quadruped, half fish. The head and general physiognomy, especially when seen in the water, resemble those of a dog. The limbs, which in the sea act as excellent paddles, are indifferent instruments of locomotion on land—the forepaws are almost the only motive powers, the posterior portion of the body having to be dragged over the ground. The young are very obedient to the parent seals, and are obedient to, and recognize the voices of their dams amid the loudest tumult. They are decidedly gregarious in their habits, and hunt and herd together in common; and, in those cases, when surprised by an enemy, they have great facilities in expressing, both by tone and gesture, the ap-

proach of a dreaded enemy. There are four different species of the animal; the one to which we have been referring is called the *Phoca Greenlandica*, and is about six feet in length, and has the peculiar property of often changing the colour of its skin as it approaches maturity. The seal visiting the British shores (*Phoca Vitulina*) is seldom more than four or five feet in length.—*Harper's Magazine.*

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The New York Times translates the following portion of a political catechism from an Italian paper published at Turin:

Question—Who is the lightest man in the world?

Answer—The Frenchman.

Who is the heaviest?—The German.

Who is the most serious?—The Englishman.

Who is the most vivacious?—The Swiss.

Who is the proudest?—The Spaniard.

Who is the most humble?—The Russian.

Who is the most enterprising?—The Pole.

Who is the laziest?—The Turk.

Who is the widest awake?—The American.

Who is the sleepiest?—The Hottentot.

Who has all these vices and virtues mixed together?—The Italian.

WHAT MAKES A MAN?—The longer I live, the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the great and the insignificant, is energy—invincible determination—an honest purpose once fixed—and then victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumsiances, no opportunity will make, a two-legged creature a man without it.—*Goethe.*

WISDOM'S CHOICE.

"Teach me thy way, O Lord, I will walk in thy truth. Unite my heart to fear thy name." Ps. 86: 11.

Why should we seek, in classic halls,
The lore of Greece or Rome,
Or con, amid the midnight watch,
Some darkly written tome?
And vainly think that such employ,
Will give the soul, a lasting joy.

Why should we climb. with toilsome step,
Ambition's rugged hill,
And fondly hope, our cherished names,
Fame's future trump will fill?
Will these impart that peaceful sway,
The world ne'er gives or takes away?

Will these afford the sunset hour
Of life, a halo bright,
Or drive away the cheerless gloom,
Of Death's fast deep'ning night;
Or elevate the sinking soul,
When drear affliction's billows roll.

What though we gain the yellow ore
That California yields?
Or cull the sparkling diamond bright,
From rich Peruvian fields?
What though commercial interests still,
With gold our swelling coffers fill?

Can this redeem our guilty souls,
From unrepented sin?
Or will it bribe the gates of Heaven,
To let our spirits in?
Will it avert stern justice's rod,
Or buy us lasting peace with God?

But, let us learn thy ways, oh! Lord,
'Twill give our spirits ease;
Thy ways are ways of pleasantness,
Thy paths are paths of peace;
Ay, teach us, then, thy ways, oh! Lord,
Incline our hearts to fear thy word.

Then shall we mount, on eagle wings,
O'er each besetting sin,
And know the real happiness,
The godly race to win.
And realize that peaceful sway
The world ne'er gives, or takes away.

And feel the soothing Gilead balm,
Within each aching breast;
And Israel's kind Physician too,
Will give the spirit rest.
Will stay with hope the sinking soul,
When dread affliction's billows roll.

Then shall we strive, in humble faith,
To tread the narrow path,
And trust our *Mediator* will
Appease JEHOVAH'S wrath;
Thus we'll avert stern justice's rod,
And buy enduring peace with God.

And. aided by that grace divine,
That God's free love has given,
Will "fight the goodly fight of faith,"
'Till we are called to Heaven;
Then shall we know, that *this* employ
Will give our souls eternal joy.

RUSTICUS.

Eleventh month, 1851.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.—The Steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool on the 12th, arrived at New York on the 23d instant.

ENGLAND.—Parliament has been prorogued to the 15th of First mouth next. Official notice has been given that the Crystal Palace will be handed over to the contractors on the 1st prox. The Commissioners of the Exhibition estimate the nett profits at £150,000, which they propose to apply to the increase of the means of industrial education. They ask a Royal Charter, to enable them to carry out this purpose.

Kossuth continued to engross the attention of the people of England. He visited Birmingham on the 10th, and Manchester on the 11th inst., and was everywhere greeted with the most lively enthusiasm.

Lieut. Pine, of the Royal Navy, proposes a further search for Sir John Franklin. He proposes to go through Russia and Siberia to the locality where it is thought further traces of the expedition must be found on the Polar Sea. The enterprize has the support of the Admiralty, and of the Royal Geographical Society. Lady Franklin devotes £500 to the project.

France.—The Message of the President was read to the Assembly, by Mr. Thorigny, on the 4th inst. The Message strongly urges the repeal of the electoral law of 1850, and the re-establishmeht of universal suffrage, on its broadest basis, as the sole means of arriving at the revision of the Constitution, and the legal and peaceable solution of future difficulties. The reading of the Message produced a great sensation in the Assembly. M. de Thorigny afterwards read the project of a law for the revocation, and demanded that it be regarded as a question of urgency. After a lively discussion, the Ministry sustained a defeat, the question of urgency being rejected by acclamation. On the 5th, M. Dupin was elected President of the Assembly, and Bedeau, Daru and Benoits d'Azy, Vice-Presidents.

Great excitement prevailed throughout France respecting the Message. The proposition for repeal is supported by the Republicans, and warmly opposed by the Legitimists and Orleanists. It is said that the officers and soldiers declare their intention to adhere to the President.

Germany.—The King of Hanover is gradually failing, and his recovery is regarded as hopeless.

Austria.—The demonstrations in England in favour of Kossuth, have created a strong impression, both on the Government and people of Austria. No press, however, dares publish any of the speeches of Kossuth, and no independent expression is ventured upon the subject.

Hungary.—The correspondent of the Times, in Austria, says,—"The Hungarian party is daily gaining strength and courage, and the *Pesti Napto*, the organ of the old conservatives, frankly declares that 'the maintenance of Hungary as a state, in the political organization of the Austrian empire is necessary.' It is added that this must not be misunderstood. Hungary makes no claim to an 'independent political existence, as this would be opposed to the unity of the empire,' but it requires 'an independent internal government, the maintenance of its own judicial system of civil matters, and the independent administration of its own affairs.'"

There is considerable excitement among the South Sclavonic races, and loud complaints are made of the distress of the citizens and peasantry, and the increasing price of provisions.

Switzerland.—The general elections for the Federal Assembly have taken place. There will be but little change in the political complexion of the Assembly.

Cape of Good Hope.—There seems to be no prospect of a speedy termination of the war. The revolt was spreading on the frontier, and it is understood that the Kaffir's were collecting from 5,000 to 6,000 men.

Mexico.—Late advices state that Caravajal, after the most persevering efforts to capture Matamoras, abandoned the seige on the 9th inst., after which a large number of his followers left him.

The Trait d'Union, from the city of Mexico, of the 25th ult., states that Letcher, the American minister, had been in the country fifteen days, but nothing concerning the Tehuantepec question had transpired.

It is said that the Mexican Government and the Congress, far from opposing the right of transit across the Isthmus, are perfectly willing, nay, anxious, to grant it, but they do not wish to bind themselves by any contracts. They have no objection to the North Americans, if they only desired the railway from ocean to ocean. It is to colonization they object. The two immense grants to Garay on each side of the Isthmus terrify them, for therein they behold the inevitable germ of an establishment of North Americans upon Mexican territory. At no price, and under no circumstances, says the Union, will the Congress of the country submit to this.

The cholera is raging in some portions of Mexico, on the Pacific coast. All the towns which were visited in 1849 by this dreadful malady, are now passed over.

Beunos Ayres.—Files of the British Packet to Ninth month 26th, have been received.

Oribe had capitulated, and it was supposed that he would join Gen. Urquiza, so that the war in the Banda Oriental would soon be at an end. Gen. Rosas was pressing the male inhabitants into his army, and in some places only women and children were left.

News has been received at Cerrito of the complete defeat of the traitor Leonardo Olivera, by the forces under command of Col. Barries. His capture was considered inevitable, unless he should succeed in reaching the Brazilian frontier. The vanguard of Urquiza had also been pursued from the vicinity of Andaluz to Quebrayugo, with some loss.

Domestic.—The Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, in New York, have found true bills against twenty-five persons charged with participating in the Syracuse riots.

The Secretary of State has granted permission to Robert J. Brent, Attorney General of the State of Maryland, to take part in the prosecution of the Christiana prisoners.

An alarming and sorrowful event occurred at New York on the afternoon of the 20th inst. A large schoolhouse, four stories high, was occupied on the second and third stories by female, and on the fourth by male pupils, amountiug collectively to about 1800. One stairway, round a square well, led to them all. Early in the afternoon, a female teacher in the third story was seized with a fainting fit, on which she was removed into the passage way, and a call raised for water. This call suggesting the idea of fire, an alarm of fire was raised, and the pupils from the second and third stories rushed on the stairway, forming so dense a mass that the balusters gave way, and the children were precipitated down the open well to the lower story, where they were piled one on another, to the height of ten or twelve feet; by which means a number were suffocated before they could be rescued. The teacher of the boys' school, occupying the fourth story, had the firmness to plant himself against the door, and thus prevent the egress of his pupils. One or two jumped out of the window, and perished by the fall. Some of the smaller girls were forced into one of the adjoining rooms, and prevented from mingling with the mass on the stairway. They were thus saved from injury. About forty lost their lives, and about thirty were seriously injured; among the latter of whom several of the female teachers are named. No blame is attached to the teachers. They, indeed, appear to have done all that prudence and sagacity, under such circumstances, could suggest. More of the girls would probably have been saved if the alarm had not been increased by a call from without, that the house was on fire.

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LETTER FROM JOSEPH PIKE TO THOMAS STORY.

Cork, 22d of Ninth month, 1723.

DEAR FRIEND,—As the Lord is pleased to bestow upon some far greater spiritual and natural gifts than upon others, so he expects far greater services from such, and that they the more singly devote themselves to these services, whereunto he has appointed them; agreeably to the saying of our blessed Lord, "Where much is given, much is required." Thus, dear friend, the Lord hath endued thee with many excellent gifts, natural and divine, and he therefore expects of thee, I am satisfied, suitable returns, and that nothing of this world or the encumbrances thereof should stand in the way, or be obstructions thereto. The apostle Paul, speaking of a soldier of Jesus Christ, alludes to an outward warrior, who, he says, does not entangle himself with the affairs of this life, that he may please Him who hath chosen him to be a soldier. Such an instance may intimate, that the ministers of Christ ought not to entangle themselves with worldly things, but leave such to his care and provision, who takes care even of the sparrows, that so at all times they may be ready to attend his call and service. Yet all this does not hinder any from doing necessary business in the creation, so that it be done in that true moderation, which is only to be seen and known by walking in the light.

It is not in my mind to charge thee in any wise, by thus writing, nor is it because thou dost not know them, but to stir up the pure mind by way of remembrance; well knowing thou hast spent a great deal of time, labour, and travel in the work of the ministry; and I rejoice to find, that notwithstanding all thy various exercises the Lord has preserved thee alive in spirit to him; and that he may so continue to do to the end, is the desire of my soul.

But though thou hast been thus preserved, yet by what I have heard, thou hast in some measure fallen among the briars of the world, which have scratched thee. To these things I never lent an ear, beyond sympathy and charity, not questioning but thou couldst in truth and justice clear thyself against all such charges; and yet I will here say to thee, there is still a nearer thing to be considered, whether according to thy station in the church, thou oughtest to have entered into any great things in the world, however just and honest in themselves, wherein there might be any danger that thy gift or thy example to others might be less esteemed. This is what I was truly concerned for, lest this had happened to thee by going into great undertakings. Though still I do not charge thee; but out of the pure love of my heart and the esteem I have for thee, I write this, that if there should be anything in it, thy experience may lead thee to avoid everything of the kind, that may have so much as a tendency to hurt thyself, or lessen thy ministry in the church, either with great or small.

And now since I have been thus large and free, I will yet be a little more free, and upon a subject that has at times given me real trouble: which is, that some libertines have made use of thy name as a cloak to their own pride and vanity, and running into the fashions of the world; which has appeared in their long curled and powdered hair, flourishing wigs, long cravats, many unnecessary folds in their coats, fashionable sleeves, and cuts of several kinds, cocks and strings in their hats, with other such like things, after the modes of the world. The growing of these things in the church hath caused sorrow of soul in the faithful, who well know, that Truth in the beginning led out of the world's fashions, which are vain, and for ever will lead out of them. When such as these have been spoken with, they have answered thus: "There are abundance of ministers, elders, and very honest Friends in England who wear such things, as well as we;" and they have particularly named thee as one.

Though I have not believed all they say to shelter and screen themselves; yet, dear friend, shall I be so free as to say, I fear they have taken some strength from thee. For I have been informed by some who do dearly love thee and thy ministry, that they have thought in

some things thou goest a little too fine and modish, and particularly as to thy hat and long hair, &c. It is not that we place evil in wearing either long or short hair, considered in itself; but when either is in fashion, and that or any other thing is taken up by any ministers or elders, though they be not proud of it, yet it greatly strengthens and encourages others, who are inclined to pride and fashions, to exceed even in a greater degree. Thus a minister or elder edging towards any fashion, others will equal their extravagancy in their lesser things, and with a sort of privilege and authority cover themselves therewith, till by thus exampling one another and each exceeding the other in pride, a flood of iniquity hath been introduced into the church, whereby the ancient plainness of an old Quaker has been in some lost, and in the end some have been so ashamed of the plainness of Truth and the cross of Christ, that they have run quite out into the world.

These things are so plain, that they cannot be denied; and the consideration of them hath brought deep sorrow and mourning upon some. And, oh! saith my soul, that the Lord would lay a heavy and zealous concern upon all the honest-hearted ministers and elders, to endeavour to put a stop, and stand in the gap against this torrent of pride, which has been so mischievous in the church; renewing the discipline of the church against these things. But in the first place, it behoves all such to be good examples themselves in all things, and then they can the better and more boldly speak to others. The apostle advises the believers to take him for an example; and though he tells us all things, that is, good things, were lawful for him, yet that all things were not expedient; he therefore advises us not to please ourselves, nor do anything whereby the weak may be stumbled or any tendency to evil encouraged; but rather to follow the things that make for peace, and the things whereby we may edify one another. The Lord has bestowed diversities of gifts in his church; he hath endowed some with a spirit of discerning, others as helps and for government, &c. These seeing anything in any minister or elder whose example therein may prove hurtful to the church, it is their duty to advise and counsel such an one, and his duty is to condescend therein, though he should see but little in it, especially where the thing is not matter of faith but of condescension, and there can arise no hurt from removing the occasion of offence. The apostle Paul even exceeded this, when he would eat no flesh while the world stood, if it made his brother to offend.

I confess I am apt to be prolix in writing, and never thought myself a sententious or accurate writer, but I am not much concerned about it, well knowing I am addressing a true and charitable friend, who will not put upon it a wrong construction; and if there be the least thing therein that may conduce to stirring up the pure mind, my end will be answered. For the very desire of my heart is, that as the Lord has gifted thee and made thee a bright and shining instrument in his hand, so thou mayst on thy part answer his love therein by thy obedience, and by carefully avoiding anything that may in the least eclipse thy gift.—*Friends' Library.*

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL TO LAWFORD GODFREY.*

Tenth month 11th, 1747.

My mind was reverently humbled before the Almighty, during the course of that solemnity at Leominster, and under a lively sense of the extensions of a regard, ancient and new, that He who is the author of our being, the author of our happiness, is not only ours who have been so eminently visited, but is the safety of an alienated world, in the reconciling and restoring it to himself. For this end we know he immediately reaches to the minds of mankind, and, having led a remnant into a living experience, through faith in his name, that he is Jehovah, great in council, and mighty in power, he hath enabled them to be co-workers together with himself, for the cultivation of their own vineyards, and, through a diversity of instruments, and variety of gifts, to be as the voice of one crying in the wilderness of this apostatized generation, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight." The unity of these labourers, in the promotion of this glorious work, is great, and unto strangers incomprehensible; but, being baptized by one Lord, into a most holy faith, some are builders, some hewers of stones, some diggers of them, as out of the earth, and some others more immediately bearers of burthens,—each led into their respective services by the great Architect, and directed to proceed therein through the continuance of the same wisdom, as fellow-servants in the cause of God. A concern for its promotion, and the mutual preservation one of another, strongly and frequently prevailed, and I am persuaded a sincere regard for the honour of the great Name, and travail for Zion's prosperity, attended thy mind, and led thee, in the openings of divine counsel, to impart thy experience in the work of the ministry to me, that have great need of every help. I am thankful to the great Master that we have fathers, as well as instructors, in mercy continued amongst us; such as by a long course of experience have explored the great mystery of godliness and ungodliness; watchmen that are placed upon Zion's walls, whose trumpets give a certain sound. For my own part, I thank God he has not left me destitute of a humble sense of my own weakness, and the jeopardies that attend me, engaging according to his wisdom, by

* Lawford Godfrey resided at Exeter, and died in that city on the 10th of the Eleventh month, 1747, aged 66, a minister nearly 40 years.

his rod and his staff, to a labour of soul to be what I ought to be, to fill my station, and stand in my lot to the end of my days.

There is none knows, but the Lord and my own soul, the baptisms wherewith I am at times exercised, nor the steps I have to tread. Oh, that I may be helped to take heed to the ministry of the word, that in all dispensations, to myself and others, I may fulfil it. I have had a renewed sense, often comfortably impressed on my mind, in my late visit and travail, that the Lord would preserve through all, and keep me to the end. Though my way be through the shadow of death, I feel my safety is in an humble walking, and steady feeling after God, for renewing of bread, day after day. Sometimes his countenance is clouded, and, blessed be his name, it is at other times fairer than the children of men.

I sat down with my spirit bowed in gospel fellowship with the true followers of the Lamb; I knew not what I might offer with respect to words. May our dwelling be in that which no language can fully express, and our correspondence, though not with the ornamental arrangement of words or expressions, tend to stir up reciprocally the pure mind.

I am, with the salutation of strongest affection, that is everlasting in duration, and unchangeable in its nature, thy brother and fellow-sufferer in the patience and tribulation of Christ's kingdom,

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL.

VALUE OF A TRUE MINISTRY.

The following circumstance, which is recorded in a *Memoir of the late John Cook of Maidenhead*, affords a striking proof, that when the ministers of Christ are rightly authorized, and willing to be taught of him, they are enabled to speak with edification to the states and condition of those amongst whom their lot may be cast, though their words may often be but few. O that more ministers could experimentally testify, "This then is the message which we have heard of him, and declare unto you," (1 John i. 5.)

In the year 1792, death first entered into Mr. C.'s domestic circle. The sudden loss of his first born, a lively and engaging child, in her fifth year, who gave very pleasing evidence of a work of grace in her heart, was almost too heavy a bereavement for one of his strong and tender feelings. Not long after he lost another daughter, the twin-sister of the former. Still the bitterest cup of parental woe remained; this also he was called to drink in 1796, when his beautiful boy, his only son, a child of most winning manners, amiable disposition, and unusual capacity, was snatched from his fond embrace. Deeply affecting are the reflections he has left in his *Diary*, written on this trying occasion. They express all the agony of a lacerated heart, subdued at the same time by the power of a strong and lively faith in the compassion and wisdom of the Redeemer. While smarting under the sharp strokes of this rod, he was called to preach at the Bristol tabernacle, where he supplied regularly for several years. A Friend came to him one day, to inform him that there would be an eminent speaker at the Friends' meeting-house. He went, almost careless whither, so that he might find some relief from his sorrow. He sat a long time, and although several speakers were present, a solemn silence prevailed, and he took out his pocket Bible to occupy the time. At length a female Friend arose, and said, "Verily I perceive that children are idols," and sat down. Nothing more was said; he withdrew; his heart was full, and he often said, in referring to this circumstance, "whether inspired or not, she was a messenger of God to my soul; the cloud was dispersed, the chain was broken, and peace and joy returned."—*Armistead's Miscellanies.*

For Friends' Review.

WESTERN AFRICA.

(Concluded from page 167.)

The subjoined notice shows that the collection of debts is enforced in Africa with a degree of rigour unknown in the most civilized parts of the world:

"The laws respecting debts throughout all the African nations are exceedingly strict: they may be, and are, very cruel and rude; but they still prove the existence of that stage of civilization in which men feel that property must be protected in the most summary manner. Some months since we travelled through some hundred miles of country with a friend of ours, a merchant at the Gambia. We found his property and that of other merchants scattered over a vast extent of country, in the care of native traders. Goods, as cotton cloths, guns, powder, amber, &c., which would be of immense value to the natives, were stored in wicker huts. There was nothing to prevent their being plundered at any moment, and yet any act of violence or robbery is exceedingly rare. The native merchants are generally able to travel amongst tribes at war with each other without being molested; and a native wealthy merchant is held in the highest honour, and is more influential than most of the kings or chiefs. Certain tribes devote themselves almost entirely to commercial pursuits, and act as the Jews of Central and Western Africa."

The following fact may well raise a blush on the cheek of the christian advocate or supporter of American slavery: "Our readers are no doubt aware that most of the powerful or influential nations of Africa are Mohammedans, who cannot consistently hold Mohammedans as slaves, much less sell them into foreign slavery. Most of the

more powerful tribes boast that none of their nation can be made slaves. The boast is of course only true as a general rule."

Of the power of the chiefs and the character of their councils, the following notice appears:

"It is difficult to understand what is really the amount of power possessed by the king or chief of an African tribe over his people. A great deal depends on his personal character; but in general amongst the Mohammedan tribes, his power appears to be very limited. He appears to be obliged to consult his 'head men' on every occasion of the least importance; and as they do not seem to have the least idea of the value of time, endless pahlavers are the usual result."

"No matter what be the point to be settled, the chief declares that he cannot act without his 'head men;' and both he and his people constantly assure us, 'White king can do what he like, but black king can do nothing without his head men.'"

"At almost every 'pahlaver' at which we have been present, there was some old gentleman, the leader of the opposition, who opposed the professed views or wishes of the chief; and it has so happened, by a curious coincidence with things at home, always on conservative principles, opposing some dangerous innovation, which he feared was likely to gain ground. He always appeared to be a staunch assertor of the rights of the people, dwelling on the point that the king could not act without their consent.—Whether his being in opposition had any tendency to liberalise his views as to the subjects' rights, we are unable to decide."

Respecting the civilizing influence of commerce, and the commercial prospects of Africa, we may cite the following remarks:

"It appears to be impossible to civilize a people in the manner in which we set about it—to induce them to adopt our civilization; but we may and can stimulate them to civilize themselves, and commerce appears to be the great means which is destined to do so. The author of the work we have placed at the head of this article, Sir H. V. Huntley, ridicules the idea of the natives learning anything good from the sailors and skippers of our merchant vessels. It is unfortunately too true, that directly they are likely to acquire only evil, but it is equally true that indirectly they acquire great good. Every new object which is offered to them in commerce suggests new wants and stimulates to fresh exertions; every interchange of commodities which takes place is a practical lesson on the necessity of half the cardinal virtues. No doing anything, in even the rudest commerce, without some proportion of industry, patience, honesty, truth. Time is discovered to be of some value: it is found to be better to employ a man to collect palm oil than to sell him into foreign slavery, or to knock his brains out.

"The injury done by our seamen is confined to a few natives on the coast; the good done by our commerce extends to millions in the interior. English goods penetrate where even the English name is unknown. One of our travellers in the interior tells us of having his kous-kous served up to him in that utensil Vespasian must have so much prized, of English earthenware. Odd, that a British pottery should be proudly borne where the British flag could not!

"Our settlements in Africa are confined to some three or four on the coast, where for the most part we are in contact only with the lowest, or with idle and warlike tribes. Were the country opened up to our commerce, as we believe it easily might be, we are convinced that the African trade would become of very great importance. We have mentioned that our greatest commercial authorities declared, a few years since, that the African trade could not be expected to amount to much more than £100,000 a year. The palm oil alone imported into England is now of the value of more than £800,000. In 1835, forty-seven bushels of ground nuts were exported from the Gambia; at present, between eight and nine million bushels are annually exported. The palm ceases to flourish about two miles from the sea; but the chea butternut tree is abundant throughout the whole of the interior. The chea oil is worth from three to four pounds a ton more than the palm oil, in consequence of its containing a greater quantity of stearine or solid matter. We as yet get it only in small quantities, because we have not opened up the great rivers which lead into the interior of the country. Merchants, friends of ours up the Gambia, have informed us that they could procure even there very large quantities of the chea oil, but as it would be brought long distances by land carriage, carried on men's heads, it would not pay; with water communication to the country where it is produced, there is no reason that it should not be as cheap as palm oil. Colonel Denham and Captain Clapperton accompanied a caravan from Tripoli to Soudan and Bornou. Several proceed every year from Northern to Central Africa; each consists of from one to three thousand camels with their attendants: they bring English and French goods, bought at an exorbitant rate at Tripoli and Tunis, and in Egypt. If the native merchants find it worth their while to bring such goods some three thousand miles, crossing the Great Desert, and undergoing fearful losses, and hardships and privations, it ought to be worth our while to bring our goods to these countries, about six hundred miles, by water carriage.

"It sounds merely like a truism, to state of any country within the tropics, that it produces all the tropical articles in abundance; and a long list of coffee, spices, cotton, &c., &c., might be given from any. But the peculiarity of Africa is, that it produces in unlimited quantities articles of primary necessity to us, which cannot be

obtained in anything like the same quantities from any other country. We confess that we are not very sanguine of large quantities of cotton or indigo being drawn from Africa for some years; but they are universal throughout the country, and are pronounced by competent judges to be of very admirable quality. We see no reason why we may not expect to establish a large trade in them in the course of some time. It is, however, in the vegetable oils we consider that there might be by far the largest increase of trade at first. There is in England an unlimited demand for what the trade term 'fats;' and we believe that there is no limit to the quantities of them which we might obtain from Africa, as they require comparatively little care in preparation."

We conclude our extracts with the following:

"In mixing with the Africans, we always endeavoured to judge of them, rather by their conduct to each other, than by their conduct to us. We go amongst them possessed of what appears to them enormous wealth—'white man have everything'—they naturally covet it; naturally beg for it; can scarcely consider it a sin to take from such a heap. When our travellers tell us of their being plundered by some chief, who took most of their goods from them under pretence of customs or tribute, the African chief but does what so many bold barons did, during the middle ages: the one lives in a hut, the other lived in a castle, but their principles and modes of conduct are not very dissimilar. It is to be hoped that increased commerce and intercourse will do in Africa what they have done in Europe,—teach that Benthamite foundation of all morality—an enlightened sense of their own interest."

ON COMETS.

The extraordinary aspect of comets, their rapid and seemingly irregular motions, the unexpected manner in which they often burst upon us, and the imposing magnitudes which they occasionally assume, have in all ages rendered them objects of astonishment, not unmixed with superstitious dread to the uninstructed, and an enigma to those most conversant with the wonders of creation and the operations of natural causes. Even now, that we have ceased to regard their movements as irregular, or as governed by other laws than those which retain the planets in their orbits, their intimate nature, and the offices they perform in the economy of our system, are as much unknown as ever. No distinct and satisfactory account has yet been rendered of those immensely voluminous appendages which they bear about with them, and which are known by the name of their tails, (though improperly, since they often precede them in their motions,) any more than of several other singularities which they present.

The number of comets which have been astronomically observed, or of which notices have been recorded in history, is very great, amounting to several hundreds; and when we consider that in the earlier ages of astronomy, and indeed in more recent times, before the invention of the telescope, only large and conspicuous ones were noticed; and that, since due attention has been paid to the subject, scarcely a year has passed without the observation of one or two of these bodies, and that sometimes two and even three have appeared at once; it will be easily supposed that their actual number must be at least many thousands. Multitudes, indeed, must escape all observation, by reason of their paths traversing only that part of the heavens which is above the horizon in the daytime. Comets so circumstanced can only become visible by the rare coincidence of a total eclipse of the sun,—a coincidence which happened, as related by Seneca, sixty-two years before Christ, when a large comet was actually observed very near the sun. Several, however, stand on record as having been bright enough to be seen with the naked eye in the daytime, even at noon and in bright sunshine. Such were the comets of 1402, 1532, and 1843, and that of 43 B. C., which appeared during the games celebrated by Augustus in honor of Venus shortly after the death of Cæsar, and which the flattery of poets declared to be the soul of that hero taking its place among the divinities.

That feelings of awe and astonishment should be excited by the sudden and unexpected appearance of a great comet, is no way surprising; being, in fact, according to the accounts we have of such events, one of the most imposing of all natural phenomena. Comets consist for the most part of a large and more or less splendid, but ill defined nebulous mass of light, called the head, which is usually much brighter towards its centre, and offers the appearance of a vivid *nucleus*, like a star or planet. From the head, and in a direction *opposite to that in which the sun is situated* from the comet appear to diverge two streams of light, which grow broader and more diffused at a distance from the head, and which most commonly close in and unite at a little distance behind it, but sometimes continue distinct for a great part of their course; producing an effect like that of the trains left by some bright meteors, or like the diverging fire of a sky-rocket (only without sparks or perceptible motion.) This is the tail. This magnificent appendage attains occasionally an immense apparent length. Aristotle relates of the tail of the comet of 371 B. C., that it occupied a third of the hemisphere, or 60°; that of A. D. 1618 is stated to have been attended by a train no less than 104° in length. The comet of 1680, the most celebrated of modern times, and on many accounts the most remarkable of all, with a head not exceeding in brightness a star of the second magnitude, covered with its tail an extent of more than 70° of the heavens, or, as some accounts state, 90°;

that of the comet of 1769 extended 97°, and that of the last *great* comet (1843) was estimated at about 65° when longest.

The tail is, however, by no means an invariable appendage of comets. Many of the brightest have been observed to have short and feeble tails, and a few great comets have been entirely without them. Those of 1585 and 1763 offered no vestige of a tail; and Cassini describes the comets of 1665 and 1682 as being as round and as well defined as Jupiter. On the other hand, instances are not wanting of comets furnished with many tails or streams of diverging light. That of 1744 had no less than six, spread out like an immense fan, extending to a distance of nearly 30° in length. The small comet of 1823 had two, making an angle of about 160°, the brighter turned as usual from the sun, the fainter towards it, or nearly so. The tails of comets, too, are often somewhat curved, bending, in general, towards the region which the comet has left, as if moving somewhat more slowly, or as if resisted in their course.

The smaller comets, such as are visible only in telescopes, or with difficulty by the naked eye, and which are by far the most numerous, offer very frequently no appearance of a tail, and appear only as round or somewhat oval vaporous masses, more dense towards the centre, where, however, they appear to have no distinct nucleus, or any thing which seems entitled to be considered as a solid body. Stars of the smallest magnitudes remain distinctly visible, though covered by what appears to be the densest portion of their substance; although the same stars would be completely obliterated by a moderate fog, extending only a few yards from the surface of the earth. And since it is an observed fact, that even those larger comets which have presented the appearance of a nucleus have yet exhibited *no phases*, though we cannot doubt that they shine by reflected solar light, it follows that even these can only be regarded as great masses of thin vapour, susceptible of being penetrated through their whole substance by the sunbeams, and reflecting them alike from their interior parts and from their surfaces. Nor will any one regard this explanation as forced, or feel disposed to resort to a phosphorescent quality in the comet itself, to account for the phenomena in question, when we consider (what will hereafter be shown) the enormous magnitude of the space thus illuminated, and the extremely small *mass* which there is ground to attribute to these bodies. It will then be evident that the most unsubstantial clouds which float in the highest regions of our atmosphere, and seem at sunset to be drenched in light, and to glow throughout their whole depth as if in actual ignition, without any shadow or dark side, must be looked upon as dense or massive bodies compared with the filmy and all but spiritual texture of a comet. Accordingly, whenever powerful telescopes have been turned on these bodies, they have not failed to dispel the illusion which attributes *solidity* to that more condensed part of the head, which appears to the naked eye as a nucleus; though it is true that in some, a very minute stellar point *has* been seen, indicating the existence of a solid body.

It is in all probability to the feeble coercion of the elastic power of their gaseous parts, by the gravitation of so small a central mass, that we must attribute this extraordinary development of the atmospheres of comets. If the earth, retaining its present size, were reduced by any internal change (as by hollowing out its central parts) to one thousandth part of its actual mass, its coercive power over the atmosphere would be diminished in the same proportion, and in consequence the latter would expand to a thousand times its actual bulk; and indeed much more, owing to the still farther diminution of gravity, by the recess of the upper parts from the centre. An atmosphere, however, free to expand equally in all directions, would envelope the nucleus spherically, so that it becomes necessary to admit the action of other causes to account for its enormous extension in the direction of the tail.

That the luminous part of a comet is something in the nature of a smoke, fog, or cloud, suspended in a transparent atmosphere, is evident from a fact which has been often noticed, viz.—that the portion of the tail where it comes up, and surrounds the head, is yet separate from it by an interval less luminous, as if sustained and kept off from contact by a transparent stratum, as we often see one layer of clouds over another with a considerable clear space between. These, and most of the other facts observed in the history of comets, appear to indicate that the structure of a comet as seen in section in the direction of its length, must be that of a hollow envelope, of a parabolic form, enclosing near its vertex the nucleus and head. In all probability, however, they admit of great varieties of structure, and among them may very possibly be bodies of widely different physical constitution, and there is no doubt that one and the same comet at different epochs undergoes great changes, both in the disposition of its materials and in their physical state.

(To be continued.)

ADDRESS FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE PEACE SOCIETY TO THEIR FRIENDS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

Dear Friends,—There are conjunctures in the history of every great moral reform which require special vigilance on the part of its friends, lest they should be insensibly led into compromising its principles and betraying their trust. These times of peril are not when their cause is violently assailed with abuse and ridicule, for it is the impulse of all conscientious

and earnest minds to cleave the more tenaciously to their convictions when they are made the objects of unjust aspersion and scorn. But the chief danger is when the temptation approaches them on the side of those ardent and generous sympathies of their own nature which have so much power to beguile the understanding and mislead the judgment. Perhaps there is some reason to apprehend that through such a season of trial the Friends of Peace are now being called to pass. A distinguished foreigner, whose name is associated with the aspirations and struggles of a brave and ancient people for the maintenance of their liberty and independence, has recently appeared amongst us, and stirred the heart of the nation to its depths by his thrilling and eloquent appeals on behalf of his oppressed countrymen. Few can resist the contagion of that enthusiasm which glows in this lofty and earnest soul. But amid all this tumult of excited feeling, it does not behove the Friends of Peace to forget—whatever admiration they may feel for his character, and whatever sympathy for the cause he advocates—that the means by which this illustrious patriot sought in the past, and proposes for the future to effect the liberation of his country, are such as *they* cannot approve or sanction without implicitly surrendering the fundamental principle of their faith. Under these circumstances, we respectfully but earnestly entreat our friends to abide firmly and faithfully, at whatever sacrifice of feeling, by their own deliberate convictions, and boldly to bear testimony to their truth whenever an opportunity occurs. The gratification of indulging a momentary impulse of generous emotion will be dearly purchased by that lasting sense of shame and weakness which will result from the consciousness of public inconsistency.

The principle we hold is, that an appeal to the sword for deciding questions of disputed right is as irrational as it is unchristian; and that no permanent advantage can accrue to real freedom, or to any of the great interests of humanity, from the debasing conflicts of brute force. *That* is a weapon which Despotism knows how to wield with far more dexterity, as well as with a more ruthless and unscrupulous purpose than Liberty can, until it is degraded to its own level.

If we needed any practical illustrations of the soundness of our principle, are they not abundantly furnished by the recent history and the present aspect of Europe? After the revolutions of 1847 and 1848, the friends of liberty everywhere committed the decision of their cause to the wager of battle. And with what results? In every case they have been worsted and crushed. Germany has seen her charters of constitutional freedom snatched back from her grasp with insult and contempt. Italy lies writhing in deeper and more degraded thraldom than before the strife. Hungary, betrayed into the hands of her enemies by the military champion to whose sword she had trusted for deliverance.

But it may be said, If men are not to take arms to conquer liberty, by what means is the power of the oppressor to be broken, and enslaved nations to achieve their deliverance? Do you counsel that a people should lie mute and moveless beneath the incubus of despotism, until all life is crushed out of them? God forbid that we should be guilty of such treason against the dignity of our common nature, the loftiest hopes of humanity, and the declared purpose of Heaven! What agency, then, do we propose to use? In one word, then, we answer Ideas! Ideas that have proved themselves ever mightier than swords—ideas which have already achieved all the greatest and most enduring victories on which humanity reposes—ideas which are even now slowly and silently effecting revolutions on the earth, in comparison with which the stormy career of the greatest conqueror that ever shook the earth beneath the tramp of his armed heel, is but as the momentary sweep of the hurricane, compared with the calm and majestic processes of nature when it gradually upheaves continents, or patiently elaborates through ages "the chief things of the ancient mountains, and the precious things of the lasting hills." Surely we, as Christians, need no proof that truth and right can prevail without the aid of physical force; for were not the noblest triumphs of Christianity won when it had nothing more to oppose to the power of the whole world armed for its extinction than the Divine vitality of its truth, its heroic might of endurance, and its unclouded faith in God?

Should you, dear friends, be invited to sustain measures the object of which will be to promote on the part of this country an armed intervention on behalf of the struggling nationalities of Europe, we entreat you to abstain and to protest. The only principle on which such an intervention can be grounded is pregnant with terrible contingencies, or rather with terrible certainties for the future. And were there no other cause for hesitation, we may well ask, what security have we that such an armed intervention will really profit the cause of liberty? All history proves that the most probable issue of political emancipation effected by physical force, is not guaranteed freedom but military despotism. The history of England's past interventions by force of arms in the affairs of Continental nations, whether for the defence of legitimacy or constitutional freedom, is so deplorable a record of rash counsels, Quixotic enterprises, and disgraceful or abortive issues, as ought surely to deter us from a repetition of this experiment. There is scarcely a country in Europe on which we have not, at one time or another, inflicted our martial protection; and there is scarcely a country in Europe where that

intervention has not eventually failed in the accomplishment of its professed objects, or where its memory is not regarded with bitterness and resentment by the very people whom it was meant to serve; while of the consequences to ourselves a melancholy monument still remains in our crushing and enormous National Debt.

Should the cause of Peace have to bear deeper opprobrium than ever from the course which we thus advise you to pursue, even then we still say, "Falter not for a moment." We have the most absolute and unshaken confidence, because resting, we believe, on Divine and everlasting principles, that the course of events will vindicate the wisdom and rectitude of our counsel. The bitter experience which the friends of freedom are yet destined to reap, should they insist upon committing once more their great and holy cause to the hazards of "war's unequal game," "will bring forth your righteousness as the light, and your judgment as the noon-day."

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JOSEPH STURGE, Chairman.

HENRY RICHARD, Secretary.

London, Nov. 7th, 1851.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TWELETH MONTH 6, 1851.

We have introduced into our present number an address from the committee of the Peace Society in Great Britain, on a subject which is likely, in a short time, to arrest the attention of the citizens of the United States. The "distinguished foreigner," who is expected soon to arrive at New York, no doubt will be received with much ostentation. It is no part of our object either to eulogise or depreciate the character of the man, but as the course of proceeding which has brought him so conspicuously before the public view, is totally incompatible with our estimate of Christian duty, we sincerely hope that the friends of universal peace, and particularly the members of our religious society, may duly maintain their consistency, by carefully abstaining from any participation in the general excitement.

When our blessed Lord, in the sermon on the mount, enjoined his hearers, in opposition to the ancient maxim of an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, that they should not resist evil, or the aggressive actor, but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also, he laid down a principle and prescribed a course of action which, if observed, must extinguish forever the flames of war. And when he commanded Peter to put up again the sword which had been drawn in his defence, he clearly showed that military force, even in a just cause, was not admitted in the dispensation which he came to introduce and establish.

When George Fox taught the people of his day that he had been led by the light of his Saviour, out of the spirit in which wars and fightings find their origin and support, he promulgated a doctrine, the necessary tendency of which is to afford to all our civil and religious rights a degree of security which can never be attained by violence and bloodshed. There can be no reasonable doubt, that the happy consummation so emphatically described by the evangelical prophet, when nation shall no longer lift up sword against nation, neither the people learn war any more, will be eventually accomplished. And when he subjoins the pathetic admonition, O house of Jacob come ye and let us walk in the light of the Lord, he offers an expressive intimation of the means by which this inestimable blessing must be secured. Hence every individual, however humble and obscure his condition, who has been taught by this divine light to embrace in their fullness and purity, the principles of inviolable peace, may be justly considered as an instrument in the divine hand for the introduction of a general millenium. The advocate of universal peace, on truly Christian principles, is actually labouring to effect all the good which the most ardent patriot has in view, to attain all the benefits, without any of the evils of a successful resistance to violence and oppression.

We may, therefore, repeat the desire that none of those who have adopted the Christian principle of reliance on divine protection, may leave the noble and elevated ground they have taken to pursue the triumph and partake the gale of popular applause, which has been earned on the field of blood.

We have copied from a late English paper, a part of the report of a large meeting convened to consider the proper means of bringing to a speedy close the disastrous war which has been for some time raging in the southern part of Africa. The facts disclosed in the course of the discussions furnish sorrowful evidence how deeply the natives of Southern Africa have suffered from the tyranny of those who have been entrusted with their government. One circumstance, which is here brought into view, certainly merits a much larger share of attention than it has usually received, namely, the danger to which the peace of the community is exposed, by confiding to military men the duty of negociating with rude and half-civilized tribes. Such officers, being accustomed to rely upon the force or terror of arms, are very likely to adopt a tone, and pursue a course, more calculated to arouse than to allay the passions of the uncivilized man. If the

intercourse with half-savage tribes, instead of being intrusted to men whose habitual reliance is the sword, could be confided to such diplomatists as the founder of Pennsylvania, we should soon find that the Lenni Lenape tribes of the seventeenth century were not the only uncivilized races who could be disarmed and conciliated by kindness.

After the matter composing this number was chiefly arranged for the press, a copy of the printed minutes of North Carolina Yearly Meeting, kindly furnished by one of the members, was received at this office. It was then too late to avail ourselves of any part of the interesting articles therein contained. But we shall attend to it in our next.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting House, Pleasant Plain, Iowa, on the 12th of last month, Dr. GEORGE A. HOBSON, to EMELINE, daughter of Jonathan Hadley.

——, At Friends Meeting House, Centre, on the 24th of Ninth month last, JOSIAH MCMILLAN to MARY CREW, both of Clinton county, Ohio.

——, At Friends' Meeting House, Cæsar's Creek, on Fifth day, the 30th of Tenth month last, DAVID J. MCMILLAN of Clinton county, to EUNICE, daughter of William Mills, of Warren county, Ohio.

DIED,—At his residence in this city, on Third day, the 25th ult., in the 88th year of his age, THOMAS WISTAR, a member and elder of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia for the Western District.

Having submitted in early life to the humbling visitations of Divine grace, and experienced its crucifying power to subdue the strong will and lofty dispositions of the human mind, he was strengthened to turn his back upon the fashions, friendships and follies of the world, and taking up his cross, to follow his Redeemer in the path of self-denial. In faithfully obeying the intimations of duty communicated to his mind, he experienced a gradual growth and establishment in the Truth, and was strengthened, during the course of a long life, to maintain with steadiness and consistency, the Christian testimonies of our religious society.

In his transactions as a man of business, he was distinguished by integrity and uprightness, by great tenderness of conscience and a scrupulous regard to the secret limitations of the Divine witness, by which he was preserved from being entangled with a worldly spirit, and enabled to show forth the excellence of his Christian profession.

His heart was warmed and tendered by the love of God, and while it flowed especially to the household of faith, it embraced all of every name who loved the Lord Jesus in sincerity. To the poor he was a kind and liberal benefactor, and for the oppressed people of colour and the aborigines of our country, his sympathies and his bounty were freely extended. During the yellow fever of 1793, he thought it his duty to remain in the city, and devote his time and services to the relief of the destitute and afflicted, and he was the last survivor of the "Committee of Safety," whose labours, under the divine blessing, contributed largely to the comfort and preservation of their fellow citizens, during the prevalence of that awful calamity.

For a long course of years he was devoted to the concerns of the society, of which he was a useful and beloved member, and endeavouring in sincerity to follow the leadings of the good Shepherd, he grew in religious experience and stability to the stature of an elder in the church. He was concerned to set a watch before the door of his lips, that he might speak no evil of any, and as he advanced in years this beautiful trait of the Christian character became more and more conspicuous, so that when persons were spoken of in his presence, if he could say nothing to their advantage, he chose to be silent.

As he approached the close of time, an increasing tenderness of spirit and love to God and man were apparent; his mind seemed much abstracted from worldly objects, and engaged in contemplating the great change which he knew to be at hand. In alluding to this, and to the prospect of future blessedness which it opened to his view, he said with much humility and brokenness, "It is all of divine mercy; I feel myself a poor unworthy creature." Without any apparent disease, his strength gradually wasted, so that he was confined to his bed, where he lay in much patience and quiet resignation, as one waiting for the coming of his Lord, gratefully acknowledging that it was "an unspeakable favour to be free from pain."

His mind appeared to be gathered inward and stayed upon that blessed Saviour whom he had long loved and endeavoured to serve, frequently expressing his desire for stillness, and declining conversation on temporal matters. Thus, without any suffering, he was permitted gently to pass away, and "as a shock of corn cometh in his season," is gathered, we doubt not, to the general assembly of the just in heaven.

DIED,—In Randolph county, N. C., on the 30th of Sixth month last, THOMAS JONES, a member of Marlborough Monthly Meeting, in the 23d year of his age. He was a dutiful son, and a kind and affectionate brother. Though his loss is severely felt by relatives and friends, they have consoling evidence that he was prepared to meet the awful change.

——, In the same county, on the 24th of 9th month last, SUSANNAH, wife of Thomas Jones, and mother of the above named young man, in the 52d year of her age; an overseer of Marlborough Monthly Meeting. During her illness, she remarked that it would be pleasant to remain a while longer with her family, but greatly desired to be resigned to the Divine will, and that she might be favoured with patience under her suffering. It is believed her end was peace.

——, On the 26th of 10th month last, at Sandwich, N. H., of typhoid fever, PHEBE F., daughter of the late Simeon Varney; a member of Sandwich Monthly Meeting, aged nearly 22 years.

——, On the 7th of 7th month last, SARAH, daughter of Robert Underhill, deceased, of Croton Point, N. Y.; a member of Amawalk Monthly Meeting. In the removal of this dear friend, an aged mother is bereaved of one who had long been her caretaker and fireside companion; and the poor and afflicted have lost a kind and sympathetic friend. Having passed through deep baptisms, and close searching of heart, her affections became weaned from the things of earth, and we humbly

trust, through the abundant mercy of her Redeemer, that her life was closed in peace.

Died, On Sixth day morning, the 14th ult., of paralysis, at the residence of her son, Henry Henley, near Paoli, Orange county, Indiana, Martha Lindley, for many years an Elder of Lick Creek Monthly Meeting, in the 83d year of her age. She was mostly confined to her room for several years and for some time previous to her close, passed through much affliction; yet her many surviving friends have the consolation of believing that the Divine arm was her support through all.

——, At Greenport, Columbia county, N. Y., on the 21st of last month, Ann, wife of Samuel Marriott. In the stations of Elder and Overseer, which she filled for many years in Hudson Monthly Meeting, she was especially useful, watching over the youth amongst us with maternal care and interest. It was her lot to pass through baptisms of deep affliction; but through them all she was enabled to say, "the Lord hath been my helper."

——, At Weare, N. H., on the 13th ult., of typhoid fever, Elvira Jane, daughter of Ebenezer Gove; aged twenty-five years; a member of Weare Monthly Meeting. The sweet and heavenly serenity, in condescending mercy, experienced around the dying bed of this dear friend, accompanied with a cheerful submission to the Divine will, afford rich consolation to surviving friends.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: ITS EXPERIENCE AND PRINCIPLE.

Mr. Rantoul, of Massachusetts, is one of the ablest opponents of capital punishment in the country, and at the same time one of the most practical of men: every theory must justify itself to him by facts. He has with great care and research collected the statistics of capital executions, and their results upon crimes, taking his tables from the official criminal returns of the principal countries in Europe; and, so far as they could be obtained, from the States in this Union. The substance of these he published several years since, in a letter to Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts. These statistics demonstrate a startling conclusion. The firmest and hardest mind pauses upon it: it is this: *The more executions by government for crime, then always under that government the more murders and crimes of violence.* Whether you take the government in the whole extent of its limits, or only in a particular division, the result is the same: the proposition will hold true for the whole kingdom, and true for any county in the kingdom. The statistics collected by Mr. Rantoul also demonstrate the converse proposition, namely, *the fewer executions by governments for crimes, the fewer murders and crimes of violence.* These statistics are drawn from the full returns of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, &c.

If these statistics had been commercial, instead of criminal; if, for instance, the returns from the customs had shown that an increase of duties on alcohol and tobacco had checked their importation into any country, and occasioned a falling off in the revenue, and that a decrease of these duties had produced a great increase of importation, and a consequent increase of revenue,—you would have found a government acting on the truth of these statistics, and not questioning them. You would find them admitted to be, just what they are, the indices of an inevitable law. But, as usual, on a subject of humanity, where no moneyed interest is concerned, governments are very slow, very blind, very doubtful, very captious. They must *feel* their way at every step, and have it *paved* with proofs before them; nay, they ask that it should be paved with proofs over and over again, before they are ready to travel in it. They are accustomed to call a principle which they would admit to be self-evident if only their pecuniary interests were concerned, when it touches humanity, *theorising*. They call the reformer in criminal law, who produces to them the statistics of their own experience as a proof why they should abolish capital punishment, a visionary.

But their visionary is plainly the practical man. He stands upon the facts which governments have gathered in their experience of capital punishment. Governments have demonstrated this theory; they have demonstrated that executions *make* murders; they have demonstrated that the fewest murders are always found with the least number of executions. The visionary asks that governments should make a practical application of the truth which their experience has demonstrated; he asks them to give up their exploded theory, that capital punishment protects life; he asks them to abolish capital punishment, as the best chance of removing murder, if it is ever capable of being wholly removed, from society.

Why should it seem strange to any one that executions should make murders? These statistics only show us a result which the human heart will tell us is true, without recourse to the hangman's experience. An oak grows out of an acorn: we find that true as a fact of experience. Why? Because the oak was *in* the acorn; and if our power of vision was clear enough, we could see it there as surely as when fully developed in the midst of the forest. A butterfly comes out of a worm: we learn that fact by experience. If we had vision strong enough to see it—and the glasses will help us to that vision—we could see within the caterpillar, under its upper rings, the form of the butterfly hereafter to come out of it, as real as after the caterpillar's metamorphosis. Nothing can come out but what is within. If executions are followed by murders, giving birth to them, it is because murders *are in* executions.

What is an execution? It is a quiet, calm, cool, deliberate act of killing a disarmed, defenceless human being—the overwhelming power

of society killing a pinioned criminal, and then pronouncing it the most exemplary act of justice. Society does this act, and gives this name to the act; but still what *is* it? For society is an abstraction, an ideal, no real being: it exists in human thought, in human contemplation, and not in person—it is a theory, a vision. To know, therefore, what any act of *society* is, you must know what the feelings and intentions of the individuals who compose society are, in the act in question. Their feelings and intentions give the character to the act.

Now, for every individual who rejoices in an execution, nay, who does not *lament* an execution as the saddest thing in this world, that execution is a murder, and it is *his* act—he has committed it; in his will and heart he is a murderer. And this is true of the vast body of persons in all societies, who when an execution for murder takes place, say of it, 'Well, it served him right: he ought to be hung.' It is most especially true of that particular class of persons, always the most eager to attend executions—persons of violent passions and coarse life, for whom the execution-day is a holiday, and the execution an interesting spectacle, and who are the most fierce at the gallows in their words of hatred and revenge. These are the very persons on whom, according to the received theory of capital punishment, executions are to have a salutary effect, to deter them from the commission of crime. And this execution, which society calls its highest exemplary act of justice, is *their* murder. Out of the crowd about a gallows, look to find the next murderer; and, if you select from that crowd him who is found loudest in his curse and coarsest in his jeer of the criminal to be hung, he shall be the man. This is the explanation of the fact that executions are followed by murders: this is the pure reason of the fact which these statistical tables exhibit. Executions are the schools in which murderers are trained; the nurseries out of which you are to have your seedlings for the future gallows.

And in this way, I think, we are clearly to account for the startling facts of particular localities presented in Mr. Rantoul's abstracts; as of a single county, for instance, in England, where several executions in a year were followed up the very next year by their natural crop of murders. The statistics link and *weld* the executions and the murderers together as cause and consequences; and the analysis of the human heart shows that they *are* cause and consequence, parent and child.

And for *all* men, whether they believe in executions nor not, their effect is to break down the sanctity of human life, which is the best public safeguard that life has. The execution, instead of protecting life, has actually taken away its protection, in the reverence felt for it in the hearts of all persons; so that for the whole of society, from its lowest member, with his base heart and life, up to its highest member, something of the breastworks which surround our lives to one another is taken away. Say we not truly, then, that the murders which followed the executions were wrapped up and hidden *in* the execution, as the oak was hidden in the acorn; as the butterfly lay undeveloped in the caterpillar; as the seed, representing another generation of its kind, is shut up in the vessels of this year's flower? It seems that these particular statements of fact are demonstrations of universal truth, to be embodied in the public law, for the welfare of societies of human beings.

There is another mode of putting this matter, however, which may bring the charge of murder more sharply home to society. It is after this manner: the law defines murder to be *killing with malice*, and the essence of the murder is the malice. If one shall say it kindly and generously, and not tauntingly, it is a very simple, and a very dreadful truth, that every capital execution of a criminal by society is a murder, *with malice prepense and aforethought*, conformed exactly to the legal definition of murder. What is malice? It is only a Latin word for *evil intent;* and let the heart of a guileless Laura Bridgman be a glass for society to see itself in. Dr. Howe, in in one of his reports, says:

"There are a great many things with the existence of which most young persons become familiar, but of which Laura, as yet, knows nothing; such as wars and fightings, crimes of various kinds, severe accidents, and awful deaths.

"Not long ago, allusion was made incidentally in conversation with her to murder and Capital Punishment, when she instantly asked, with much eagerness and with an expression of horror, why a man would kill another? The explanation was painful, and probably unsatisfactory; but not more so than that which followed, of Capital Punishment. She was perplexed to know why men should kill the murderer; and her simple question amounted to asking why they try to remedy one evil deed by perpetrating a like deed: it was as forcible as if put by Beccaria himself; nor could I answer it, except by assuming the homœopathic axiom, 'that like cures like.'"

The simple soul of Laura Bridgman, living a spiritual life in the body, without the senses, which are to us the inlet of so much evil knowledge, that we become pervaded by the bad facts of external life, as by a moral atmosphere,—this spirit, imprisoned in a body without the senses, to be an oracle to us, says to society, *You*, in executing a murderer, do an evil deed with malicious intent; your solemn sacrifice is killing, is murder: why will you try to remedy one evil deed by perpetrating a like deed? It is iniquity, even your solemn sacrifice, says this spirit. Society is not pure enough to know the nature of its own act, and give it its true name. We must appeal to infants or souls shut away from the

bad knowledge which our five docile, facile senses are heir to, in time, before we can learn what we are doing here. We are living in a Christendom which has not in nineteen centuries unlearned pagan and Jewish institutions. Individual pure souls occasionally, in our Christendom, read the fact of our institutions by the light of the life of Jesus; but most of us read his life by the light of our institutions.

Is not murder, then, *in* an execution? and is it strange that murder should come out of an execution? Men affect to doubt the truth of the statistics. They not only *are* true, but they *must* be true. They could not be otherwise. They could have been prophesied beforehand. These tables of statistics could all have been constructed, fact for fact, beforehand, out of an analysis of the human heart. The true eye could not but have seen them all in an execution, as the glass reveals the butterfly within the worm.

We ask government, then, to make life sacred. We ask government to declare, by an authentic act of its legislature, that life shall not be touched by judicial murder, and so by example of law to help make the murderer cease from the land. It must first declare that it cannot take life in judicial penalty for any crime, and then the first step is taken toward the entire suppression of murder. This is the first step. The way will be a very long one. Government has heretofore charged the guilt of murder on the private criminal alone, and would not see that its own hands were bloody. Let government first wash its own hands pure of the stain of the death-penalty, and then hope sees much beyond.

The law against murder, as it now stands, proposes to protect life by a penalty which makes it cheap in the heart of every citizen,—to remedy murder by murder. We ask the State to protect itself against the possibility of murder, by affirming in its law the inviolable sanctity of human life. Government must first bind itself *never* to touch human life in penalty for crime, that the private heart may be clear of the contagion of a corrupting public example.—*Prisoner's Friend.*

A PEEP INTO THE OBSERVATORY.

Professor Bond's clock for registering astronomical observations by electricity.

The great globe on which we dwell spins round in space with an even movement from day to day and year to year. It has not made any important change, either in the direction of its revolution or in the rate with which it goes, since the dawn of human history. Out of this unvarying uniformity the most exact of all the sciences springs. For man, having learned to trust to its enduring steadiness, plants his telescope firmly upon the revolving surface, and looks out through its tube as it sweeps along in its circular course. Again and again he sees the same star returning across the visual area of his instrument. He fixes a delicate thread in the centre of this, and counts the minutes and seconds that intervene between the periods when the star appears to make its recurring contacts with the thread. If those intervals are always of equal amount, he calls the star a fixed one; but if they are of varying length, he notes the difference as the measure of the wanderings of the star; and the telescope thenceforth becomes the observatory of an astronomer.

The great object of astronomical observation is the exact determination of the times when certain important luminaries pass behind threads placed within the tubes of fixed telescopes. From multiplied observations of this nature a knowledge of planetary and stellar systems is deduced. But in order that the deductions may be sound, it is necessary that even seconds shall be split into fractions. The observer must be able to say, not only in what second, but also in what part of a second, the star has been observed behind his thread. Both his eye and his ear must be trained by long custom to a state of exalted activity. The threads within the visual field of his instrument must also be of the utmost degrees of fineness; for fifteen spider-threads, held three feet and a half away from the eye, will cover the breadth which a star seems to move through in a second. Dr. Wollaston has succeeded in drawing out platinum wire for the use of astronomers to such extreme tenuity that 150 of them may be twisted together to make up the thickness of a silk-worm's fibre; and yet one of these will suffice to cover the point of a star when placed behind it under favourable circumstances. But the better to understand how it is that such gossamer material can be employed in the solid work of the observatory, let us enter for a little while into the interior of one of those interesting temples of science during the performance of its ordinary rites.

It is night, and the fixed transit telescope is just about to sweep over the star Arcturus. Through a slit, which rises in the opposite wall high into the roof of the room, we perceive a galaxy of twinkling stars. As our eyes grow accustomed to the dimness of the light which alone is allowed to pervade the space in which we stand, we notice before us a grave-looking telescope, supported by means of a firm, transverse axis upon two solid piers of stone, and pointing up towards the higher portion of the slit. An observer in a loose coat and close cap has already taken his place in a comfortable reclining chair, which enables him, without fatiguing effort, to keep his eye before the end of the telescope. He holds his tablets and pencil in his hand, and a large clock—the living genius of the place—is audibly ticking near. The beats of this clock the observer is mentally counting. Before he placed himself in his chair he took the second from the clock face—that is, he be-

gan his enumeration by noting the number of seconds that had already elapsed in the current minute. His ear is now strained to catch with precision each succeeding beat, and his eye is strung to concentrate its attention upon the star as soon as it impinges upon his sight. The earth moves on with its almost imperceptible and stately pace, and carries the telescope and observer with it, until at last the expected object is found within the range of the tube, and the advancing star appears at the margin of the visual field.

The circular space in which the star is seen is illuminated by a subdued tinge of artificial light thrown in from a lantern at the side of the telescope. By means of this light, fine upright threads are discerned crossing the illuminated field at equal distances. Towards the first of these the star advances with a twinkling gait, but with its whitish hue, nevertheless, distinct on account of being contrasted with the yellower field. Onwards it moves: the observer following it carefully with his eye, and counting the clock-beats as they fall. "Thirty-two" was the last reckoning: "thirty-three" follows as the next. Then for an instant the star disappears behind the thread—appears again, and beat "thirty-four" is heard. The obscuration has taken place not half-way between the beats, but nearer to the following than the preceding one in the proportion of four to six: 33·6 seconds is therefore jotted down upon the ready tablets as the period of the occurrence. By the time the record has been made the star has approached the second thread. The observer is therefore again on the alert, and counting the clock-beats that he may register the transit behind it. This process he repeats afterwards with the three remaining threads. The five recorded numbers are then added together; the sum-total divided by five; and the result, with the hour and minute taken from the clock-face inserted before it, is registered as the exact time at which the star passed the central wire.

The five threads are used, and five observations taken, simply that any error incident to the process of observation may be diffused among the five. If the observer has estimated and jotted down the fractional second of one observation a little too soon, the chances are that the error will lie in the other direction with the next; and the one inaccuracy will thus tend to correct and neutralise the other. By this contrivance the process of observing has been brought to so great a nicety that even personal errors are taken into account. The eye of one man sees quicker than that of another. The peculiar power of the observer's organ is therefore tested by comparative experiment, and a refined correction in accordance with this is made in the record of the observation.

Notwithstanding all that has been thus done to perfect the process of observing, the astronomer still continues to find cause for dissatisfaction. It is not enough that he has made his instruments analyse and define their own faults of construction; it is not enough that he has fitted them with optical powers that magnify hair-breadths of space into vast areas; it is not enough that he has split the errors incident to his own inexpertness into fragments by causing them to divide themselves; it is not enough that he has entered into successful competition with spiders in forming fine threads for the visual fields of his instruments; it is not enough that he has made his own rate of perception to enter as an element into his estimate;—for there yet remains the important fact, that the eye and the ear are not themselves in perfect accordance with each other. When the eye notes an occurrence, and marks it as simultaneous with a sound that is recognised by the ear, the two perceptions are caused by phenomena that are perhaps some fraction of a moment asunder from each other in time. The message that comes through the ear takes longer to pass into the seat of perception than that which enters by the eye. Every observation therefore includes a residuary error dependant upon this source, which is sufficient to distort, to a certain extent, the symmetry of the deduced results, making cycles to seem longer or shorter, and causing suns to give in an erroneous account of themselves.

(To be continued.)

THE CAFFRE WAR.

On the 11th of last month, a meeting was convened at the London Tavern, to investigate the causes of, and to consider a remedy for the deplorable war now raging in South Africa. About seventy persons appeared on the platform, of whom Samuel Gurney, Ford Barclay, Earnest Bunsen, Thomas F. Buxton, Ebenezer P. Smith, Henry F. Barclay, Thomas Hodgkin and John Hodgkin, are first named.

The chair was taken by Samuel Gurney, who, upon opening the meeting, remarked: "I do not profess to know very minutely the history of our Cape colony or its origin. But I know that there have been a succession of wars between the British colonies and the Caffres, and, I may say, that so long ago as 1835, my friend William Allen—a name which will always be held in high honour in this as well as other countries—said to me, that if the system of coercion, which was then in force, continued, a war would certainly arise, and that the consequences would be awful. I deeply regret that the system to which he referred has continued to be in force, and not only so, but that from time to time it has been increased, and that it has resulted, not only in a war, but in several, one after another. And we know that these wars have done extreme injury to our own people, and have operated to the destruction of vast numbers of the unfortunate Caffres, and to the great limitation of the pros-

perity of that part of the world. In 1836 the Governor of that day, in a war which then arose, took possession of a certain territory to the east of the river Kye, and called it Queen Adelaide—a disgrace to a name that has been and is so honoured in this country. When the intelligence reached this country, William IV., to his lasting honour, would not accept the territory thus acquired, and at once ordered the Governor to give it back to the people to whom it belonged. On that memorable occasion truth, righteousness, mercy, and good policy, were for once followed. And the effect was a great diminution of the evils which had previously existed between the colonists and the Caffres. In 1846 a different course was adopted, and I believe has been pursued ever since. Recourse has always been had to military power to give the Caffres civilization—or what we call civilization—I won't say Christianity, for a greater perversion of Christianity, in my opinion, cannot exist. The inevitable consequences have been continual irritation to the natives, and of deep regret to the friends of humanity.

"In reference to the language said to be used by the Governor of the colony, I must refer to a pamphlet, though as a general rule, I do not like to refer to pamphlets. Is it possible, I ask, that a British Governor could have used the words which I am about to read—in an official document?—'I will expel for ever those treacherous savages, whom I will destroy and exterminate.' Is that language to be used by a representative of this people of England? Now, I venture to say, that, if the mind of the people of England could be taken on this point, there would not be one out of a million who would sanction it. I should be glad to believe that such language was not used; but it is set down here in the book which I hold in my hand, in quotation marks, and I am afraid that it may be true that a British Governor used the words. Is it not a sad thing that such expressions should be used by a representative of this nation towards a people who ought to be, and who might be our friends and allies, and our good customers. Let me for a moment touch upon the expense of all this. Although the question of mere money may be the lowest view in which we can look at the subject, it is far from unimportant. The war in which we are now engaged will cost a great deal of money. I have heard it stated that it will consume *three millions*, but I trust that is very much beyond the mark. But, supposing it is only one million sterling, what shall we obtain in return, even if we succeed in recovering the territory sought to be obtained? Next to nothing, if not worse than nothing. It is an utterly bad appropriation of the money of the realm. I am sure that the people of England, if their voices could be heard, would deeply deplore their money being so spent.

"My friend John Hodgkin is willing and prepared to state to you, more critically than I can, what have been the historical facts that have brought us to the unfortunate position in which we now are. But before I call upon him, there is just one other point to which I will refer. It is a matter of real sorrow to me, and I think extremely bad policy, that all our Governors at the Cape, and the agents we have employed to make peace, if possible, have all been military men. I am quite satisfied, from what I have seen, that if you will employ such men, that their reliance will, in almost all cases, be upon the sword, and that you will never effect an honourable peace by their means. But, is it proper, is it right, that the power of the sword should be looked at and trusted to instead of the power of Christian conduct, showing itself in a friendly and mutual negotiation. I do think that the British Government has made a very great mistake in employing military men only for governors and such like offices, instead of men engaged in commerce, men of common life, or rather, let us say, and, above all, men of Christian principle, who are fully sensible of the fact, that there is that in Christianity which is applicable to the policy of common life, and not only to large matters, but even to our domestic concerns. The question of war, my friends, is a very critical one to deal with; and, therefore, I do not think that it would be good policy to argue the question before us to-night on the broad ground of the Peace Society. Some here may not be able to go to the length that I and many of my friends are disposed to go. Let us argue it, then, on ground where we are all agreed. It is admitted by the great body of the people of this country, that war is a very great evil, and fraught with difficulties; while, however, it is necessary on some occasions. Now, I am not prepared to take that as my principle; but I believe it will be safe to take it as the basis of the argument on the present occasion. I believe that the history of our connexion with the Caffres will fully prove, that the use of the sword was the worst possible policy that could have been had recourse to. In illustration of this I may just refer to a paragraph in the despatch of Lord Glenelg, written in 1835, when he gave up the territory, to which I have already referred, at the command of King William. He says, that 'In our relation with the aboriginal tribes of Southern Africa, we have not yet tried the efficiency of a systematic and persevering adherence to justice, conciliation and forbearance, with honest efforts, by which civilization may be advanced, and Christianity diffused amongst them. But such a system must be immediately established and rigidly enforced.' Now, my friends, this is the point to which we want to come. We want to throw entirely on one side, those atrocious sentiments I read to you at the beginning of my remarks, touching the extermination of that unfortunate people, the dwellers in South Africa, and to substitute them

with such as those enumerated by Lord Glenelg, believing that this policy is the only one that can be adopted with Christian propriety, but that it will certainly tend to the prosperity and stability of our colony. A few words touching this present meeting:—I think we shall gain strength by not over-stating our case—which is a very strong one. I trust, therefore, that all the speakers will keep strictly within bounds in the expression of their sentiments. I believe that the more we take the ground of Christian conduct as being the basis of a sound policy towards the Caffres, the less will be the opposition offered to our views, and the greater hope for their promulgation and reception. If we place our argument upon this ground it will be entirely unanswerable. I do trust, that although we are now placed in very distressing circumstances, Almighty Providence will stay the torrent of iniquity which is now raging, and restore to our distant brethren the inestimable blessings of peace."

(To be continued.)

EDUCATION CHEAPER THAN CRIME.

The London *Athenæum*, in an article commending the public school system of the State of New York, after giving a few statistics, derived from the last report of the Board of Education, and the number of scholars taught, and the cost of each, remarks:

"The 207 schools in the New York district, with their 107,363 scholars, involve a yearly outlay of 274,794 dollars. The year at school includes a period of 240 days attendance—so that the average expense of a really good system of instruction for each child amounts to 6 dollars and 6 cents a year, or less than three cents—not quite three halfpence—a day. It does not seem to us that this outlay is very extravagant under any point of view. No system of police that we are acquainted with is so cheap. If it prevents only a tythe of what would otherwise go to the erection of prisons and the salaries of police magistrates, it is a good bargain for the community to have made. It costs our own metropolis about 49s. a week to support every thief, pick-pocket and burglar who infests our streets. Five years' public education of the New York urchin may cost the American public about six or seven pounds; but at the end of that term the pupil is able to take his place in society and repay it many-fold by his educated industry. In London, the average cost of each criminal, from first to last, is probably not less than £400. So that, if early and careful training when young, would save even a small portion of those outcasts who now fall, by a necessary inheritance, into a life of crime, at the same expense as we find incurred in the great American city—the public would gain largely in the mere money account. Education is by many degrees the cheapest of all discipline."

THE COLONEL OF DRAGOONS.

During the revolutionary war in America, a part of the American army lay near the Gunpowder Falls meeting-house, which, however, did not prevent Friends from holding their meetings for worship. Amongst these troops there was a colonel of dragoons, whose resentment against Friends was raised to such a pitch of malice, that one day, when traversing the country, he came to the most extraordinary and cruel resolution, of putting to the sword the Friends who were then collected at their place of worship; considering them as no better than a company of traitors. Drawing up his men near the spot, he ordered them to halt, in order to make arrangements for the execution of his dreadful purpose. At this moment an awful silent pause took place, in which he felt his mind so powerfully smitten with conviction, that he not only drew off his men, but conceived very favourable sentiments of the Society; and continuing to yield to his convictions, he afterwards joined in communion with Friends, and continued faithful to the principles of truth professed by them.—*Sutcliffe's Travels.*

THE SKELETON OF THE MAMMOTH CAVE.

"In this small subterranean chamber sat, in solemn silence, one of the human species. The arms were folded, and the hands laid across the breast. There it had been perhaps for centuries."
"RAMBLES IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE."

Pale spectre of the mighty past!
Sole relic of an ancient race!
Unshroud the gloom around thee cast,
Let fall the veil that hides thy face.

Speak! when the world to being sprang,
When Nature moved to Order's law;
When morning stars together sang,
As young creation's dawn they saw,—

Was thy gigantic race the first
To hail the new and glorious morn,
When Light upon the vision burst,
And Time was yet unborn?

Wast thou a god? or did'st thou lie,
A dust speck on thy mother earth,
'Till angel tongues proclaimed on high,
A human soul had birth?

Wast thou a monarch? born to sway,
In regal state, thy sceptre here,
Where lofty domes in proud array
Their sculptured beauty rear?

As well some stunted shrub compare,
With forest oak or mountain pine,
As our pale puny race may dare,
Comparison with thine.

Mysterious, solemn, and sublime,
Thy monumental palace stands;—
Eternal witness thro' all time,
Of Him who buildeth not with hands.

We question thee—pale thing of clay,
Tho' cold and still thou liest now;
How passed thy glowing life away?
Can death smite such as thou?

Oh! answer—was it when the Word,
God's spirit moved upon the deep,
When Earth's foundation walls were heard,
Upspringing from chaotic sleep?

When surging waters onward rolled,
Revealing mountains dim and grey,
Sun-flooded with the burnished gold,
As backward swung the gates of day?

When bird, and beast, and creeping thing,
First felt the life electric glow,
And sons of God ceased worshipping,
To shout with joy o'er all below?

That thou, the offspring of the dust,
A worm—a clod—yet how divine!
Bowed low before the Great and Just,
Who made his image thine?

Oh! glorious was unfallen man,
How spotless—how erect he stood,
The soul of that stupendous plan,
The best—where "all was good."

And woman—matchless, peerless, bright!
A being of angelic mould,
Beamed, like a ray of living light
Upon a world else drear and cold.

Ah! vain the speculative thought,
That fain would trace thy natal day;
Thy tomb with mystery is fraught,
And none may roll the stone away.

Death's raven wing hath shadowed thee,
Death's cold hand on thy heart doth lie,—
And in thy pulseless form we see,
The type of all mortality. H. L.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on the afternoon of the 24th ult. She brings Liverpool dates to the 15th ult. The papers are crowded with the speeches of Kossuth. The Asia brings no political news of importance.

The iron steamer Sharpshooter had arrived at Portsmouth from the Brazil station. She had captured nine slavers during her cruise.

According to Galignani, the Emperor of Russia has ordered 6000 carriages to be built for the different railways in his empire, in order to facilitate the conveyance of troops.

TEXAS.—Dates from Galveston to the 21st ult., state that Col. Rogers has at length succeeded in effecting a treaty with the Camanche Indians. Col. Rogers recovered from the Camanches twenty-seven white captives, who had been in bondage for some time.

The latest advices from the theatre of war on the Rio Grande, report that Caravajal had received a reinforcement of four hundred Americans, and was making preparations to renew hostilities.

CALIFORNIA.—By the arrival of the U. S. Mail steamship Alabama at New Orleans, in nine days from San Juan de Nicaragua, we have advices from San Francisco to 11th mo. 1st.

The accounts from the mines are of the most cheering character, and there is no doubt that the coming season will be more profitable than any previous one.

Indian disturbances were less frequent. The damage to the steamer Republic which ran on the rocks while on her voyage from Panama, had not proved so great as was anticipated.

The steamship Tennessee sailed from San Francisco on the 1st ult., and arrived at Panama on the 16th, making the shortest passage on record.

The agricultural interests in the various sections of the State, were highly prosperous and the yield abundant.

Business was less brisk than at previous advices, but prices remained without any material change.

The Convention for the division of California met at Santa Barbara on the 20th of Tenth month. There was much diversity of opinion among the members of the Convention, and after a session of three days it adjourned, after adopting, by small majorities, several resolutions, one of which designated the line of division for the southern territory, to commence at a point not farther north than the north western line of Santa Clara county, nor farther south than the northern boundary of Monterey county.

OREGON.—The immigrants, with the exception of not more than fifty wagons, were all in, and the rest were shortly expected. They are represented as unusually healthy, and have brought into the territory a great number of cattle and horses.

THE ISTHMUS.—The Isthmus railroad is completed and in running order, from Navy Bay on the Atlantic, to a point three miles west of Gatune. It is stated that 5,500 persons passed through Panama to and from California during the Tenth month.

The ship Dedalus, connected with the expedition sent out by the British government in search of Sir John Franklin, arrived at San Francisco on the 22d of Tenth month, from Behring's Straits, which she left on the 1st of the month. She brought as passengers Lieut. Cooper and Dr. Simpson of the ship Plover, which vessel had returned to Port Clarence from her summer expedition. No vestige of the expedition under Sir John Franklin was discovered, and the officers who came as passengers in the Dedalus, are of opinion that all further attempts to trace the arctic voyage will prove fruitless. The Dedalus is said to have had some narrow escapes.

The thirty-second Congress assembled at Washington on the 1st inst. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by 118 votes out of 212. On the 2d, the President's message was delivered at half past one o'clock. It occupies six or seven closely printed columns, but it came to hand too near the time of committing our paper to the press to admit of any synopsis of its contents in the present number. The reports of the Postmaster General, and of the Secretary of War, were also received.

The Circuit Court of the United States, in this city, commenced on the morning of the 24th ult., the trial of the prisoners charged with treason, in consequence of their alleged participation in the opposition to the arrest of fugitive slaves, on the 11th of Ninth month, near Christiana, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The first case taken up was that of Castner Hanaway. Considerable time was occupied in selecting a jury, the counsel for the prosecution having set aside thirty-six, and the prisoner, by his counsel, challenged twenty. John W. Ashmead, the official prosecutor, was assisted by several others, including W. L. Brent, the Attorney General of Maryland, and James Cooper, one of the Pennsylvania Senators in Congress. On behalf of the prisoner appeared, John M. Read, Thaddeus Stevens, Joseph J. Lewis, and Theodore Cuyler. The testimony on behalf of the prosecution was closed on the 1st inst. On the 2d the witnesses for the defence were brought into court. Their testimony was not closed when our paper was put to press.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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For Friends' Review.

ALICE HAYES.

This Friend was born at Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, England, in 1657, of honest parents, who educated her "in the profession of the public worship of the Church of England." It pleased the Searcher of all hearts, even in early youth, to open her understanding by the light of his Holy Spirit, and to "reprove her for misspent time." Then it was, says she, "that the day of Jacob's trouble was witnessed." The consideration of her latter end, the Lord laid weightily before her, "and the thoughts of eternity, and the words, *ever and ever*, laid fast hold" of her mind. "Then," she writes, "oh! the trouble and surprise I was in, insomuch that I could not tell what course to take, neither unto whom to discover my distressed condition. Sometimes I have gone into company, and striven that way to divert my sorrow, but that would not do; and then I would seek some secret place, and there I would fall upon my knees and pour out my spirit before the Lord, begging for mercy and forgiveness at his hands." * * * "When my hand has been in my labour, my heart was meditating on good matter. I was often comforted in my heart in those days, though I knew not from whence it came." For want of due attention to the strivings of the Divine Spirit, her obedience did not keep pace with knowledge, and as she expressed it, "I received hurt as to my spiritual condition." It pleased the Lord, however, in his infinite goodness and long suffering, not to leave her to herself: he visited her with sore affliction; "the day of his love was still lengthened out, though in judgment, yet mixed with mercy." Humbled and broken in spirit, she was enabled to perceive her utter inability to extricate herself from the thraldom of sin, and that if "the Lord did not help her, she was undone forever." Fervent, at times, was her prayer, "Lord, make me one of thy fold, a sheep of thy pasture." She was in a remarkable manner turned to "the Quakers," and as she continued faithful to what she apprehended was her duty, "it pleased the Almighty One to make bare his powerful arm for my deliverance, through the many and various exercises that I met with for the Gospel's sake." Sorely indeed, did it seem good to the Lord, to suffer her to be tried, whether she "loved any thing better than himself." But she remarks, "everlasting praises be given to his name, because when hopes had been raised in me, that through faith in the Son of God, my sins would be pardoned for his name's sake, I could not let go this interest in my Saviour." Having been made an experimental witness of the dealings of the Lord, it pleased him to qualify her to "speak a word in season to others," and to invite them to partake, with herself, of the unsearchable riches of Christ.

She died in 1720. The last words she was heard to say, were, "the Lord my God will help me." Her ministry, say her friends in a Testimony respecting her, "was very plain and powerful; but, to the disconsolate, it often dropped like rain, and ran like oil to the wounded: she had a word in season to most or all conditions, and often in our week-day meetings, her advice hath dropped like dew."

From a "brief relation," which she was concerned to leave behind her, of the Lord's dealings with her, I make the following extract. As a voice of encouragement, as well as warning, it is deeply instructive. Surely, there is a reward for the Righteous. A.

"What I have seen and felt this year, 1708, is unutterable, being a year wherein I was 'led into the deeps,' and beheld much of the wonders of the Lord, more abundantly than I am able to express; neither indeed do I as yet see it required at my hand; therefore I shall only give the Lord his praise, and admire his wonderful doings, for I can truly say, 'it is marvellous in my eyes.'

"When very weak in body, I have been led by the Spirit in the low valley of deep humility. Surely, as there is a coming into near communion with Christ the Lord, there will be a very great abasement in the creature, and all flesh

will be brought to silence in his presence, that his voice may be heard, and his goings seen in the temple, with what majesty he appears there. Oh! excellent it is, and very glorious to behold! and that my soul may dwell before the Lord is what, with great humility and tears, I beg at his bountiful hand. In the living faith that crowns with victory, I have a hope in me, that as I continue in well-doing to the end, for his Son's sake, I shall arrive at the desired port and haven of rest, where all the righteous sing hallelujah for evermore.

"It pleased the Lord to make known his truth to me, about the year 1680, by that servant and handmaid of the Lord, Elizabeth Stamper; and, without boasting, I can truly say, from that time to this, I have been very careful to obey his holy mind and will, as it hath been made manifest to me. And for the encouragement of others to faithfulness, I have not, since I knew the Lord, been one day without his presence, more or less; so that, blessed be God, I have had no complaining in my streets; for I have said, and do say, if there was no future reward, the present comfort of obedience is sufficient encouragement to the children of men to fear God, and keep his commandments. Those who do, may well live thereby; that is, by the life of the Son of God; for he is come indeed that we may have life, and it is in obedience that the aboundings of it are known. And this great kindness of God to mankind, is not by any merits of ours, but of his great mercy for his Son's sake. Through his precious blood we have all these great benefits which do accrue to both soul and body, in our submission to his yoke, and in learning of him, who was the pattern in every age. Moses, in the mount, did his work according to the pattern, by the wisdom of God; and David, his servant, gave orders unto his son Solomon and the elders, how to carry on and build that great house which was glorious in its time.

"How much more glorious is this dispensation of light and grace, which shines from the Son himself, the express image of the Father, into our hearts; whereby we may now see our own way, and follow the pattern, and need not stumble where thousands have fallen! Some have stuck too fast in forms and shows of good things, which were but shadows, because they will not come to the substance, the pattern by the Spirit, which is sufficient to teach all things necessary for eternal salvation. Therefore, if men will stumble here, it must be 'because they love darkness rather than light,' and to be spiritually in Egypt, a slave under Pharaoh, than to come where light and good are to be enjoyed.

"Oh! what shall be said to stir up the sons of men, that they may be awakened, and no longer sleep in the bed of ignorance? Arise, and come away to the school of Christ, who is this pattern of whom I have been speaking. A measure of his own pure Spirit he hath given to every one; that they may learn thereby, and read inwardly, and ask so as to receive. For what is asked by faith, and in the measure of his Spirit, he will surely answer in his own time. And as times and seasons are in his hands, so he, in his wisdom, knows when it will be best to deliver the creature out of trouble, and bring honour to his own name, who is worthy of all praise; for he is an all-seeing God, and no affliction or trouble can be hid from him. Yet he will be sought unto and waited on; and they that know him will trust in him; for these know him 'to be a God at hand, and a present help in the needful time,' as my soul hath witnessed: glory to his worthy name for evermore.

"Oh! you into whose hands these lines may come, be in earnest for your soul's welfare, while health and strength of body are afforded. Seek God with all your hearts; that you may come to the knowledge of the truth, as it is in Jesus Christ; and witness an acquaintance with him, by waiting on him frequently. Then, when the time of weakness takes hold upon you, and no worldly means will avail, you will know the angel of his presence to stand by you till death: this will be more joy than ten thousand worlds at that hour. Oh! the strength of love! surely the love of God is to the children of men, that they may prize time while they have it, and make all things ready that appertain to eternal life. This is to answer the end of our being, which is 'to glorify God, and to work out our own salvation with fear and trembling,' which must be done, if ever, in the time afforded unto men in this world.

"Wherefore be wise, ye children of men, and come and learn of Christ, and follow him; for he ever gained the victory, and hath all power in heaven and earth committed to him. Resolve, by the help of his grace, to follow on wherever he will lead you; for assuredly, he will give you power to tread on scorpions, and to keep under you every foul spirit. And in your obedience you will be watchful in the light, by which you may see every appearance of evil; resist it by the assistance of the Spirit, and not give it any entertainment. Remember that you are soldiers under the banner of the unconquered Captain, Christ Jesus, who always stood by his own in every age; so that in faithfulness they went out of this world, though it hath been a field, where the saints and martyrs have sealed with their blood their testimonies for our God and the Lamb, who was their Captain, and brought them off with victory, bearing his mark.

"Oh! who would not be a follower of the Lord, who can help both outwardly and inwardly, all those that stand for him and the honour of his name; whose name is a tower of safety, and hath stood, in his own power, against all the instruments that the devil hath raised in every age to push at the children of God! In every

dispensation the bad have troubled the good; yea, the lion is still for tearing the lamb, and the wolf is hunting for his evening prey. But, glory be to God, the true Shepherd is known, and his power felt, in which the righteous have trusted to this day. And the living can now say, It is the same as it was in the beginning—a canopy over the righteous, and a safe hiding-place in time of trouble, when instruments of cruelty are let loose, and greedy to do mischief."

NORTH CAROLINA YEARLY MEETING.

Agreeably to an intimation last week, we have introduced into our present number some extracts from the minutes of this meeting; avoiding, however, the repetition of such portions as were fully reported in our 11th number.

Upon reading the queries and the answers thereto from the Quarterly Meetings, "the investigation of the state of Society was entered into. The Meeting was introduced into exercise and concern for the preservation of all our members from every thing that would mar the beauty and excellence of the Christian religion as professed by Friends, and taught by our pious predecessors in the Truth, bringing fully to view the necessity of Friends abiding in humility and the fear of the Lord, in order that they might from time to time know a renewal of qualification to enable them to support the principles and testimonies we as a religious society profess to bear to the world, in their fulness, and thus a preparation of heart would be experienced to fill up our proper and allotted place in the Church in our day and generation, to the honour of Truth and the peace of our minds. And in order that our members may be more fully acquainted with the exercise and concern of this Meeting, it was agreed to appoint a committee to assist the clerks in preparing an epistle to the subordinate Meetings."

At a subsequent stage of the meeting the following address was offered by the committee, which being read and approved was adopted by the meeting.

"From North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, held at New Garden from the 3d to the 8th of the 11th month, 1851: To the Quarterly, Monthly and preparative meetings constituting the same.—Dear Friends: We in humility acknowledge that notwithstanding our many short-comings, we have been favoured in this our annual assembly with the overshadowing wing of heavenly love, from time to time through the several sittings of this meeting, under the animating and qualifying influence of which, things have been brought forth both ancient and new.

During the consideration of the state of Society as presented to our view by the reading of the answers to the queries, it was apparent that there were many departures from the full support of the principles and testimonies that our religious society has long professed to bear to the world. The neglect of the attendance of our meetings both for worship and discipline, and especially those held near the middle of the week, was cause of much exercise and concern. Living testimonies were borne in which were very feelingly brought to the view of the meeting the words of our holy Redeemer, 'If ye love me ye will keep my word.' That he who sent down his Holy Spirit to anoint the primeval believers will strengthen us by His grace in the inner man, for the performance of this most important and reasonable duty. Let us, therefore, dear friends, hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering, not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is, but be steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.

The preservation of love and unity among the members of our religious society is an object of unspeakable interest to us, and a deep solicitude was felt that we might exercise towards each other that charity that suffereth long, and is kind, and that thinketh no evil; but rejoiceth in the Truth.

The support of our testimony to plainness in dress, address, and moderation in every part of our conduct, is unabated. We believe that the Truth leads to these things. And we have been made fervently to desire that our members may everywhere make a plain, consistent appearance, and that our moderation in all things may be practically exemplified, coming to this true touchstone; 'let others do as they may, as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.'

It is only as we keep our habitations in the Truth that we shall know to our comfort and edification that Godliness is profitable unto all things, and that a renewed qualification will be known for the performance not only of our religious, but our social duties. And we have been made at this time to desire that all our members everywhere may be preserved from a participation in the commotions which are now threatening the harmony of our beloved country on the subject of slavery. Let us on that subject maintain our true Christian principle, bearing our testimony against this unrighteous system, and show forth to the world by our truly christian works through life, that we are actuated by that spirit which breathes glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will towards men. That it is our duty to be a law-abiding people, and in no wise improperly to interfere in the relation between master and slave, or with any of the commotions or excitements of the day arising therefrom, which are so well calculated to divert the mind from the true path of virtue. We fear that the present state of things, as above referred to, has had a tendency to unsettle the minds of

many of our members, and that it is under feelings of this kind that many Friends have been induced to leave their habitations and remove from among us. We feel tenderly concerned that Friends before taking such a step, may weightily consider this subject, waiting for best wisdom to direct their course. We desire therefore, in much love, to press it upon our members to settle down in their own minds upon that foundation which alone standeth sure, and as we abide there we shall not be moved by the 'strife of tongues,' and although the winds may blow and beat upon us, we shall not be overwhelmed.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the meeting.

AARON STALKER,
Clerk to the men's meeting.
DELILAH REYNOLDS,
Clerk to the women's meeting."

Among the reports from the quarters which were read at the first sitting, we find the following:—

"At the reading of the queries and answers this meeting was brought into deep feeling on the subject of Friends using the products of Slave labour, and after a time of weighty deliberation thereon, it was thought best to lay the subject before the Yearly Meeting for its consideration.

Extract from the minutes of New Garden Quarterly Meeting, held 9th mo., 18th, 1851.

JOHN RUSSELL, Clerk for the day.

The foregoing proposition, after being read and a free expression of sentiment thereon, was deferred until next Yearly Meeting for further consideration."

At the sitting on the 6th, the subjoined minutes were made:

This meeting received an epistle* from the Yearly Meeting in London, in regard to the spirit of separation and division that has been unhappily introduced into several of the Yearly Meetings on this continent, which was read; the salutary counsel and advice therein contained, we believe to be well adapted to the situation of things in our land, and satisfactory and edifying to the meeting, and in order to increase its usefulness among our members, it was directed to be printed in the minutes of this meeting.

The committee continued two years ago to meet in conference, with similar committees from other Yearly Meetings in the city of Baltimore, in the 5th month last, made the following report:

To North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends.

The undersigned of the committee appointed by our Yearly Meeting, to meet with like committees of other Yearly Meetings in Baltimore in the 5th mo., 1851, to confer on the general interests of Society, report:

That we attended to the appointment, and the meeting of the associated committees was held at the time and place appointed, at which entire harmony and much brotherly feeling prevailed; and after a time of conference together, on various important subjects, relating to the general interests and welfare of Society, an Address to Friends was agreed upon with entire unity, a copy of which we herewith lay before the meeting.

JAMES PEELLE,
JOSHUA STANLEY,
DAVID WHITE,
AARON STALKER.

Baltimore, 5th mo., 8th, 1851.

The foregoing report being read, the document therein alluded to was introduced, deliberately read and considered, and a free and full expression of sentiment given, approving of the same. And the subject continuing to claim our serious concern, and that the document above alluded to may have the desired effect, it is now concluded to continue our committee for further service, and to unite with similar committees from other Yearly Meetings, who may see their way to appoint them, in such labour for the restoration of love and unity as the Truth may lead into, and which was once our adorning as a people. And if way should open for it, they are authorized to attend the Yearly Meetings of Philadelphia and Ohio and present them with a copy of this address; also to attend the Yearly Meeting of New England.

The clerks produced a summary of the reports from the quarters relative to the use of spirituous liquors among our members, which is as follows:

That out of the 1966 members over 18 years of age inquired of, 1782 profess to use the article only when taken as a medicine, and 184 are said to use it otherwise; and that there were 40 not inquired of, making 2006. The foregoing report being read and considered, the meeting was introduced into exercise and concern for the preservation of our members from the hurtful influence of intoxicating liquors, and Friends were encouraged not to relax in their exertions until every vestige of the use of such drinks as a beverage shall be removed from amongst us as a religious society. Quarterly and monthly meetings were directed to labour in love among their members for this desirable end, and report to the next Yearly Meeting the number of members over 18 years of age, both male and female, distinguishing between the numbers of those who use the article only when administered as a medicine, and those who use it as a drink.

(To be continued.)

* This epistle is included in the printed minutes, but its insertion in the Review is deferred at present.

THE CAFFRE WAR.

(Continued from page 191.)

John Hodgkin moved the first resolution:

"That this Meeting deeply laments the war which is now being waged in South Africa, not only as entailing a vast expenditure of the national funds, as inflicting heavy calamities upon our colonial fellow subjects, and threatening the aboriginal population with ultimate destruction, but especially as being dishonourable to us as a civilised people, and derogatory to our character as Christians; and this Meeting would express its conviction that the present deplorable conflict may be regarded as the direct result of a long continued system of aggression on our part upon the native tribes of the country, and of our disregard of their natural rights, aggravated by our unceasing endeavour to undermine and destroy the influence of their chiefs."

He said: "I confess that I had entertained fears that the terms in which I might express myself, in censuring the conduct of the authorities in this country and abroad in the Colony, might be too feeble for the sense of the meeting, and that the degree of sympathy which I feel for our fellow-subjects—our white fellow-subjects in the Cape Colony, might be too strong, and therefore I was glad of that recommendation of the Chairman, not to overstate the case, which I am happy to be able to follow myself, and which I trust, also, those who come after me will follow. The very strength of our cause calls for an under rather than an over statement of the case, as it will now be set before you. Long as I have felt an interest in this subject, it is only a short time ago that I set myself to master fully its details, and when I did so I was ready to quail under it; and I feel this evening quite unable to do justice to such a subject; yet I feel constrained to speak on behalf of those whose territories and flocks are being taken from them, and whose chiefs, to whom they give allegiance—and of which they who respect Government must appreciate the value—have had their authority undermined, and their proper dignity laid in the dust. It will probably be in the recollection of most persons present, that the Cape Colony was discovered by the Portuguese in the year 1493, that it was taken possession of by the Dutch in 1650, and that it was taken possession of by the English in 1795, and continued in their possession till the Peace of Amiens in 1802, when it was restored to the Dutch. In 1806, it was recaptured, and it has remained under British direction from that time to the present. It was confirmed to them by Treaty in 1814-15. During the period which has elapsed since our first occupation of it, as we are all well aware, the extent of territory has been very greatly increased. Till 1812, the Great Fish River was its eastern boundary. In 1819, at the close of the war, a district of country between Fish River and the Keiskamma, was denominated the Neutral territory. I think that most people have but little acquaintance with the extent to which we have pushed forward the territorial possessions of this country. Towards the north-west, the present dimensions are not less than 280,000 square miles—an extent of territory which, it has been well remarked, exceeds the whole of the Austrian Empire, including its Italian possessions. When I was reminded of this, I confess that I felt a most intense desire, that, as Austria had shown how signally she had failed in giving justice and equity to a mixed population consisting of at least three different races, we might, on the other hand, in having to reconcile a population consisting of partly Dutch and partly English, of Caffres and Hottentots, be enabled to show forth our ability to surpass some Continental Governments in maintaining social order with full individual liberty. The part which I am particularly anxious that you should fully understand, is that relating to pasture of cattle as it relates to the Hottentots, and more especially to the Caffres; it is a tender point with them, which, indeed, touches their very existence. I am anxious, also, that you should observe, and keep in mind how inconsistent and vacillating has been our policy; and I believe that to this is owing much of the bad feeling and hostility which has from time to time been manifested. We have treated the people as an unwise parent treats his child, sometimes denying it that which at another time it is permitted to have; and thus the child becomes irritated and rebellious. Sometimes we have permitted the Caffres to cross the frontier hundreds of miles, and at another time inflicted heavy penalties for it. How is it possible that men can be pleased and contented under such a system as that, or have any confidence in such a Government? Our policy has been both aggressive and inconsistent. That district of land which in 1819, at the cost of a war, the Government declared neutral territory, that it might serve as a cordon, and that there might be no dispute between what was British territory proper and Caffre territory proper, and which should serve in some degree to preserve peace and prevent animosity,—we find, in 1820, the Governor, Sir R. F. Donkin, in his dispatch, putting down as 'newly acquired territory.' I take my facts, you will observe, chiefly from the Blue-books published by authority of Parliament. Well, in 1823, Lord Charles Somerset made the colony recede again to the Fish River. Many Caffres were allowed to settle on the neutral ground. In 1829 Macomo was expelled, and from this proceeded the war of 1834, which led to an acquisition of territory, and of which Sir B. d'Urban, in his despatches wrote that 4,000 Caffres had been expelled, 60,000 head of cattle taken, and almost all their goats, and also

the acquisition had been made of all the territory called Adelaide. They then came to that beautiful trait in their policy which had been alluded to by the Chairman, with reference to Lord Glenelg. That nobleman, who acted on truly Christian principles, went to William IV., and informed him of the increase of his dominions. The King replied, that he would not have his territories increased at such a price. The newly acquired tract of land was ceded, and rules were laid down for the conduct of the two parties. In 1845, eight years after the resignation of the stolen property, as he remembered it was once described by Sir F. Buxton, fresh trouble arose. The Attorney-General at the Cape expressed himself in high terms of the admirable conduct of the natives, owing to the change of their policy. There were difficulties in arrangements, and no doubt this must always be the case in similar positions with regard to their cattle. If they strayed from one kraal to another over the frontier, the rule was that whenever the spoor was discovered, that village should make restitution for the cattle, and also pay a fine. It often came to pass that persons who were perfectly innocent were called on to pay this charge, and it sometimes was the case that they were quite unable to pay. Probably the course that was taken of throwing on the accused person the onus of disproving the charge of stealing the cattle adds to the difficulty. In a case like this, perhaps, strict legal proof might have been dispensed with, but this total inversion of English justice must inevitably lead to discontent. The Caffres have always had a strong sense of justice. They require to be regarded in the same way as the other people, and their position was for a while very galling. The war that broke out in 1846, and which was closed by Sir Harry Smith in 1848, ended in an entire resumption of stolen property under two different names.

"The main features of the aggression, since the resumption of the land are seizing on cattle and land, taking it one day and giving it back the next, which made the effect much worse than if they never changed. T. Pringle, in 1820, mentions an anecdote to show the system pursued. He saw a woman with a child on her back come weeping to a village where he was staying, in custody of the native police. She pleaded her cause for freedom. Was she a slave? No: she had only crossed the frontier without leave, and come to the spot where she had previously lived; and the colonial law awarded her to slavery, and gave her to the hands of the ruffians who had dispossessed her. When these aggressions took place on the side of the colonists, it was called a splendid achievement; on the side of the Caffres, it was called spoliation and robbery. Sir H. Smith did not send a Commissioner, did not appeal to the missionaries, who possessed the greatest influence over the people—and this showed that men of the sword were not always the best negotiators—he went with troops against them. The Caffres said, 'Send us your "sticks," and we will obey them, instead of bringing your troops.' Now, this contains the very cream of the advice I would give. I would say, 'Give to the Caffres who regarded law the constable's staff, instead of the marshal's sword.' But Sir H. Smith convened the chiefs, and they attended, showing the confidence they still had in the Government. Sandilli refused to come. He said he was afraid to do so; that there were rumors of his life being in danger. This was one of the main reasons of the war. For this refusal he was deposed, and a troop sent to apprehend him.

"We are at present between three fires—the Caffres in the west, the Basutos in the north, and the Hottentots in between—everywhere. How were they to escape these three fires? The first requisite was justice. If the Government at home would employ as Commissioners men who were accustomed to undertake these difficult subjects—men of intelligence, and above all, of Christian principles; if they would put them in communication with the native missionaries—would take them by the hand, and tell them that the Queen no longer relied on bayonets and cannon, but was desirous of doing justice both to the white and the black, he believed they would do great good. If a flag of truce were held out to them, and justice were held up as the talisman, they might succeed. They should also establish an efficient police, who should act through the chiefs, honouring them and carrying out through them, English law and pure native law, and I will not despair of the result. Let us hold out the flag of truce to our black brethren, and prevent another war, by doing justice to them in every respect. There is high intelligence among the chiefs, and in some cases high Christian character. There may be an objection to establishing an efficient police, on the ground of its cost; but it should be remembered, that the expense would not equal the treasure expended on even a five months' war. Let us do justice to ourselves as Christian men, and testify practically to our principles. On the Christian principle I feel especially strong, because I can never believe that that which is morally right can be politically wrong."

(To be continued.)

Judge of the pleasure of the heart, by the pleasure of the eye. Certainly virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are incensed or crushed; for prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.—*Lord Bacon.*

A PEEP INTO THE OBSERVATORY.

Professor Bond's clock for registering astronomical observations by electricity.

(Concluded from page 189.)

The Americans have taken the initiative in attacking this source of inaccuracy: they have invented a plan for making electricity register upon paper instantaneously both the clock beats and the exact time of observation. The observer makes the record of the latter by merely pressing an ivory key which he holds in his hand. This gives a more exact result, because the consent between the eye and the sense of touch is much more intimate than than that between the eye and ear. When the eye is engaged in observing, the hand can obey almost instinctively a suggestion coming through it, and indelibly register the instant by a grasp; for this is a form of obedience that it is practising all lifelong. The hand becomes wonderfully skilled from habit in effecting rapidly the purpose that has been willed under the influence of the quick sense of sight; whereas the mental comparison of a sound with a visible sign involves the necessity of a far slower and less familiar process. It is this principle that constitutes the value of the American contrivance. Professor Bond, of Harvard University, United States, is the inventor of the instrument by which the electrical register is proposed to be made; and this was exhibited in operation at one of the sectional meetings of the British Association, at Ipswich, on the Thursday morning during the visit of Prince Albert.

In one corner of the council-chamber of the townhall, in which the meeting was held, stood a small square frame of mahogany, supporting a cylinder covered with paper. This cylinder was kept revolving by means of a weight-and-clock movement, so that it eompleted each revolution in a minute. Upon its top the point of a glass-pen rested, whose interior cavity was filled with ink, so that, as the cylinder turned beneath it, a continuous trace appeared upon the paper, which was lengthened out into a spiral line by a slow shifting of the cylinder sideways. Upon any given portion of the paper this ink-trace appeared, after the cylinder had made a few turns, in parallel columns.

Behind the frame containing the revolving cylinder peered forth the face of an astronomical clock. From this connecting wires might be seen passing backwards into a cupboard containing a charged galvanic battery, and forwards to the registering cylinder. The steady click, click of the clock was telling off the seconds in the usual way; and so long as no electrical communication was established between it and the registering apparatus, the cylinder continued to move on with stolid indifference, covering itself with parallel columns of even lines; but as soon as the clock and the cylinder were brought into electrical relation by an altered arrangement of the wires, the aspect of affairs was strangely changed. The pen, before so quiet and sedate, became all at once convulsed with a paroxysm of twitches, which of course registered themselves upon the paper of the cylinder; so that the parallel columns produced by a few successive turns of the apparatus now presented lines with lateral projections.

Each little offset in each column had been made simultaneously with a beat of the clock, and was in fact the permanent record of a corresponding second. The eye and ear could easily trace the connection while the operation was in progress. Each twitch of the pen was evidently instantaneous with a sonorous beat of the pendulum: some mysterious sympathy connected together the movement and the sound.

The secret of the sympathetic connection was simply this: the pen was fixed to an armature of steel, placed close to the extremities of a horse-shoe of soft iron. This horse-shoe was surrounded by a coil of the connecting wires. Whenever a current of galvanic electricity was passed along the coil, the horse-shoe iron became a magnet, and attracted the pen and armature into close contact with itself. Whenever the galvanic current was interrupted, the magnet lost its power, and allowed the armature and pen to spring away for a short distance under the influence of an elastic force. Each springing away of the pen registered itself by an offset upon the paper. Whenever the pen was held in close contact with the magnet, the even line was traced. The clock itself was placed in the line of connecting wires, so that each time the pendulum swayed from side to side it broke the contact of the conducting line, and thus arrested the passage of the electric current for an instant: and thus each effect formed by the pen, when the horse-shoe ceased to be a magnet, came to be simultaneous with the beat of the clock which arrested the galvanic current that sustained the magnetic power.

When an observation is to be recorded by the aid of this instrument, the observer takes a small key of ivory, attached to the end of a wire in his hand. He places the clock and registering-cylinder in communication, and then fixes himself at the telescope. Concentrating his attention upon the star, he gives a momentary pressure to the key, when the luminous point disappears behind the thread: by so doing he breaks the galvanic circuit for an instant, and this break is registered among the clock-breaks. An additional offset is interpolated among the ordinary second offsets.

The fractional part of the second line at which the interpolated offset is found is measured off as the exact estimate of time.

In the old mode of observing by the ear, the fine threads of the telescope were necessarily placed so far asunder that the observer had time

to record the passage of the star behind one, and prepare himself for its contact with the second, before that occurrence could take place. But in observing by the aid of Professor Bond's apparatus, the wires may be so close that the successive star-contacts may be made almost in consecutive seconds, for the hand will be ready to register them as quickly as they can happen. In this way a considerable saving of time will be effected in making each observation—an important piece of economy when many are to be taken in the course of a day.

It has been proposed that this instrument shall be made a means of ascertaining the rate with which the electric current travels. Suppose, for instance, the case of a break-circuit clock working at London, and registering its time simultaneously upon two cylinders at once—the one placed close by in London, and the other at the end of a long connecting wire in Liverpool; and let it be assumed that the electric influence that ran along the wire to register the seconds in Liverpool took a quarter of a second to travel to its journey's end; then, although each clock-beat was registered a quarter of a second later in Liverpool than in London, there would be no possible means of ascertaining the fact. But now, again, imagine that in this state of affairs an observation is made in Liverpool of the passage of a star behind the transit-thread of a telescope, and that the observation is registered simultaneously upon both the Liverpool and London cylinders by an offset effected through the instrumentality of a break-circuit wire held in the observer's hand, then the record in London would be made a quarter of a second later than the record in Liverpool, owing to the time taken by the transmission of the recording influence. And when the records upon the two cylinders were placed side by side, and compared together, this would become immediately apparent: in fact, there would be found a difference of half a second between the registers. The effect would have been doubled, for the second was registered in Liverpool a quarter of a second later than the second was in London; and the observation made in Liverpool was registered another quarter of a second later in London than in Liverpool. It was therefore registered later, and, so to speak, by earlier time, so that both the lateness of the register and the earliness of the time became elements in the result. It will be understood that the rate assumed for the velocity of the electric influence is greatly exaggerated for the sake of familiar explanation. It is well known that it would not need anything like a quarter of a second for its transmission from London to Liverpool. But it is anticipated that its velocity is by no means so great but that it may be detected by the break-circuit apparatus when the longest possible circuit of wires has been selected for the performance of the experiment.

The astronomer-royal is contriving a modification of the break-circuit apparatus for the use of the National Observatory. He proposes, for economical reasons, to give the signal by the formation of an electric current instead of by breaking one already established. The record will then appear in interrupted dots instead of in continuous offsets. He also proposes ultimately to make the same clock both drive the cylinder and record the seconds. The cylinder, which is already prepared, is twenty inches long and twelve in diameter, and is to be made to revolve once every two minutes, affording space upon its surface for a six hours' record. For the present, the rotation of this cylinder is to be effected by a separate train of wheel-work, and is to be kept uniform by means of a mercurial pendulum revolving in a circle of 20 degrees diameter, instead of oscillating backwards and forwards. The driving power is to be transmitted to this radial arm by a modification of the steam-engine governor, which will be able to shut off any accidental excess of force that would otherwise disturb the uniformity of the result.

Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TWELFTH MONTH 13, 1851.

Abundance has been thrown before the world, in various ways, respecting the aggressions of the North upon the South, often without specification of facts; but, when any explanations are given, we find the aggressions consist in the manifestation of a reluctance to the delivery of fugitive slaves. In other words, there are many citizens of the free States, who furnish some evidence of human feeling by their sympathy with those victims of Southern oppression who, having caught from the inspirations of nature, or from the trumpet of fame, some fragments of the doctrine proclaimed to the world in the Declaration of Independence, and in defence of which Kossuth is believed to have braved the power and indignation of the Austrian and Russian potentates, have encountered the dangers and hardships of an attempt to secure to themselves a portion of that freedom, which constitutes the summit of their ambition; not by violence and slaughter, but by the peaceable application of their own locomotive powers. Such fugitives, after escaping the patrols of the cities, and the blood-hounds of the plantations, sometimes find in the free States, men and women who have enough of the milk of human kindness to administer to their necessities; and even to withhold their assistance in their capture and return to a condition often deemed more terrible than death. This is a sum-

mary of the Northern aggression which is so loudly denounced.

As so much is said on this subject, it may perhaps be interesting to some of our readers, to see a concise statement of the legislation of Pennsylvania in relation to slavery and the reclamation of fugitives from labour. In some important particulars Pennsylvania unquestionably took the lead.

In the act of 1780, which preceded, by a few years, any similar measure in other States, a strong expression of abhorrence of slavery appears in the preamble. "We esteem it," say the legislature, "a peculiar blessing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more step to universal civilization, by removing, as much as possible, the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and from which, by the assumed authority of the kings of Great Britain, no effectual relief could be obtained. Weaned by a long course of experience from those narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards men of all conditions and nations; and we conceive ourselves at this particular period extraordinarily called upon, by the blessings which we have received, to manifest the sincerity of our profession, and to give a substantial proof of our gratitude."

The act, however, fell greatly below the sentiments contained in the preamble; for it left the existing generation of slaves to waste their lives in bondage, in case their masters chose to record them, but provided that all slavery of children born in the State, subsequent to the passage of the act, should be taken away, and forever abolished.

But though the legislation of the State was then untrammeled on the subject of slavery, this act contained the following provision in relation to slaves escaping into this State from any other:

"Provided that this act, or any thing in it contained, shall not give any relief or shelter to any absconding or runaway negro or mulatto slave or servant, who has absented himself, or shall absent himself, from his or her owner, master or mistress, residing in any other State or country; but such owner, master, or mistress, shall have the like right and aid to demand, claim, and take away his slave or servant, as he might have had in case this act had not been made."*

It was also provided, that persons sojourning in this State, and not becoming resident therein, might hold slaves, in case they were not retained longer than six months; though by the supplementary act of 1788 all slaves brought into the State by persons residing or intending to settle herein, were declared immediately free. And this indulgence to foreigners, withheld from our own citizens, was continued till 1847.

In 1820, the Legislature again listened to the voice of numerous philanthropic citizens, who claimed the protection of the laws in behalf of the free coloured inhabitants, who were found exposed to imminent hazard of being carried into slavery, under the ample and irresponsible authority conferred upon magistrates and justices of the peace, by the law of Congress of 1793, relative to fugitives from labour. Of the reality of those abuses no stronger testimony need be adduced than the declaration of the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, in the beginning of 1850. Although that committee advised the repeal of an act, to be mentioned hereafter, as a means of conciliating the South, yet they express themselves, in the following energetic terms, of the abuses under the act of 1793:

"There is no doubt that many frauds were practised by Constables and other Kidnappers, in collusion with certain justices of the Peace, who lent their aid to such nefarious purposes, whereby coloured persons were sent into bondage in other States, as fugitives, when they were undoubtedly free."

To prevent these abuses, an act was passed, dated 27th of March, 1820, increasing the penalty upon the fraudulent or forcible abduction of coloured persons, and prohibiting aldermen and justices of the peace, under a penalty of $500, from executing the trust devolved upon them by the general government.

This act was well understood, at the time it was passed, to be designed, not to prevent the reclamation of actual fugitives from labour, but to protect those who were legally free. It was known to those philanthropic citizens, at whose instigation this law was enacted, that the State Legislatures had no authority to exonerate absconding slaves from the claims of their Southern masters; they therefore could not, and did not solicit the Legislature to enact an unconstitutional and invalid law. However they regarded the assumed rights of the masters as founded entirely on violence and wrong, they were fully aware that the redress of that wrong, as far as slaves escaping from other States were concerned, was beyond the reach of Pennsylvania legislation. But, inasmuch as a belief was entertained that Congress had gone beyond its proper limits, when it conferred federal jurisdiction, and particularly the power of deciding the question of freedom, of every coloured inhabitant of this State, upon a class of judicial officers, who were not entrusted, by the laws of the Commonwealth, to decide, without appeal, a question of property exceeding six dollars; and it being also fully believed that, under the operation of this law, many persons

*See the Act, Sect. 11.

were sent into slavery who were unquestionably free; they asked and obtained this law, for the protection of those who were legally free. This was certainly no infraction of the constitutional provision of which so much has been said, but merely an effort to arrest the nefarious proceedings of unprincipled men, who were prosecuting a course of kidnapping under the semblance and protection of law.

(To be continued next week.)

MARRIED,—On the 13th ult., at Friends' North Meeting-house, in Weare, N. H., NATHAN C. PAIGE, of Danvers, to PHEBE H. OSBORN.

DIED,—At the residence of her father, in Weare, N, H., on the 9th of Sixth month last, in the 34th year of her age, ANNA H., daughter of Jonathan Breed; a member of Weare Monthly Meeting.

——, On First-day, the 14th of Ninth month last, at his residence in Carroll county, Ohio, JONATHAN ROOD, a valuable Elder of Sandy Spring Monthly Meeting, in the 67th year of his age. He was enabled to bear a protracted and suffering illness with Christian resignation, and to feel that his day's work was done.

ON COMETS.

(Continued from page 192.)

We come now to speak of the motions of comets. These are apparently most irregular and capricious. Sometimes they remain in sight only for a few days, at others for many months; some move with extreme slowness, others with extraordinary velocity; while not unfrequently the two extremes of apparent speed are exhibited by the same comet in different parts of its course. The comet of 1472 described an arc in the heavens of 40° of a great circle in a single day. Some pursue a direct, some a retrograde, and others a tortuous and very irregular course; nor do they confine themselves, like the planets, within any certain region of the heavens, but traverse indifferently every part. Their variations in apparent size, during the time they continue visible, are no less remarkable than those of their velocity; sometimes they make their first appearance as faint and slow moving objects, with little or no tail; but by degrees accelerate, enlarge, and throw out from this appendage, which increases in length and brightness till (as always happens in such cases,) they approach the sun, and are lost in his beams. After a time they again emerge, on the other side, receding from the sun with a velocity at first rapid, but gradually decaying. It is for the most part after thus passing the sun, that they shine forth in all their splendour, and that their tails acquire their greatest length and development; thus indicating plainly the action of the sun's rays as the exciting cause of that extraordinary emanation. As they continue to recede from the sun, their motion diminishes and the tail dies away, or is absorbed into the head, which itself grows continually feebler, and is at length altogether lost sight of, in by far the greater number of cases never to be seen more.

Without the clue furnished by the theory of gravitation, the enigma of these seemingly irregular and capricious movements might have remained for ever unresolved. But Newton, having demonstrated the possibility of any conic section whatever being described about the sun, by a body revolving under the dominion of that law, immediately perceived the applicability of the general proposition to the case of cometary orbits; and the great comet of 1680, one of the most remarkable on record, both for the immense length of its tail and for the excessive closeness of its approach to the sun (within one sixth of the diameter of that luminary), afforded him an excellent opportunity for the trial of his theory. The success of the attempt was complete. He ascertained that this comet described about the sun as its focus an elliptic orbit of so great an eccentricity as to be undistinguishable from a parabola, (which is the extreme, or limiting form of the ellipse when the axis becomes infinite,) and that in this orbit the areas described about the sun were, as in the planetary ellipses, proportional to the times. The representation of the apparent motions of this comet by such an orbit, throughout its whole observed course, was found to be as satisfactory as those of the motions of the planets in their nearly circular paths. From that time it became a received truth, that the motions of comets are regulated by the same general laws as those of the planets—the difference of the cases consisting only in the extravagant elongation of their ellipses, and in the absence of any limit to the inclinations of their planes to that of the ecliptic—or any general coincidence in the direction of their motions from west to east, rather than from east to west, like what is observed among the planets.

It is a problem of pure geometry, from the general laws of elliptic or parabolic motion, to find the situation and dimensions of the ellipse or parabola which shall represent the motion of any given comet. In general three complete observations of its right ascension and declination, with the times at which they were made, suffice for the solution of this problem, (which is, however, by no means an easy one,) and for the determination of the elements of the orbit. These consist, *mutatis mutandis*, of the same data as are required for the computation of the motion of a planet; that is to say, the longitude of the perihelion, that of the ascending node, the inclination to the ecliptic, the semi-axis, eccentricity, and time of perihelion passage, as also whether the motion is direct or

retrograde; and, once determined, it becomes very easy to compare them with the whole observed course of the comet, and thus at once to ascertain their correctness, and to put to the severest trial the truth of those general laws on which all such calculations are founded.

For the most part, it is found that the motions of comets may be sufficiently well represented by parabolic orbits,—that is to say, ellipses whose axes are of infinite length, or, at least, so very long that no appreciable error in the calculation of their motions, during all the time they continue visible, would be incurred by supposing them actually infinite. The parabola is that conic section which is the limit between the ellipse on the one hand, which returns into itself, and the hyperbola on the other, which runs out to infinity. A comet, therefore, which should describe an elliptic path, however long its axis, must *have* visited the sun before, and must again return (unless disturbed) in some determinate period; but should its orbit be of the hyperbolic character, when once it had passed its perihelion, it could never more return within the sphere of our observation, but must run off to visit other systems, or be lost in the immensity of space. A very few comets have been ascertained to move in hyperbolas, but many more in ellipses. These latter, in so far as their orbits can remain unaltered by the attractions of the planets, must be regarded as permanent members of our system.

We must now say a few words on the actual dimensions of comets. The calculation of the diameters of their heads, and the lengths and breadths of their tails, offers not the slightest difficulty when once the elements of their orbits are known, for by these we know their real distances from the earth at any time, and the true direction of the tail, which we see only foreshortened. Now calculations instituted on these principles lead to the surprising fact, that the comets are by far the most voluminous bodies in our system. The following are the dimensions of some of those which have been made the subjects of such inquiry:

The tail of the great comet of 1680, immediately after its perihelion passage, was found by Newton to have been no less than 20,000,000 of leagues in length. Its greatest length amounted to 41,000,000 leagues, a length much exceeding the whole interval between the sun and earth. The tail of the comet of 1769 extended 16,000,000 leagues, and that of the great comet of 1811, 36,000,000. The portion of the head of this last, comprised within the transparent atmospheric envelope which separated it from the tail, was 180,000 leagues in diameter. It is hardly conceivable, that matter once projected to such enormous distances should ever be collected again by the feeble attraction of such a body as a comet—a consideration which accounts for the surmised progressive diminution of the tails of such as have been frequently observed.

The most remarkable of those comets which have been ascertained to move in elliptic orbits is that of Halley, so called from the celebrated Edmund Halley, who, on calculating its elements from its perihelion passage in 1682, when it appeared in great splendour, with a tail 30° in length, was led to conclude its identity with the great comets of 1531 and 1607, whose elements he had also ascertained. The intervals of these successive apparitions being 75 and 76 years, Halley was encouraged to *predict* its reappearance about the year 1759. So remarkable a prediction could not fail to attract the attention of all astronomers, and, as the time approached, it became extremely interesting to know whether the attractions of the larger planets might not materially interfere with its orbitual motion. The computation of their influence from the Newtonian law of gravity, a most difficult and intricate piece of calculation, was undertaken and accomplished by Clairaut, who found that the action of Saturn would retard its return by 100 days, and that of Jupiter by no less than 518, making in all 618 days, by which the expected return would happen later than on the supposition of its retaining an unaltered period; and that, in short, the time of the expected perihelion passage would take place within a month, one way or other, of the middle of April, 1759. It actually happened on the 12th of March in that year. Its next return was calculated by several eminent geometers, and fixed successively for the 4th, the 7th, the 11th, and the 26th of November, 1835; the two latter determinations appearing entitled to the higher degree of confidence, owing partly to the more complete discussion bestowed on the observations of 1682 and 1759, and partly to the continually improving state of our knowledge of the methods of estimating the disturbing effect of the several planets. The last of these predictions, that of M. Lehmann, was published on the 25th of July. On the 5th of August the comet first became visible in the clear atmosphere of Rome as an exceedingly faint telescopic nebula, within a degree of its place as predicted by M. Rosenberger for that day. On or about the 20th of August it became generally visible, and, pursuing very nearly its calculated path among the stars, passed its perihelion on the 16th of November; after which, its course carrying it south, it ceased to be visible in Europe, though it continued to be conspicuously so in the southern hemisphere throughout February, March and April, 1836, disappearing finally on the 5th of May.

Although the appearance of this celebrated comet at its last apparition was not such as might be reasonably considered likely to excite lively sensations of terror even in superstitious

ages, yet, having been an object of the most diligent attention in all parts of the world to astronomers, furnished with telescopes very far surpassing in power those which had been applied to it at its former appearance in 1759, and indeed to any of the greater comets on record, the opportunity thus afforded of studying its physical structure, and the extraordinary phenomena which it presented when so examined, have rendered this a memorable epoch in cometic history. Its first appearance, while yet very remote from the sun, was that of a small round or somewhat oval nebula, quite destitute of tail, and having a minute point of more concentrated light excentrically situated within it. It was not before the 2d of October that the tail began to be developed, and thenceforward increased pretty rapidly, being already 4° or 5° long on the 5th. It attained its greatest apparent length (about 20°) on the 15th of October. From that time, though not yet arrived at its perihelion, it decreased with such rapidity, that already on the 29th it was only 3°, and on November 5th 2½° in length. There is every reason to believe that before the perihelion, the tail had altogether disappeared, as, though it continued to be observed at Pulkowa up to the very day of its perihelion passage, no mention whatever is made of any tail being then seen.

(To be continued.)

Abstract of the President's Message on the opening of the thirty-second Congress.

The President commences his Message by congratulating the Senate and House of Representatives, on the happy condition of the country.

The Lopez invasions against Cuba are referred to. The President lost no time in issuing such instructions to the proper officers of the United States as seemed to be called for by the occasion. He adds, that these offenders against the laws have forfeited the protection of their country, yet the Government may, so far as is consistent with its obligations to other countries, and its fixed purpose to maintain and enforce the laws, entertain sympathy for their unoffending families and friends, as well as a feeling of compassion for themselves. Accordingly, no proper effort has been spared, and none will be spared, to procure the release of such citizens of the United States, engaged in this unlawful enterprise, as are now in confinement in Spain.

In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine of neutrality and non-intervention, the United States have taken the lead, and have been followed by others. This was admitted by one of the most eminent British statesmen, who said, in Parliament, while a minister of the crown, "that if he wished for a guide in a system of neutrality, he should take that laid down by America in the days of Washington and the secretaryship of Jefferson." Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with us.

The principle is laid down, that every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nations over American vessels on the coasts of the United States or the seas adjacent thereto. It will be seen by the last communication from the British Charge d'Affaires, that he is authorised to assure the Secretary of State that every care will be taken that, in executing the preventive measures against the expeditions which the United States Government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

The President adverts to the attack upon the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, and recommends Congress to make such provisions for an indemnity to him, as may seem right and proper under the circumstances.

The President of the French Republic, according to the provisions of the convention, has been selected as arbiter in the case of the Gen. Armstrong, and has signified that he accepts the trust, and the high satisfaction he feels in acting as the common friend of two nations, with which France is united by sentiments of sincere and lasting amity.

The country has been justly regarded as a safe asylum for those whom political events have exiled from their own homes in Europe; and it is recommended to Congress to consider in what manner Governor Kossuth and his companions, brought hither by its authority, shall be received and treated.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the difficulties which have for some time past been pending between the government of the French republic and that of the Sandwich Islands, may be peaceably and durably adjusted, so as to secure the independence of those islands.

It is understood that a considerable part of the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama has been completed, and that the mail and passengers will in future be conveyed thereon.

Peace has been concluded between the contending parties in the Island of St. Domingo, and, it is to be hoped, upon a durable basis.

By reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to $52,312,979.87; which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1850, gave as

the available means for the year, the sum of $58,917,524.36.

The total expenditures for the same period, were $48,005,878.68.

The total imports for the year ending 30th June, 1851, were		$215,725,995
Of which there were in specie		4,967,901
The exports for the same period were		217,517,130
Of which there were of domestic products	$178,546,555	
Foreign goods re-exported	9,738,695	
Specie	29,231,880	
		$217,517,130

The public debt on the 20th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorised to be issued to Texas by the act of 9th September, 1850, was $62,560,395.26.

The President alludes to heavy imports, and says, "Unless some salutary check shall be given to these tendencies, it is to be feared that importations of foreign goods beyond a healthy demand in this country will lead to a sudden drain of the precious metals from us, bringing with it, as it has done in former times, the most disastrous consequences to the business and capital of the American people."

Again he says: "In my last annual message, to which I respectfully refer, I stated briefly the reasons which induced me to recommend a modification of the present tariff, by converting the ad valorem into a specific duty, wherever the article imported was of such a character as to permit it, and that such a discrimination should be made in favour of the industrial pursuits of our own country, as to encourage home production without excluding foreign competition."

An Agricultural Bureau is earnestly recommended.

No material change has taken place within the last year, in the condition and prospects of the Indian tribes who reside in the Northwestern Territory, and west of the Mississippi river. We are at peace with all of them.

Along the Mexican frontier, and in California and Oregon, there have been occasional manifestations of unfriendly feeling, and some depredations committed. It is, however, believed that they resulted more from the destitute and starving condition of the Indians, than from any settled hostility towards the whites. It is therefore suggested as the part of enlightened economy, that we should provide for their immediate wants, and encourage them to rely, for the means of support, on the cultivation of the soil rather than the products of the chase.

The joint commission under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo has been actively engaged in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

Returns have been received from all the officers engaged in taking the census in the States and Territories, except California.

Strong ground is taken in favour of the improvement of the Rivers and Harbours of the country.

The most vigorous measures are recommended to fulfil all the obligations of the Treaty of Guadalupe.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of mail routes within the United States, was 197,290 miles; the annual transportation thereon, 58,272,252 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation, $3,421,754.

The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in respect to letter postage, except on letters from and to California and Oregon, were substantially adopted by the last Congress. He now recommends adherence to the present letter rates, and advises against a further reduction until justified by the revenue of the department.

He also recommends that the rates of postage on printed matter be so revised as to render them more simple and more uniform in their operation upon all classes of printed matter.

Of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Compromise measures of the last session, the President speaks in complacent terms, as being required by the Constitution, and likely to give, eventually, satisfaction to the community.

For Friends' Review.

POST OFFICE REPORT.

From the Post Master General's able Report, accompanying the President's Message, delivered at the opening of Congress, I make the following extracts. The conveniences of this Department are so sensibly felt by almost every citizen, that I trust our distant subscribers, who may not see the Report itself, will be pleased with the following extracts. A.

At the close of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June last, there were in operation, within the United States, 6,170 mail routes; their aggregate length was 196,290 miles; and 5,544 contractors were employed thereon.

The annual transportation of the mails on those routes was 53,272,252 miles; the annual cost thereof $3,421,754.00; being about six cents four mills per mile.

Of these 53,272,252 miles of annual transportation, 8,568,707 miles are required to be performed upon railroads, at a cost of $985,019.00; being about eleven cents five mills per mile; 5,454,982 miles in steamboats, at a cost of $454,893.00; being about eight cents three mills per mile; 19,726,588 miles in coaches, at a cost of $1,047,159.00; being about five cents three mills

per mile; and 19,521,975 miles in modes not specified, at a cost of $934,683.00; being about four cents eight mills per mile.

The annual transportation in California at the close of the fiscal year was 537,476 miles, at an annual cost of $130,270.

The present cost of transportation in steamboats in California is about twelve cents nine mills per mile; in coaches about twenty-one cents seven mills per mile; and in modes not specified about thirty-one cents three mills per mile; while the cost of similar service in the United States, excluding Oregon and the newly acquired Territories, is, in steamboats, about eight cents per mile; in coaches, about five cents and two mills per mile; and in modes not specified, about four cents and three mills per mile.

The annual transportation in Oregon, at the close of the last fiscal year was (as near as can be ascertained) 30,498 miles, at an annual cost of $19,938, or about sixty-five cents and four mills per mile. The present annual transportation in Oregon was increased under the new contracts which went into operation on and after the first day of July last, to 66,960 miles, at an annual cost of $40,441; being an increase of 119 5-10 per cent. in transportation, and of 103 per cent. in aggregate cost. Of this service 6,240 miles is to be performed in steamboats, at an annual cost of $10,000, under a contract, made July 11, 1850, for the remainder of the usual contract term in that section, and of the residue 5070 miles is to be performed in steamboats, at a cost of $7,448, and 55,650 miles in modes not specified, at a cost of $22,993, or about 41 cents 3 mills per mile.

There were, on the 30th day of June last, six foreign mail routes, of the estimated aggregate length of 18,349 miles. The number of miles of annual transportation thereon is estimated at 615,206.

The service on three of these routes is under contracts with this Department. The annual transportation thereon is estimated at 190,592 miles, at a cost of $400,000, being about $2,09 9-10 per mile. The service on the other foreign routes is under contract with the Navy Department. The annual transportation thereon is estimated at 421,734 miles, at a cost of $1,023,250, being about $2.42 6-10 per mile.

The transportation of the California and Oregon mails across the Isthmus of Panama has hitherto been performed under treaty with New Grenada. The cost for the last fiscal year was 48,937 dollars.

The number of postmasters appointed during the year ending June 30, 1851, is 5339. Of these 2649 were appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations; 187 to fill vacancies occasioned by the decease of their predecessors; 206 on changing the sites of the offices for which they were appointed; 599 on the removal of the prior incumbents; and 1698 on the establishment of new offices.

The whole number of post offices in the United States, at the end of that year, was 19,796. There were 1698 post offices established, and 256 discontinued during the year.

The gross Revenue of the Department for the year ending 30th of 6th mo. last, was $6,727,-866.78. The expenditures amounted to $6,278,-401.68.

As early as 1677, upon the petition of several merchants of Boston, (Massachusetts,) John Hayward, scrivener, was appointed by the court "to take in and convey letters according to their direction."

This was probably the first post office and mail service authorized in America. Local and imperfect arrangements for the conveyance of mails were afterwards made, at different periods, in several of the colonies, until 1710, when the British Parliament passed an act authorizing the British Post Master General "to keep one chief letter office in New York, and other chief letter offices in each of her Majesty's provinces or colonies in America." Deputy Post Masters General for North America were subsequently and from time to time appointed by the Post Master General in England, and Doctor Benjamin Franklin was so appointed in 1755. He was removed in 1774.

On the 26th of July, 1775, the Continental Congress determined "that a Postmaster General be appointed for the United Colonies," and to allow him "a salary of one thousand dollars per annum for himself, and three hundred and forty dollars per annum for a secretary and comptroller." On proceeding to the election of Postmaster General, "Benjamin Franklin, Esq., was unanimously chosen."

The Articles of Confederation of 1778 gave to the United States in Congress assembled "the sole and exclusive right and power of establishing and regulating post offices, *from one State to another*, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the office."

The first Congress assembled under our present Constitution passed "An act for the temporary establishment of a post office," approved September 22, 1789. This act directed the appointment of a Postmaster General, and was to continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress. Under its provisions Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, was appointed by President Washington, Postmaster General of the United States, and this was the first appointment to that office.

The earliest reliable statistics of the General Post Office are those for the year 1790, when the number of post offices was seventy-five; the extent of post routes 1,875 miles; and the revenues of the Department $37,935.

COWPER'S GRAVE.

It is a place where poet's crowned,
May feel the hearts decaying—
It is a place where happy saints
May weep amid their praying—
Yet let the grief and humbleness,
As love as silence, languish;
Earth surely now may give her calm
To whom she gave her anguish.

O poets! from a maniac's tongue
Was poured the deathless singing!
O Christians! at your cross of hope,
A hopeless hand was clinging!
O men! this man, in brotherhood,
Your weary paths beguiling,
Groaned inly while he taught you peace,
And died while ye were smiling!

And now, what time ye all may read
Through dimming tears his story—
How discord on the music fell,
And darkness on the glory—
And how, when one by one, sweet sounds
And wandering lights departed,
He wore no less a loving face,
Because so broken-hearted,

He shall be strong to sanctify
The poet's high vocation,
And bow the meekest Christian down
In meekest adoration:
Nor ever shall he be in praise,
By wise or good forsaken;
Named softly as the household name
Of one whom God hath taken!

With sadness that is calm, not gloom,
I learn to think upon him;
With meekness that is gratefulness,
On God whose heaven hath won him—
Who suffered once the madness-cloud,
Toward His love to blind him;
But gently led the blind along
Where breath and bird could find him;

And wrought within his shattered brain,
Such quick poetic senses,
As hills have language for, and stars,
Harmonious influences.
The pulse of dew upon the grass,
His own did calmly number,
And silent shadow from the trees
Fell o'er him like a slumber.

The very world, by God's constraint,
From falsehood's chill removing,
Its women and its men became
Beside him true and loving!—
And timid hares were drawn from woods
To share his home-caresses,
Uplooking to his human eyes
With sylvan tenderesses.

But while, in blindness he remained
Unconscious of the guiding,
And things provided came without
The sweet sense of providing,
He testified this solemn truth,
Though phrenzy desolated—
Nor man, nor nature, satisfy
Whom only God created!

Like a sick child that knoweth not
His mother while she blesses,
And droppeth on his burning brow
The coolness of her kisses;
That turns his fevered eyes around—
"My mother! where's my mother?"
As if such tender words and looks
Could come from any other!

The fever gone, with leaps of heart
He sees her bending o'er him;
Her face all pale from watchful love,
Th' unweary love she bore him!
Thus woke the poet from the dream
His life's long fever gave him,
Beneath those deep pathetic eyes
Which closed in death to save him!

Thus! oh not thus! no type of earth
Could image that awaking,
Wherein he scarcely heard the chant
Of seraphs round him breaking—
Or felt the new immortal throb
Of soul from body parted;
But felt *those eyes* alone, and knew
"My Saviour! *not deserted?*"

Deserted! who hath dreamt that when
The cross in darkness rested,
Upon the victim's hidden face
No love was manifested?
What frantic hands outstretched have e'er
Th'atoning drops averted—
What tears have washed them from the soul—
That one should be deserted?

Deserted! God could separate
From his own essence rather:
And Adam's sins have swept between
The righteous Son and Father—
Yea! once Immanuel's orphaned cry,
His universe hath shaken—
It went up single, echoless,
"My God, I am forsaken!"

It went up from the Holy's lips
Amid his lost creation,
That of the lost, no son should use
Those words of desolation;
That earth's worst phrenzies, marring hope,
Should mar not hope's fruition;
And I, o'er Cowper's grave, should see
His rapture, in a vision!

E. B. Browning.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship Humboldt, from Havre, arrived at New York on the 5th, the America, from Liverpool, on the 6th, and the Pacific, on the 7th inst., bringing English dates respectively to the 20th, 22d and 26th ult. Gov. Kossuth and suite came passengers in the Humboldt, and were enthusiastically received by the citizens of New Pork.

England.—Lieut. Pim had set out from London on his expedition to the Polar Seas in search of Sir J. Franklin. Lord John Russell has contributed £500 towards the expenses of the expedition, and Lord Palmerston is reported to have borne the whole expense of the party as far as St. Petersburg. It is intended to prosecute the search north and east of Behring's Straits.

The new Telegraph, invented by Wm. F. Healy, in which the voltaic battery is superseded by a beautiful application of magnets and electricity, was about to be adopted by the Liverpool, Man-

chester, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway companies on the whole of their new line of telegraph.

France.—A stormy debate had taken place in the Legislative Assembly upon the proposition for appointing an armed force for the protection of the Assembly. The measure was finally rejected by a majority of one hundred and eight, giving a complete triumph to Louis Napoleon and his ministry. The position of the President is now considered stronger than ever before, and his re-election as almost certain. The hostiliiy of the different factions in the Assembly is represented as violent in the extreme. In consequence of the uncertainty which existed relative to the differences between the executive and legislative powers, all important commercial operations have been suspended in Paris.

Hanover.—The King of Hanover (the late Duke of Cumberland) died at Hanover on the 18th ult. The new King (George Fifth) has issued a proclamation pledging himself to the most sacred observance of the Constitution of the country. A new ministry, under the Presidency of M. Schle, has been formed, which will pursue an entirely new course of policy.

Austria.—The system of expulsion is still carried on on a large scale at Vienna. Hungary continues agitated.

Prussia.—The Prussian Government had notified the various States of the Zollverein that the union would terminate in the 12th month, 1853, and had invited the plenipotentiaries of the States to meet at Berlin early in the ensuing year, to consult as to its renewal, &c.

Russia.—News had been received at Constantinople of a complete defeat sustained by the Russians in Circassia, in the neighbourhood of Derbent, with the loss of all their guns, 28 in number.

Spain.—Two vessels of war had arrived at Cadiz with another portion of the Lopez expedition on board. The negotiations pending with the United States relative to the Cuban invasions give rise to much discussion in the public journals.

Dalmatia.—The Dalmatian papers are teeming with accounts of earthquakes along the Albanian and Dalmatian coasts. A violent shock occurred at Stagno Piccolo on the 19th ult., accompanied with subterranean detonations; another detonation ensued some time after on the same day; and these phenomena were repeated on the 20th, with still greater intensity. Fortunately, no disaster of a serious nature has to be lamented there. Further particulars of the terrific earthquake at Vallona have reached the *Observatore Dalmato*. It was preceded by violent detonations, to which succeeded a series of intermittent shocks, which lasted, in the aggregate, about a quarter of an hour. The waters of the river Volussa, six miles from Vallona, rose two feet above the ordinary level, and many houses fell in the town itself. The town of Beratti, about thirty miles from Vallona, is a heap of ruins; its castle has also been destroyed. *Some villages have literally disappeared, leaving scarce a vestige of their former appearance.* The shocks, though weaker, continued to be felt up to the latest date, being the 26 ult.

Domestic.—The American steamship Prometheus, while proceeding to sea, was fired into, soon after leaving Greytown, on the Mosquito Coast, by the English brig of war Express. The Secretary of State has addressed a letter to our Minister to the Court of St. James, requiring him to ascertain whether the outrage was authorized by the English Government, and stating that it is regarded by this Government as a violation of the first article of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of Fourth month, 1850. Vessels of war have been ordered to Chagres, San Juan and San Juan del Sud to protect our commerce in those quarters.

Congressional.—Senate.—On the 4th inst, the Chair laid before the Senate, a communication from the Department of the Interior enclosing a list of persons on the Naval pension list; a communication from the Treasurer of the U. States with his account for the third and fourth quarters of 1850, and the first and second quarters of 1851, and a communication from the Treasury Department enclosing the Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, for the year ending the 11th month, 1851.

Senator Gwinn introduced a bill directing that the duties collected in California after the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and before the admission of the State into the Union, be paid to California; also, a bill directing a survey of the public lands of California, and a bill establishing a branch mint in California.

House of Representatives.—On the 5th —— Briggs gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill establishing a branch mint in the city of New York. The Speaker laid before the House the Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

The trial of Castner Hanway before the Circuit Court of the United States, is still (10th inst.) in progress in this city. The defence was opened on the 2d inst. by an able speech from Theodore Cuyler, after which the witnesses for the defence were examined and were followed by witnesses in rebuttal on the part of the government.

The evidence closed on the morning of the 5th, when James R. Ludlow addressed the jury on the side of the prosecution.

On the morning of the 6th, Joseph J. Lewis addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He produced a searching and powerful argument to prove, by an analysis of the testimony offered by the government, that the prosecution had totally failed in establishing the guilt of the defendant. He was followed by Robert J. Brent, on the part of the prosecution. He certainly exhibited more of the vindictive spirit of Ciceronian accusation than of the eloquence of the Roman orator; and indulged in numerous unkind and ungentlemanlike reflections on individual characters. Even the presence of the prisoner's wiife, who, with the tenderness to be expected from a faithful and affectionate consort, had attended upon him during his tedious incarceration, was not permitted to pass without an unfriendly notice.

On the afternoon of the 8th, John M. Read followed on behalf of the prisoner. He occupied the court through the remainder of that day, the whole of the 9th, and part of the 10th. He entered into a profound and elaborate exposition of the law of treason, tracing it through all its varied transformations, manifesting a perfect mastery of the subject, and casting on this usual resort of regal tyranny, a flood of light, which probably no English or American court had previously witnessed.

The closing argument was undertaken by James Cooper on behalf of the prosecution, who had not closed when our paper was prepared for the press.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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EPISTLE FROM LONDON YEARLY MEETING.

From our Yearly Meeting held in London by adjournments from the 21st of the 5th month, to the 31st of the same inclusive, 1851.

To the several Yearly Meetings of Friends in America.

Dear Friends and Brethren:—In some renewed sense of the preciousness of that fellowship which is in Christ, we offer you the expression of our warm desire that you may be all increasingly bound together as bodies and as individuals in the unity of the one Eternal Spirit, in which there is strength, harmony and love. And may we also be permitted to know an increase of the same blessed unity with you.

In the course of the last thirty years, trials which have attended our dear brethren in some of the Yearly Meetings on your continent have been brought distinctly before us. We also, beloved friends, have not been wholly exempt from those trials which arise from a tendency to separation in the Church, and hence we are, in some measure, prepared to sympathize with you. Your trials have been introduced to our notice by your epistles, and by communications addressed to us from Meetings professing to be Meetings of Friends, of the regular establishment of which we have not had information from those Meetings with which we have been in regular correspondence. We have thought it right to decline accepting the communications of such Meetings.

We believe that our early Friends were gathered together by the Lord Jesus Christ, and that by the power of His love, He enabled them to bear a living testimony to His blessed truth, and to make an open profession of the doctrines of His Gospel in their spirituality, simplicity, and original purity. These doctrines are precious to us, and if we depart from them, we do not expect to be honoured by the Lord. The unfaithfulness of individuals does not invalidate the soundness of the principles; but we thankfully acknowledge that we can recur to no period of our history at which our Society as a body has departed from them.

Intimately connected with our religious character, has been the maintenance of our Christian discipline in accordance with what is set forth in the New Testament, and we are comforted in referring to the early acts and records of our body, for the clear evidence which they present that these principles are unchanged. The exercise of the discipline towards the individual members in the care and oversight one of another for good, has been brought about and continued by the holding of our several Monthly, Quarterly and other meetings for discipline, all in subordination to their respective Yearly Meetings. An Epistolary intercourse between the several bodies was early introduced amongst us, and has been carried on to the present time, under, as we believe, the renewings of light and life from the Lord. Love and unity throughout the body have been increased by this correspondence, and our several Yearly Meetings have thus been rendered a help and strength one to the other.

How precious are true love and unity! Under their blessed influence a renewal of faith in Christ our holy Head is granted, and living desires are raised for the advancement of His spiritual kingdom in our own hearts; in the several meetings of which we are members, among our brethren of the same faith elsewhere, and in the world at large. Some capacity is thus granted to Churches to bear one another's burdens, to rejoice with those who do rejoice, to weep with those that weep, to sympathize with them in their trials, whether these arise from persecution, from lukewarmness, from the love of the world, from false doctrines creeping in unawares, or from a departure from the true order of the Church. Unworthy as we feel to speak of such an experience, we can reverently and thankfully acknowledge, that in the love of Christ such an exercise has from one time to another been granted to us when assembled as a Yearly Meeting, and *that* even when we have felt that we have great need to humble ourselves before the Lord, under a sense of our unfaithfulness to Him and to His holy cause of truth and righteousness.

Friends of this generation have been often permitted individually to feel the strength, the joy, and the privilege of brotherly love and confidence—of an interest in the present and eternal welfare of their fellow members wherever situated. How conspicuously did the love and the unity of the Spirit bind our early predecessors one to another. Brought together as they were, widely differing in education, in talents, and in their previously entertained religious views, they were united in the faith and hope of the gospel, and became distinguished by faith in the perceptible teachings of Christ by his Spirit, and in that faith they were maintained in love and unity. Composed as the body was of men of different dispositions and gifts, as well as of a variety of spiritual growth, there was a call for the exercise of Christian charity and of forbearance one with another in love, and these graces were practiced. How patiently did they bear with their brethren who had known the Truth and had departed from it—how faithfully and tenderly did they labour for their restoration —and how were they helped and blessed in these labours to the preservation of the harmony of the Church when this harmony was threatened or interrupted.

In reflecting upon our own condition and upon the widely scattered settlements of Friends in America, and upon the number of Yearly Meetings on your Continent, warm and earnest desires are afresh raised within us that you and we, beloved brethren, may all partake of this fellowship, unity and love which have so greatly contributed to the joy and strength of the body. Whilst each Yearly Meeting maintains its right place, whilst each exercises its independent character, may it feel also its close connexion with the others in Christ, who is Head over all things to His church. May each be concerned in humility before the Lord to honour the others, and when circumstances arise such as a decrease, or an enlargement of numbers within the limits of a Yearly Meeting, which may render a union with another Yearly Meeting, or a division into two such bodies desirable, we would query whether advantages would not result from a Meeting, so circumstanced, taking council with their brethren of other Yearly Meetings.

We have a deep sense of the goodness wherewith the Lord has condescended to own our religious Society in the economy of our discipline, both as regards the Meetings established for its support, and the character of the discipline itself,—and whilst there is a steady, patient concern to uphold in faithfulness, integrity and love, the Christian doctrines and practices of the body, we believe that even should there be, through human infirmity, some departure from the right exercise of the discipline, the setting up of separate Meetings, either for worship or discipline, will be found to be out of the true order of the gospel. We cannot easily set forth the sense we have of the desolating effects on all around, of dissension among brethren, and of a separating one from another of those whom the great Head of the Church has designed to show forth his praise. If, beloved friends, there has been on the part of any, a willingness to bring about a separation, instead of a deep and patient travail of spirit for the removal of difficulties, we would affectionately and earnestly entreat such in the name of Him who is emphatically the Repairer of the breaches, the Restorer of paths to dwell in, to seek the ability which He alone can give to labour for that restoration of love and unity, without which the cause for which we were raised up as a people may be greatly frustrated. The great danger of divisions among brethren, both to those who go and to those who are left behind—their withering influence on the young and inexperienced—their desolating tendency as regards the body at large —the disesteem which they must in the eyes of others, bring upon our profession of dependence on the immediate guidance and teachings of the Spirit of God, and upon the government of Christ in his Church, should alarm us all at the evils of separation; they should drive us to the watch-tower and keep us there—and as we are so kept, we have faith to believe that there would be no increase of separations in our Religious Society.

We feel, dear friends, the serious importance of your position and of ours. Whilst some of your Meetings are settled in large cities, a very great proportion of your members are widely spread over a vast continent, much of which was but lately a wilderness, but where the population is now rapidly increasing. We are living in a densely peopled land where the religion of Christ has been professed for many centuries. We are all alike subject to the temptations and trials incident to man; but we have our respective positions in the militant church and in the world—we have each our peculiar temptations and snares. May we be deeply humbled before God. We feel that we are not occupying that place amongst men which He graciously designed, that as self-denying, spiritually minded followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, we should occupy. But blessed be his holy name, in His long-suffering mercy He has not forsaken us.—May we then with sincerity of heart, with singleness of purpose, and with devotedness to the service of Christ, be given up in faith in the renewings of the Holy Ghost, to fulfil according to His will, His gracious design in raising us up, and maintaining us unto this day as a distinct Christian community to bear testimony to primitive Christianity. And may that brotherly unity which in days of old was as the dew of Hermon, contributing to the fruitfulness of the Church, abound every where amongst us. Then we believe we shall be strengthened to show forth the praises of Him who hath called us out

of darkness into His marvellous light, and to advance his kingdom of righteousness, peace and truth.

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting by
JOHN HODGKIN,
Clerk of the Meeting this year.

For Friends' Review.

"*The Life of* WILLIAM PENN; *with selections from his Correspondence and Auto-Biography.* By SAMUEL M. JANNEY," of Loudon county, Virginia.

This work has, within a few days, been issued from the press of Hogan, Perkins & Co. of this city, in a neat octavo, of about 550 pages.

It had been well known for many months that a new life of Penn was in preparation, and now that it has appeared, no little interest is abroad, to see how our author would manage a subject so apparently exhausted by his predecessors. Dixon, however, says, "Sir William Penn is a suppressed character in English History," although "in an age of great sea captains, he stood in the foremost rank;" and Macaulay asserts that his son William "is rather a mythical than a historical character." S. M. Janney assures us that "through the kindness of friends he has obtained access to *original materials*, which have enabled him to furnish a more full and accurate account of the Founder of Pennsylvania, than has hitherto been given to the world." Under these circumstances, perhaps we may be inclined to yield our doubts, and say as Janney did, even after reading Dixon's *Historical Biography*, "I have come to the conclusion that there is still room for another Life of the great Philanthropist."

It is interesting to know, and it is no more than justice to state here, as S. M. Janney does in his preface, that when he commenced his work he "was not apprised that an English author was engaged on the same subject; nor did his book appear in this country, until," says he, "I had accomplished my task, with the exception of a single chapter."

"So far as relates to Penn's connection with the affairs of Pennsylvania, this work," says Janney, "will be found more comprehensive than any other history of his life." It can, however, be scarcely reasonable to expect much really new light to be thrown upon the subject, after it has been so well handled by Clarkson, Lewis and Dixon, his modern biographers; to say nothing of the extremely valuable account of his Life prefixed to the folio edition of his works printed in London, in 1726.

S. M. Janney's style is well adapted to the purposes of the Biographer; — perspicuous, simple and chaste. Without having found time to read the work entirely, we have formed quite a favourable opinion of its execution, and have no doubt it will be in extensive demand. Nevertheless, if we would study in the most available manner the life, the sentiments, the principles of William Penn, we must do it in his own writings. There only will we be able to appreciate the sincerity of his religious views, his deep seated philanthropy, and those clear perceptions of both civil and religious liberty, which carried him a century beyond his age.

The incidents of William Penn's life are so familiar to the readers of the Review, that it is not necessary, nor would it be judicious, to enter into the details of the work before us. But it is apprehended a few extracts promiscuously made, without reference to any connection one with another, would prove acceptable to many, although they may not be new. As an apology for offering them, it may be remarked that comparatively few of the subscribers to the Review, particularly the distant ones, may have an opportunity to peruse the work itself; and we would willingly be the means of bringing very frequently before our youth, the superior excellence of so bright a character as that which our author has delineated.

"Among all the changes incident to man in this stage of existence, none are so important as those which influence his religious character. He may acquire wealth, or he may lose it—he may attain to the highest earthly honours, or be subjected to the deepest humiliation, yet none of these things necessarily affect his permanent happiness.

"It is far otherwise with the growth of his religious principles; if these are suffered to languish and decay, no outward circumstances can make him happy, or enable him to fulfil the great end of his being; but if, on the contrary, these are nourished by obedience to the teachings of Divine grace, the animal nature is brought into subjection to the spiritual; there is a continual development of his moral powers and benevolent affections, and his happiness being no longer dependent on time and sense, is fixed upon a basis that must endure for ever.

"William Penn had been for some years subjected to trials, which, under the blessing of divine goodness, were made instrumental to his religious progress. Having renounced the amusements of fashionable life and the honours of the world, he became a constant attendant on the meetings of Friends," who, a few years previously, during a most important and convulsive period of English history, had been gathered and associated as a Religious Society. The trials and privations to which he was subjected, in consequence of the course which he conscientiously believed himself constrained to pursue, need not be related here. That Admiral Penn, a man of the world, who could not comprehend his son's views, should have been sorely chagrined to see him turn his back upon all worldly honours, and thus frustrate his own fondly cherished and ambitious plans respecting him, is not surprising. But that William Penn expell-

ed from his home, and under all the circumstances of the case, should have been sustained in his self-denying path, affords indeed a strong and encouraging evidence of the sufficiency of that grace, by which, through faith, we may be saved. He was thus enabled in after life to speak well of that "ever blessed Truth with which," says he, "God, in my youthful time, visited my soul, and for the sense and love of which, I was made willing in no ordinary way to relinquish the honours and interests of the world."

The following "anecdote derived from reliable tradition" is characteristic of the men and the times. "It must have been manifest to George Fox, that his young friend, while expressing his uneasiness about the sword, was under the influence of religious impressions that would, if attended to, lead him not only into purity of life, but likewise into that simplicity of apparel which becomes" the self-denying disciples of Christ. George Fox, no doubt, believed as William Penn some twenty years afterwards declared in his celebrated letter to Popple; 'set the inward man right, and the outward man cannot be wrong.'

"When William Penn was convinced of the principles of Friends, and became a frequent attendant at their meetings, he did not immediately relinquish his gay apparel; it is even said that he wore a sword, as was then customary among men of rank and fashion. Being one day in company with George Fox, he asked his advice concerning it, saying that he might, perhaps, appear singular among Friends, but his sword had once been the means of saving his life without injuring his antagonist; and moreover, that Christ has said, 'he that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one.' George Fox answered, 'I advise thee to wear it as long as thou canst.'* Not long after this they met again, when William had no sword' and George said to him, 'William, where is thy sword?' 'Oh,' said he, 'I have taken thy advice; I wore it as long as I could.'"

About 1664, in the 24th year of his age W. Penn came forth in the ministry, "rightly called to, and qualified for that office," says the writer of his Life prefixed to his works, "being sent of God to teach others what himself had learned of Him; commissioned from on high to preach to others that holy self-denial himself had practiced." And truly, as the writer just referred to, further remarks, "one workman thus qualified, is able to do his master's business far more effectually, than ten bold intruders, who undertake to teach a science themselves never learned."

H.

NORTH CAROLINA YEARLY MEETING.

(Continued from page 196.)

On the 7th the subjoined minutes appear.

There was received and read at this sitting the 15th annual report of the Trustees of New Garden Boarding School, which was satisfactory and is as follows:

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Trustees of New Garden Boarding School.

We find from the account rendered by the superintendent, that there have been one hundred students in the school the past year, and that sixty-four of that number have been members of our society, and thirty-six were not members; sixty-nine were in school less than six months, and fourteen less than three months—the average number being thirty-four and three-fourths, of which twenty-three and three-fourths were boarders and eleven day scholars.

The health of the family through the year has been generally good—the rules of the school have been in a good degree observed.

The financial condition of the school is nearly shown by the following statement:

Amount of claims against the school including bonds, accounts, and interest,	$3960	46
Amount due school including all bonds, accounts, and interest,	1935	44
Cash on hand,	94	00
Provision on hand,	77	00
Goods and Books on hand,	413	40
Balance of Debt against the school,	2025	02

By comparing the condition of the school now with what it was last year, we find that there has been a gain on the transactions of the year of $328.

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*Supposing this anecdote to be well founded, a point on which no opinion is here offered, our readers will please to observe that George Fox does not give his sanction to the wearing or to the use of the sword. At that time young men of fashion, though unconnected with military life, were accustomed to this appendage. Thomas Ellwood speaks of attending a meeting of Friends with a sword by his side; and Thomas Story informs us that he wore one *as a manly ornament*. That William Penn, after embracing, to a considerable extent, the doctrine of Friends, should cling for a time to the habits and ornaments to which he was accustomed, and even use ingenious and plausible arguments in their defence, is not strange. It would, indeed, have been strange had he acted otherwise. That he did not immediately abandon the use of the customary language is evident from his letter to the Earl of Orrery, written after his first imprisonment. George Fox, no doubt, perceived that William Penn, if faithful to that which had led him to attend the meetings of Friends, would soon be led to lay aside his sword, with his other fashionable appendages; and he undoubtedly desired that these changes, when made, should arise from the convictions of his own mind and not from imitation.—Ed.

It is proper also to remark that the above amount of claims in favour of the school includes about $250 of doubtful debts, and there has been expended for improvements and repairs about $100. There has been received on the subscription to paydebts of the school, entered into last year, $190, and $50 aod nation from a Friend in New Jersey. There has been received since last report $59.08 interest from the charity fund, and $136.58 interest from the common fund. There has been received the past year $481—a bequest of William Hockett, deceased, late of Springfield, the application thereof being confided to the trustees to determine; in accordance with the said provisions and direction of the testator we have thought proper to place the same to the common fund, and have therefore ordered it into the hands of the treasurer of said fund.

The trustees would here call the attention of the members of the Yearly Meeting to the importance of increasing this fund, by contribution or otherwise to an amount that would reduce the price of board and tuition to a sum that would be within the reach of all the members of the Yearly Meeting; and believing that it would require at least $20,000 to secure this object, which sum would produce an annual income of $1200 by the help of which it is presumed, that the price of board and tuition might be reduced to $40 a year; at which price it is believed Friends would patronize the school at least to the average of 30 scholars, which at $40 would produce $1200—which if added to the interest of the proposed common fund, would make an annual revenue of $2400, a sum believed to be amply sufficient to secure the expense of the institution. The school has now a permanent common fund, of $1774.66, and we are informed that Friends of England have raised near £500, designed for a permanent fund, which if applied to the common fund would increase it to upwards of $4000. We have also a permanent charity fund amounting to $1048.74, which if we had increased to $10,000, together with the proposed amount of common fund to $20,000, we would feel sanguine of succeeding in carrying on the school as strictly a Friends' school, an object which we believe to be desired by all our concerned Members. It may be observed that a charity fund producing $600, would at present prices of board and tuition pay for eight scholars in the school a year; but if we had the price reduced to $40, we would be able to keep 15 students in the school the same length of time with the same amount of interest; thus the larger the common fund is, the more we are able to do with the interest of the charity fund.

All of which we submit to the meeting.

JOSEPH NEWLIN, Clerk.

11th mo., 7th, 1851.

The subject of raising a permanent fund for the endowment of the Boarding school, as recommended in the report of the trustees, being brought before the meeting for consideration, and after a free and full expression of sentiment approving of the same, not only that of raising a fund but that the school might again be placed back upon its original foundation that of a Friends' school. Therefore, for the accomplishment of this desirable end, this meeting appoints the following Friends a committee to solicit subscriptions for that purpose in their respective Quarterly meetings; Jonathan E. Cox, Joseph R. Parker, Jeptha White, Joshua Stanley, Nathaniel Woody, Isham Cox, Alfred H. Lindley, Nathan H. Clark, Thomas Benbow, Charles Pidgeon, William Edgerton, John Hollowell, Needham T. Perkins, David Morgan, Aaron Hammer, Allen U. Tomlinson, Jonathan Harris, Nereus Mendenhall, Thomas Benbow, Jesse Henley, Nathan B. Hill, Nathan Craven and Joseph Newlin. The conditions of the subscriptions are, that the subscribers are only bound on condition that the fund is increased to twenty thousand dollars within two years from this time; said committee are directed to report their progress to next Yearly Meeting.

The committee on education made the following report:

Summary Report on Education.

It appears from the reports from the different Quarterly Meetings, as far as is ascertained, that the number of children between the age of 5 and 16 is 804

That the number of children between the age of 16 and 21 is 336

Number receiving some education, 1104

Number receiving some education past year, 1038

Number of schools taught by female members, 16

Number of schools taught by male members, 28

Number of schools taught by those not members, to which Friends' children have gone, 86

Total number of schools all in a mixed state, 130

Two Monthly meetings and one Preparative from which we have not received the number of children.

The meeting having in harmony and brotherly love brought its various deliberations to a close, and under a sense of the favour received from Him who is head over all things to his Church, concludes to meet again at the usual time and place next year, if the Lord permit.

AARON STALKER,
Clerk to the Meeting.

"It is in a calm and well regulated mind," says Rogers, "that memory is most perfect; and solitude is her best sphere of action."

For Friends' Review.

A SHIP SUNK BY A WHALE.

The following thrilling adventure was originally published in the *Panama Herald.* "It is stated," says the *Living Age*, "that such a circumstance as the attack of a whale upon a ship, has never been known to occur but once in the whole history of whale fishing, and that was the destruction of the ship Essex, some twenty or twenty-five years ago."

The *Ann Alexander* was built about forty-five years' since, by our friend George Howland of New Bedford, and had been fitted out on her late voyage by him and his sons. She was uninsured. I am told by one of the owners that the statement of Captain Deblois may be entirely relied upon. A.

"The ship Ann Alexander, Capt. John S. Deblois, sailed from New Bedford, Mass., June 1st, 1850, for a cruise in the South Pacific for sperm whale. Having taken about five hundred barrels of oil in the Atlantic, the ship proceeded on her voyage to the Pacific. Nothing of unusual interest occurred until, when passing Cape Horn, one of the men, named Jackson Walker, of Newport, N. H., aged about 24, was lost overboard in a storm. Reaching the Pacific, she came up the coast, and stopped at Valdivia, coast of Chili, for fresh provisions, and on the 31st of May last she called at Paita for the purpose of shipping a man. The vessel proceeded on her voyage to the South Pacific.

"On the 20th of August last she reached what is well known as the 'Off-Shore Ground,' in lat. 5° 50′ South, long. 102° West. In the morning of that day, at about nine o'clock, whales were discovered in the neighborhood, and about noon the same day, they succeeded in making fast to one. Two boats had gone after the whale—the larboard and the starboard; the former commanded by the first mate, and the latter by Capt. Deblois. The whale which they had struck was harpooned by the larboard boat. After running some time, the whale turned upon the boat, and, rushing at it with tremendous violence, lifted open its enormous jaws, and taking the boat in, actually crushed it into fragments as small as a common-sized chair! Capt. Deblois immediately struck for the scene of the disaster with the starboard boat, and succeeded against all expectation in rescuing the whole of the crew of the demolished boat—nine in number! How they escaped from instant death, when the whale rushed upon them with such violence and seized their boat in its ponderous jaws, is a mystery known only to 'Him who holds the waves as in the hollow of his hands.'

"There were now eighteen men in the starboard boat; consisting of the captain, the first mate, and the crews of both boats. The frightful disaster had been witnessed from the ship and the waist-boat was called into readiness and sent to their relief. The distance from the ship was about six miles. As soon as the waist-boat arrived, the crews were divided, and it was determined to pursue the same whale, and make another attack upon him. Accordingly they separated, and proceeded at some distance from each other, as is usual on such occasions, after the whale. In a short time they came up to him and prepared to give him battle. The waist-boat, commanded by the first mate, was in advance. As soon as the whale perceived the demonstration being made upon him, he turned his course suddenly, and, making a tremendous dash at this boat, seized it with his wide-spread jaws, and crushed it into atoms, allowing the men barely time to escape his vengeance by throwing themselves into the ocean.

"Capt. Deblois, again seeing the perilous condition of his men, at the risk of meeting the same fate, directed his boat to hasten to their rescue, and, in a short time, succeeded in saving them all from a death, little less horrible than that from which they had twice so miraculously escaped. He then ordered the boat to put for the ship as speedily as possible, and no sooner had the order been given than they discovered the monster of the deep making towards them, with his jaws widely extended! Escape from death now seemed totally out of the question.

They were six or seven miles from the ship—no aid even there to afford them necessary relief, and the whale, maddened by the wounds of the harpoon and lances which had been thrown into him, and seemingly gloating with the prospect of speedy revenge, within a few cables' length! Fortunately, the monster came up and passed them at a short distance. The boat then made her way to the ship, and they all got on board in safety.

"After reaching the ship a boat was despatched for the oars of the demolished boats; and it was determined to pursue the whale with the ship. As soon as the boat returned with the oars, sail was set, and the ship proceeded after the whale. In a short time she overtook him, and a lance was thrown into his head. The ship passed on by him, and immediately after, they discovered that the whale was making for the ship! As he came up near her, they hauled on the wind, and suffered the monster to pass her. After he had fairly passed, they kept off to overtake and attack him again. When the ship had reached within about fifty rods of him, they discovered that the whale had settled down deep below the surface of the water, and, as it was near sundown, they concluded to give up the pursuit.

"Captain Deblois was at this time standing in the night-heads on the larboard bow, with craft in hand, ready to strike the monster a deadly blow should he appear, the ship moving about five knots, when working on the side of the ship, he discovered the whale rushing towards her at

the rate of fifteen knots! *In an instant the monster struck the ship with tremendous violence, shaking her from stem to stern.* She quivered under the violence of the shock, as if she had struck upon a rock! Capt. Deblois immediately descended into the forecastle, and there to his horror, discovered that the monster had struck the ship about two feet from the keel, abreast the foremast, knocking a great hole entirely through her bottom, through which the water roared and rushed in impetuously! Springing to the deck, he ordered the mate to cut away the anchors and get the cables overboard to keep the ship from sinking, as she had a large quantity of pig iron on board. In doing this, the mate succeeded in relieving only one anchor and cable clear, the other having been fastened around the foremast. The ship was then sinking very rapidly. The captain went into the cabin, where he found three feet of water. He, however, succeeded in procuring a chronometer, sextant, and chart. Reaching the decks he ordered the boats to be cleared away, and to get water and provisions, as the ship was healing over. He again descended to the cabin, but the water was rushing in so rapidly that he could procure nothing. He then came upon deck, ordered all hands into the boats, and was the last himself to leave the ship, *which he did by throwing himself into the sea and swimming to the nearest boat!* The ship was on her beam end, her topgallant yards under water. They then pushed off some distance from the ship, expecting her to sink in a very short time. Upon an examination of the stores they had been able to save, he discovered that they had *only twelve quarts of water and not a mouthful of provisions of any kind!* The boats contained eleven men each; they were leaky, and, night coming on, they were obliged to bail them all night, to keep them from sinking!

"Next day, at daylight, they returned to the ship, no one daring to venture on board but the captain, their intention being to cut away the masts—and fearful that the moment the masts were cut away the ship would go down. With a single hatchet, the captain went on board, cut away the masts, when the ship righted. The boats then came up, and the men, by the sole aid of spades, cut away the chain cable from around the foremast, which got the ship nearly on her keel. The men then tied ropes round their bodies, got into the sea and cut holes through the decks to get out provisions. They could procure nothing but about five gallons of vinegar and twenty pounds of wet bread. The ship threatened to sink, and they deemed it imprudent to remain by her any longer, so they set sail on their boats and left her.

"They were then in a dreadful state of anxiety, knowing that in a very few days, unless a kind Providence should direct them to fall in with some ship, they must all die by starvation and thirst, or that, to sustain life, they would be obliged to eat each other's bodies as soon as life had departed! However, as long as they had strength, they knew it was their duty to wait and watch patiently, and trust to that good Being who had twice so signally saved them from the jaws of the monster of the deep the day previous. Their only hope was in trying to reach a rainy latitude, that, from the rains that might fall, they could sustain life.

"With this hope they directed their course northwardly, and on the 22d of August, at five o'clock, P. M., they had the indescribable joy of discerning a ship in the distance. They made a signal, and were soon answered, and in a short time, they were reached by the good ship Nantucket, of Nantucket, Mass., Captain Gibbs, who took them all on board, clothed and fed them, and extended to them, in every way, the greatest possible hospitality.

"On the succeeding day, Captain Gibbs went to the wreck of the ill-fated Ann Alexander, for the purpose of trying to procure something from her, but, as the sea was rough, and the attempt considered dangerous, he abandoned the project. The Nantucket then set sail for Paita, where she arrived on the 15th of September, and where she landed Capt. Deblois and his men. Capt. Deblois was kindly and hospitably received and entertained at Paita by Captain Bathurst, an English gentleman residing there, and subsequently took passage on board the schooner Providence, Captain Starbuck, for this port, (Panama,) arriving here on Sunday last, Oct. 12."

THE FAR WEST.

"The Far West," where is the West, and what are its bounds! But a few years have passed since our thriving town (then a rude hamlet) stood upon the further confines of the rising west. Still beyond, there did indeed exist an ideal realm of future greatness, a matted and mighty forest; but 'clouds and thick darkness' rested on it. But the solitude has been penetrated, the forest has been overwhelmed by the towering wave of emigration. That wave but recently spent its utmost fury ere it reached even here, and its last and dying ripple was wont to fall gently at our feet. But not so now: it has risen above, it has swept over us; and while its mighty deluge is yet running past in one undiminished current, the roar of its swelling surges, repeated by each babbling echo, is still wafted back to us upon every western breeze. Ours is no longer a western settlement; our children are surrounded by the comforts, the blessings, and the elegances of life, where their fathers found only hardship, privation, want.

The 'westward' is onward—still onward—but where? Even the place that was known as such but yesterday, to-morrow shall be known so no

more. The tall forest, the prowling beast, and

'The stoic of the woods, the man without a tear,'

are alike borne down, trampled, and destroyed by this everlasting scramble for the West.—*Buffalo paper.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TWELFTH MONTH 20, 1851.

We have copied this week, from the printed minutes of North Carolina Yearly Meeting, an interesting, instructive, and feeling Epistle, from our brethren at the last Yearly Meeting at London. The remarkable fact, which this epistle presents to our view, that our predecessors in religious profession, though composed of individuals, differing widely in education, in talents, and in their previous opinions upon religious subjects, yet being brought into the unity of the one spirit, they became closely joined together in faith and love, furnishes unquestionable evidence that the same spirit and power which rendered them so conspicuously united a people, would still, if duly followed and obeyed, preserve their successors of the present day, an united and harmonious society.

The pathetic admonitions, contained in this epistle, to guard against the intrusion of a spirit which tends to scatter and divide, are certainly worthy of deep consideration on the part of all the members of a society which has held up, more conspicuously than any other, the doctrines of the sensible and immediate influence of the Holy Spirit on the mind of man, as a leader and a guide. And it is not to be forgotten, that the higher and holier the profession, the more deleterious must be the effect of an inconsistent example. There can be no reasonable doubt that much of the influence which Friends, as a society, have exercised in the world, has been owing quite as much to their example, as to the soundness and purity of their doctrine. That that influence has been extensive and salutary, will probably be denied by none who are acquainted with their history. But if ever this society should glide from the foundation on which it was originally raised, and from under the government of that spirit which made it what it was, that influence must decline, and the Society lose its honourable position as pioneers in the work of reformation in the earth.

We have continued, in our present number, an extract from an English paper, in relation to the Caffre war. Though in whatever respect we view the subject of war, we behold one of the greatest scourges which has ever been inflicted on suffering humanity, it is not very often that we meet such forcible illustrations of the extreme absurdity, as well as wickedness of a resort to military measures, as are presented in some of the details in the extracts before us. That the larceny of an axe, or the loss of two goats, even with an offer of ample remuneration for the loss, should be permitted to involve a country in war, furnishes an exhibition of human depravity and human folly, which, unless attested by respectable testimony, could hardly be believed.

Several instances mentioned in the address of the Secretary of the Peace Society, forcibly illustrate the danger of intrusting the government of half civilized races, or the government of colonies which lie contiguous to partially civilized tribes, to men accustomed to rely, for the accomplishment of their plans, upon the force or terror of arms. Among rude and uncultivated races, the chase generally constitutes the principal means of support; and the same activity, the same energy, the same courage, and the same weapons which are effective to the accomplished hunter, are also available to the successful warrior. Thus Nimrod, the first mighty hunter of whom we read, seems soon to have turned his prowess to the subjugation of man. In the intercourse of more civilized nations with such tribes, it is particularly important that the agents employed should be skilful in the arts of peace. The passions of the half savage man are easily roused, but not quickly allayed. If met by menaces and austerity, the malevolent passions can hardly fail to become predominant, whereas mildness is nearly certain to awaken confidence, and conciliate favour. With the habits of thought and of action, which the exercise of military command is very likely to establish, it is scarcely possible that the acts of the rude untutored man should fail sometimes to awaken feelings of dissatisfaction in the minds of men accustomed to absolute command and implicit obedience. To those habits of command, and that impatience of delay, which spring from military authority, much of the bloodshed in Southern Africa appears to be owing. The government of the numerous and extensive colonies held by Great Britain, may furnish convenient resorts for such younger sons of Peers, and landed proprietors, as are not absorbed by the army, the navy, or the church, or for officers who may incline to retire from the active scenes of military life. Hence, it is hardly to be expected that the British Government will be the first to select statesmen, and not warriors, to preside over her colonial establishments. But in this country, where we have no younger sons of Peers to provide for, and where the laws of primogeniture have not filled the land with portionless sons of wealthy sires, we might reasonably expect to find those offices which bring their incumbents into frequent contact with the wild men of the woods, occupied by diplomatists

rather than by gentlemen of the sword; yet, even here, we find those places often filled by Major A., by Col. B., or by Captain C. It may be fairly admitted that these men, with military titles, have frequently proved themselves honest promoters of peace with the native races, still it can scarcely be questioned that the practice, so generally prevalent, of intrusting the negotiations with the Aborigines of our country to men trained in the camp, must give to those negotiations a character more allied to military than to civil proceedings.

Pennsylvania Legislation Respecting Fugitives from Slavery.—In the year 1826 a deputation from the Legislature of Maryland visited Harrisburg, the seat of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to solicit the enactment of a law to facilitate the recovery of fugitive slaves; in consequence of whose application, an act, dated 25th March, 1826, was passed by the Legislature, authorizing any Judge, Justice of the Peace, or Alderman, in the Commonwealth, upon application, with prescribed credentials of the owner or duly authorized agent of such owner, to issue a warrant, returnable before a Judge of the proper county, for the arrest of a fugitive from service, who may have escaped from another State into this. A slave thus arrested and brought before a Judge, was required to have an open trial, with reasonable time and opportunity to make his defence. If the claim should be proved to the satisfaction of such Judge, he was required to give to the claimant a certificate, authorizing the removal of the fugitive to the State from which he escaped.

This, we may observe, was in one particular an extension beyond the law of Congress; for the latter does not give jurisdiction, in the case of fugitives from labour, to the Judges of the county courts, but merely to those of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and to Aldermen and Justices of the Peace. The new law, therefore, appears designed and calculated to effect the object announced in its title—to provide for carrying into execution that part of the Federal Constitution which relates to the recovery of fugitives from labour. But provision was also made to secure the free coloured people of the State from being consigned to slavery in other States, under the spurious character of absconding slaves; and to furnish adequate penalties for their forcible or fraudulent abduction without legal process. The abuses alluded to last week, being still remembered, Aldermen and Justices of the Peace were prohibited, under a penalty of not less than $500, nor more than $1,000, from issuing a warrant for the removal of an alleged fugitive from labour.

That portion of the act which provided for the punishment of kidnappers, was not, as we shall presently see, suited to the taste of the Maryland slaveholders. For, in 1832, Margaret Morgan, who was held as a slave by Margaret Ashmore of Maryland, escaped into Pennsylvania, where she gave birth to two children, one of whom was born more than a year after her escape into the State. In 1837 Edward Prigg, a citizen of Maryland, carried the said Margaret Morgan and her children, the latter being born in this State, into Maryland as fugitives from labour, but without legal authority, and delivered them to their assumed mistress, Margaret Ashmore.

As the Pennsylvania law of 1780 expressly declares that all slavery of children, in consequence of the slavery of their mothers, in case of children born within the State, after the passage of the act, is forever abolished; and the constitutional provision applies only to persons, not the children of persons, escaping from other States, these children were unquestionably free; and their abduction, without legal warrant, an act of kidnapping. Edward Prigg was according indicted, and his defence undertaken by the State of Maryland. And it is remarkable, that the principal means of defence consisted in an attack upon those provisions of the law which were introduced in compliance with the request of the Maryland delegation. Of the three points assumed by the Maryland counsel, when the cause was argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, two consisted of a denial of the authority of a State to legislate on the subject matter, (the reclamation of fugitive slaves), because Congress had already acted upon it, and thus suspended the concurrent action of the States. And on this principle the decision of that Court chiefly rested. Judge Story, in delivering the opinion of the Court, remarked, "it would seem upon just principles of construction, that the legislation of Congress, if constitutional, must supersede all State legislation upon the same subject; and by necessary implication prohibit it. For if Congress have a constitutional power to regulate a particular subject, and they do actually regulate it in a given manner, and in a certain form, it cannot be that the State Legislatures have a right to interfere." And, in another place, he says, "The clause relating to fugitive slaves is found in the national Constitution, and not in that of any State. It might well be deemed an unconstitutional exercise of the power of interpretation, to insist that the States are bound to provide means to carry into effect the duties of the national government; nowhere delegated or intrusted to them by the Constitution. On the contrary, the natural, if not the necessary conclusion is, that the national government, in the absence of all positive provisions to the contrary, is bound, through its own proper departments, legislative, or judiciary, as the case

may require, to carry into effect all the rights and duties imposed upon it by the Constitution."

In the final judgment the Court says, "The act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania upon which the indictment against Edward Prigg is founded, is unconstitutional and void. It purports to punish as a public offence against the State, the very act of seizing and removing a slave by his master, which the Constitution of the United States was designed to justify and uphold."

Here the rights of the children are entirely overlooked, apparently because the offence of carrying away the children, who were legally free, and that of abducting the mother, who was a slave, were blended in one indictment.

The Supreme Court having thus thrown upon the General Government the whole power of legislation for the recovery of fugitive slaves, the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the early part of 1847, quietly yielding to this exposition of the Federal Constitution, enacted a law, leaving the subject of fugitives from labour exactly where the Supreme Court had placed it, and providing for securing the blessings of freedom and personal safety to all the coloured population in the State, who were legally entitled to it. The people of Pennsylvania were told, in substance, by the judicial department of the General Government, "you may legislate for the preservation of peace within your borders; you may prohibit your officers from exercising federal jurisdiction; but as to the honourable business of catching slaves who abscond from their masters, you have neither part nor lot in the matter;" and the Legislature of 1847 took them at their word.

In the 46th number of our last volume, notice was given that our beloved friends Eli and Sybil Jones, had recently embarked, in the Liberia Packet, for the African coast. It will no doubt be interesting to many of our readers to be informed, that they arrived at Monrovia, after a passage of thirty days, where they were cordially received by President Roberts, and the different religious instructors resident there. The houses for worship belonging to the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists were freely opened to them to hold their religious meetings. Captain How, who commanded the Packet, treated them with the utmost attention, and afforded them every facility in his power, to visit the various American colonies on the coast; native boatmen being engaged to convey them from the vessel to the shore, and back again when desired. After visiting the American colonies, during nearly two months, finding no vessel likely soon to sail, either to Sierra Leone or England, they returned in the same Packet to Baltimore, where they arrived on the 12th inst. But they expect still to pursue their arduous service.

DIED,—On the 13th of Seventh month last, aged about 41 years, in Randolph county, North Carolina, SARAH, wife of John Farlow; a valuable member of Marlborough Monthly Meeting. She was constrained to bring up her children in the fear of the Lord, and in her illness expressed her resignation to the Lord's will.

THE CAFFRE WAR.

(Continued from page 198.)

Henry Richard, Secretary of the Peace Society said: "Happily our case requires no exaggeration of rhetoric. The facts themselves are so bad, that the mere statement of them will be sufficient to convince you that we were fully justified in calling this meeting, and that we are bound, by every consideration of humanity, and every Christian obligation, to pronounce our decided and emphatic opinion against the measures which are now in force at the Cape. I shall endeavour to supplement the statement of Mr. Hodgkin by a few additional facts. Allow me to say, that our aggressions upon Caffre territory began almost immediately after we had taken possession of it from the Dutch; and we have continued those aggressions until now. We have had five several wars, all of them the result of those aggressions that we have made upon property, upon cattle, and upon the territory of the Caffres. It may be well to advert, for a moment, to former wars. Permit me, then, to direct your attention to the war of 1846, just because it is so closely connected with that which is now at the Cape. There had been great irritation, as the result of a system which prevails in regard to strayed cattle. The system is this:—when the cattle of the Caffres stray to the colony, they are impounded and sold; but when the cattle of the colonists stray from the frontier into the territories of the Caffres, an armed company are immediately sent, and the very first kraal, or village, to which they come, without ascertaining whether the cattle have only strayed there or whether they have been stolen, they demand restitution by seizing the cattle which first come in their way. Well, this system, as it well might, gave rise to a great deal of irritation and bad feeling, and cost a terrible and disastrous war. Now, although we may not proceed in our argument to-night upon the abstract doctrine of the Peace Society, yet I must be allowed to remark, that had the principle of arbitration which is recommended by that Society been acted upon, when these differences first arose between the colonists and the Caffres, that the dispute would doubtless have been amicably settled. The immediate cause of the war in 1846 was this:—a Caffre on the frontier stole an axe; he was arrested and sent to prison. On his way there, a number of Caffres rescued him, and in the struggle one Hottentot constable was slain on one side, and one Caffre on theirs. When this was known, there was a great excitemen

at the Cape; a demand was made for the delivery of the prisoner, which was refused by the Caffre chiefs, on the ground that the colonial authorities were not entitled by treaty to send a Caffre to prison for stealing such a trifling thing as an axe; and I believe the treaties which are in existence now between the Caffres and the colonists, warrant the interpretation which the chief put upon it. But that is not all. The Caffre chief sent to the Governor, requesting him not to be in haste to use force, till proper measures had been taken for a right understanding of the question. The Governor at once, without listening to this fair proposal, despatched an armed force to demand the thief. This was the origin of the war in 1846, which led to such great expenditure of blood and money on our part. It was on the eve of being closed, when Sir Henry Pottinger succeeded Sir Peregrine Maitland, when just at this time fourteen goats were lost out of the colony, and were tracked into the territory of the chief Sandilli, about whom we have heard so much in connexion with the present war. As soon as Sandilli found that these goats had strayed into his territory, he immediately took twelve of them—all he could find—and sent them back to the colony —and three head of cattle as compensation for the two missing ones. Sir Henry Pottinger said, 'This won't do: you must deliver up the thief.' But Sandilli replied: 'I don't know whether there be a thief or not: these goats may have strayed:' he, therefore, refused to deliver up any one as the thief. Sir Henry Pottinger says, in one of his despatches, that Sandilli not only did this, but that, in addition, he sent twenty-one milch kine to the Governor to make peace. But he refused these fair offers. Sir Henry ordered his forces into the territories of Sandilli, and war broke out afresh, and continued for a considerable time. Thus, mark, the loss of an axe and two goats entailed upon the people of this country the expenditure of two millions of money."

"When Sir Harry Smith became Governor at the Cape, what did he do there? At the conclusion of the war of 1846 he had added to the colony of the Cape, on its north-eastern side, about 3,600 square miles, and, on the same side, under the name of British Caffraria, 3,900 square miles more. Not content with this, Sir Harry crossed the northern frontier, and took possession of all that region known by the designation of the Orange River Sovereignty, an area of 50,000 square miles, of which Colonel Michell says, 'it is as barren a district as can be found upon the earth.' Not content, he still travelled northwards, and crossed the Orange River in pursuit of the Boers who fled to Natal, and he subdued them, thus adding to the territory 48,000 square miles more, with a frontier of 300 miles. This is what Sir Harry Smith has done since 1847, notwithstanding the despatch of Lord Grey, and with the sanction of the Colonial office. Thus 105,000 square miles have been added to our possessions, with only two or three hundred thousand colonists.

"Now, Sir Harry Smith goes there to adjust matters with the Caffres; he first calls the chiefs together and deals with them in a way that I have no doubt he thought was the very consummation of wisdom. I will read to you from his own despatch to the Colonial Office. 'I this day reached King William's Town, and having previously directed an assembly of the Cis-Kelan Chiefs, their "Amapakati," or councillors, and many of their people, I, with great ceremony, in presence of the troops assembled, read and fully explained to them my proclamation. . . . A custom of great antiquity prevails among them, the obeying all mandates by messengers bearing a long stick of the chief's, and to disobey a mandate thus conveyed entails outlawry. This custom I maintained when formerly in command in the province—a species of magic wand they well understood; and I rode into the circle formed by their followers, the chiefs having all assembled in the centre, bearing in the right hand a sergeant's halberd, well sharpened, the emblem of war; in my left, my baton of peace and authority, surrounded by a brass knob. I directed each chief to come forward and touch whichever he pleased—it was immaterial to me; and they all most cheerfully touched the symbol of peace. I then, in a very impressive manner, read and explained the proclamation with various comments, threats, and promises, as the tenour of the documents turned; which, being concluded, each chief came forward and kissed my foot—a custom of their own in doing homage, exclaiming, "Great Chief." I then shook hands with each, never having previously done so. Three cheers were most sonorously given by the "British Caffrarians" and the troops, in honour of Her Majesty, and thus, I trust, has commenced the foundation of the improvement of their social condition, and the future tranquillity of the border.' Well, gentlemen, that is not all. He goes on to give us the long speeches which he delivered to the chiefs thus assembled. I will not trouble you with them, but here is one passage which deserves citation, not merely as serving to illustrate the policy pursued, but as indicating the utterly false conception which Sir Harry Smith has formed of the character of these chiefs. He wished to terrify them by his tremendous power; he had, therefore, prepared a wagon, and placed a quantity of powder under it, and then addressed them in the following language:—'I took you out of the bush before (made peace), I come back and find you miserable, poor, and "eaten up," because your conduct has been, from year to year, worse and worse. And you even dared to make war! See what I will do if you ever dare to touch a wagon or the oxen belonging to it. Do you see that wagon, I

say? Now hear my word—"Fire," (the wagon is blown up). Ah! Do you see the wagon now? And you would and shall be blown up with it, if you ever again attempt to touch another; so be good, and believe in your father, as you used to call me, and which I will be again. But no more falsehood and treachery, no more wrong and robbery! In all cases of theft I will have the thief given up, or I will eat up the kraal in which his name stands. The path is before you of good or evil, if the former, you see the Queen of England orders me to aid and help you; in the latter case you see the wagon, and thus will I serve you, and blow up all your kraals.'

"With regard to the conduct of the Caffres, Sir H. Smith gives the following account. At a meeting of the chiefs he said: 'His Excellency desires to express his astonishment at the progress which has been made in British Caffraria, in the improvement, in every respect, of the condition of the Caffres. They now understand the use and value of money; a Caffre population at King William's Town is well clothed,—the result of their own industry; and twenty Caffre wagons, with excellent spans of oxen, are employed at King William's Town, the owners having formed a half English village in the neighbourhood. Wagons are never accompanied by an escort. These are facts which speak for themselves. The labours of the missionaries have been more successful within the last three years, than during the whole of their previous long establishment at the various stations.' This was in October, 1850. Shortly after he calls a meeting of the chiefs, but Sandilli refuses to attend. Why did he refuse to attend the meeting? He says, 'I am afraid to come.' What was the ground of his fear? In the first place, he remembered, that, in 1835, a Caffre chief named Hintza delivered himself up, on a solemn promise of personal safety and liberty, into the hands of the British authorities, when he was instantly put into custody, and commanded to send a message to his people to deliver up 50,000 head of cattle as his ransom. As a favourable reply was not returned, they took him in custody into his own territories, in the hope of receiving from his people this monstrous ransom."

Here the speaker relates, at length, that when near one of the Caffre villages, Hintza attempted to escape; Harry Smith being not far off, a severe chase and desperate conflict ensued; and the captive chief, bidding them defiance and refusing to yield, was at last shot through the head. He then adds, "Now, Sandilli remembered this, as well as the insulting language used by Sir Harry Smith to the Caffre chiefs, and he refused to attend the meeting. I will give you his own language:—'Sandilli further stated, that, at the close of the late war, he was invited by Colonel Somerset, through Major Bisset, to come to Colonel Bullers camp to make peace, with the assurance that nothing should be done to him; that on going to the camp, trusting i this assurance, and with the intention of returning at night to his hiding-place, he was made prisoner, and sent to Graham's Town, fror whence he would have been transported, had h not been liberated by His Excellency. Sandill says, that while he greatly dreads offending Hi Excellency, he fully believes he is to be appre hended, and, with the dread of his former con finement before his eyes, he fears placing himsel in a position again to lose his liberty or his life He most solemnly denies having had any inten tion of making war on the colony, and defies an man to prove the contrary.' Sir Harry Smitl immediately issued a proclamation, offering £50(to any person who would deliver Sandilli int the hands of the Governor, but not a man coul be found to betray their chief. This war, I say was begun without cause by the Colonia Governor.

"I know perfectly well the sort of languag that will be employed against us; that we shal be reproached with the 'cant' of humanit when we speak thus on behalf of the oppressed Cant of every kind is doubtless contemptibl enough, and, among other 'cants,' the 'cant' o humanity; but I will tell you of one 'cant that seems to me more contemptible, as well a infinitely more pernicious, and that is the odiou and brutal cant of inhumanity in which some o these men indulge when they say, that it is a vai thing to attempt to save the Aboriginal tribes because they are destined by an inevitable law of progress, to perish. That is the doctrine o some of our would-be philosophers, and the point us to the Aboriginal races of North Ame rica and South Australia, for evidence of thei assertion, that as soon as these races are brough into contact with civilized and Christian people that they must perish. I deny it. They perish not because they have become associated witl civilized and Christian people, but because the have come into contact with men calling them selves civilized and Christian, who have behaved worse than heathens and barbarians toward them. We send out the very worst specimen of our population as pioneers of our civilization and inoculate them with our vices and diseases we furnish them with the deadly weapons o war, and induce them to destroy each other, tha we may possess their territory; and then thes sanctimonious philosophers, who are ready t sneer when we make any reference to the Go vernor of the World, turn up the whites of thei eyes and tell us that the Aborigines are appoint ed by an inevitable law to perish! I deny it I say, that to affirm that they perish by a law o Providence, is a falsehood and a blasphemy They perish, not by a law of Providence, but b the wickedness of man: and it is our business as Christian philanthropists, to lift up a ster voice of remonstrance, and to step between then and their destroyer, and say they shall not perish

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT.

Coinage for November.

	GOLD.	
228,217	Double Eagles,	$4,564,340 00
24,640	Eagles,	246,400 00
38,256	Half Eagles,	191,280 00
105,404	Quarter Eagles,	263,510 00
216,079	Gold Dollars,	216,079 00
612,596	Pieces,	$5,481,609 00
	SILVER.	
12,000	Half Dollars,	6,000 00
62,000	Quarter Dollars,	15,500 00
137,500	Dimes,	13,750 00
60,000	Half Dimes,	3,000 00
500,200	3 Cent Pieces,	15,006 00
1,384,296	Pieces,	$5,534,865 00
	COPPER.	
193,124	Cents,	1,931 24
1,577,420	Pieces,	$5,536,796 24

Gold Bullion deposited for Coinage from 1st to 0th November, 1851, inclusive—

From California,	$5,390,000
" other sources,	60,000
	$5,450,000

ilver Bullion deposited in same time, $28,800

A large supply of small gold coin remains on and beyond demands of depositors.

E. C. Dale, Treasurer of the Mint.

The total coinage of gold from January to November, inclusive, amounts to $46,139,131:

	Gold.	Silver.	3 cents.	Copper.	Total.
an.	2,620,966	76,950		7,277	2,705,103
eb.	5,082,987	15,500		16,861	5,115,348
Mar.	6,285,734	6,400		6,537	6,293,672
April	3,176,058	2,400		13,337	3,491,793
May,	3,201,262		37,639	9,699	3,248,596
une,	3,653,248	18,050	28,395	10,165	3,709,858
uly.,	3,240,495	13,700	21,582	8,215	3,283,992
ug.,	4,078,329	14,000	10,566	7,964	4,110,859
ept.,	4,007,423	27,700	18,459	5,352	4,143,034
Oct.,	5,231,019	33,700	15,006	6,650	5,286,375
Nov.,	5,481,609	38,250	15,006	1,931	5,536,796
	46,139,131	246,650	146,653	91,988	46,624,519

The following table will show the deposits of the precious metals for each month—Jan. to Nov., inclusive,—of the present year; from which it appears that California has contributed $41,117,900.

	Cal. Gold.	Oth Gold	Silver.	Total.
January,	4,940,000	60,000		5,000,000
February,	2,860,000	140,000	7,500	3,007,700
March,	2,634,500	37,000	8,400	2,679,400
April,	2,785,500	75,000	18,000	2,878,500
May,	3,205,600	65,600	14,800	3,786,288
June,	3,570,000	60,000	11,700	3,641,700
July,	3,053,000	77,000	13,800	3,163,800
August,	4,048,800	96,000	29,000	4,173,800
September,	3,960,500	75,000	8,700	4,044,100
October,	4,670,000	75,000	21,500	4,706,500
November,	5,390,000	60,000	20,800	5,475,800
Total,	41,117,900	820,600	154,200	42,557,588

EDUCATION IN NEW YORK.

How meanly does the present posture of general education in Great Britain, compare with what now prevails in New York! Let the reader peruse the following speech of Mr. Raymond, one of the representatives of that city:

'I am proud, sir, to be able to stand here to-day, and to say that the city of New York offers a *free* education to every child within her limits. She has erected about 200 houses for school purposes, with all the appliances of scientific and mechanical invention; she employs the best teachers whose services can be procured; she purchases books, stationery, everything required in such schools—and then, sir, she throws the doors wide open to the free admission and instruction of every child within her borders. There is not a child in the darkest street or narrowest lane, or the most crowded court of that most densely crowded city—no matter how destitute he may be—there is not one so poor and friendless that he may not walk up to the door of the best school-house in that great city, and demand the very best education which its wealth can procure. Nor does she stop there, sir. She has organized eighteen evening-schools, and provided teachers for them, at which children and adults, whose necessities require them to labour during the day, may attend during the evening and receive the rudiments of education. Nay, more; she has organized and established a Free Academy, where any child whose faculties and whose industry qualify him therefor, may receive, under able and accomplished teachers, and with all the aids and appliances which money can command, an education equal to that afforded in the best of your colleges throughout the state. And this, sir, without money and without price. All this, sir, does New York city provide for the instruction of those into whose hands her destinies are to be committed. And all the property within her borders is taxed to pay the expense thereof. The man with his hundreds of thousands, and without a single child to reap the advantages of the schools, pays his tax for their support, and feels that he is only doing the duty which he owes to the community in which he lives and with which his interests are identified. The tax-payers there, onerous as is the tax imposed upon them, make no complaints that their property is taken for the use of others without their consent, or that they are compelled to educate children not their own. They feel that they are parts of the society in which they live—that they hold their possessions in subordination to the necessities of that society—and that their interest, as well as their duty, compels them to aid in the education of all its children."—*Chambers's Journal.*

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to depart from evil, a good understanding.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, respecting a lot of ground on Pine street, Philadelphia.

Samuel Powell, a citizen of Philadelphia, and a member of the Religious Society of Friends, executed a deed to certain persons, conveying a lot of ground, 60 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate on the south side of Pine street, between Delaware Front and Second streets, in said city, in trust, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Meeting House, for the use of the said Religious Society, if they chose to build one there. The gift was accepted, and the House accordingly erected. As the Meeting House occupied nearly the whole width of the lot, it was found to be deficient in light and air, and to remedy the inconvenience, he directed in his will that his heirs should convey to Trustees for the use of the Society two other lots of 20 feet front, by 100 feet deep, adjoining the Meeting House lot, on the east and west, which was accordingly done. After a lapse of nearly 80 years, the increase of the city to the westward, and the consequent change of residences among those for whose accommodation the Meeting House was designed, rendered the location inconvenient and unsuitable. A new Meeting House was therefore built by the Society, situated west of Seventh street, and the old one was vacated. The heirs of Samuel Powell claimed that as the land was given for the purpose of erecting a Meeting House thereon, when it ceased to be so used, the grantees lost their right to it, and it therefore reverted to the heirs of the grantor, to recover which they brought a suit. In reply to this, it was contended that the change of location was no diversion of the uses intended by the grantor, but merely carrying out his intentions with greater accommodation to those for whose benefit it was designed; and that, therefore it was competent for the grantees to sell the land and appropriate the proceeds to the erection of a Meeting House more conveniently and elegibly situated. The Supreme Court delivered the subjoined opinion in the case:

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Black and a full Bench—The Pine street Meeting Lot.—Griffiths vs. Cope.—This was an action of ejectment, to recover possession of the property in Pine street below Second, formerly occupied by the Society of Friends as a Meeting House. The plaintiff is a descendant of the grantor, and alleges that the lot of ground has been diverted from the intention of the original grantor, who designed it for the purposes only of public worship, and that therefore it reverts back to the heirs at law.

The opinion was given by Justice Lowrie, and is as follows:—There is a very palpable distinction between a gift of land from motives of charity and a dedication of land to charitable uses; and there are most instructive reasons giving a judicial bias in favour of satisfying the motive, without establishing a perpetual dedication.

Our law discourages the fettering of estates and putting them into mortmain, and therefore favours the construction which relieves restraint upon alienation. And it seems unreasonable to suppose that a devisor, in such cases, ever means that his heirs shall get back the land, except where he says so; or that, amidst the rapidly changing opinions of society, he means that his opinions shall be imbibed by others just as he left them, and shall forever withstand the change necessarily incident to the progress of society or that he means that no change in the population, circumstances and habits of the people shall ever justify any sort of conversion of the gift.

It would seem contrary to public policy to favour a construction that would give to the man who died a hundred or a thousand years ago, the control of land that ought to be controlled by the present generation. Such an intention ought to be expressed, not implied.

When we look at the history of the burial institutions of the last few centuries, and at the constant and rapid changes which are going on in the circumstances, habits, opinions, and institutions of our own age, we see how unreasonable are many perpetual dedications of land, and how much caution there should be in implying an intention to create perpetuities.

These principles being borne in mind, we are in the proper position for taking the best view of the devises in controversy. The construction which we put on the devise in the will of Samuel Powell, Jr., not only rules the title to the other two lots in controversy here, but excludes us from the consideration of many of the legal propositions discussed by the counsel.

Striking out the machinery by which this devise is to be effectuated, we discover that the substance of it may be stated as follows:—If the Quaker meeting shall agree in good faith to accept the lot in Pine street, for the purpose of building a meeting house upon it, then I devise the same to them and their successors. But the language of the devise, and the influence of the act of 1731, for enabling religious societies to hold land, constrain us to consider this lot as given and accepted for a place of religious worship.

The main question of this cause may then be stated thus: Where there is a devise of land i

fee to a religious society, to build a meeting house upon, it is implied, as one of the terms of the devise, that the devisee shall not use it except for a place of meeting, and that they shall never sell it, though they should convert the proceeds to the same religious uses. Does a conversion amount to a diversion?

Let it be remarked, that a conveyance of land to a religious society implies a religious use, and that, by our act of 1731, a religious society could hold to no other use. For obvious reasons, almost all grants to religious societies are for meeting-houses, this purpose being necessarily implied, if not expressed.

All religious societies hold land for a qualified purpose, because the law does not allow them to hold for general purposes. But this qualification has place only as between the public and the holders, and not between the grantors and the holders. It is not a qualification of the estate as granted, but of the uses to which, in such hands, it may be lawfully applied. It is not intended to prevent alienation to general purposes, but to prevent a religious society from using land for general purposes. It defines a duty of religious societies to the State, but not to the grantors.

The use to which the granting clause declares that this land is to be applied is of the character which the law requires, and is the most ordinary purpose for which religious societies require land. The presumption would therefore appear fair and obvious that, by that declaration, the devisor merely meant to make the grant lawful upon its face.

This construction fully satisfied all parts of the devise. The devisor uses words of fee simple; and the other words, that truly describe all such estates in such hands, cannot be construed to reduce a fee simple to a qualified fee. To produce this effect, it is necessary that other words be added, showing clearly that the testator intended that the land should revert on the abandonment of the particular use.

These grants are, as between the grantors and the grantees, fees simple, and as between the trustees and beneficiaries they are trusts. If they are held in violation of the mortmain laws, the State may claim to forfeit them: but the grantors and their heirs have no title.

After we had consulted and agreed upon this opinion thus far, our brothers Gibson and Coulter, referred us to a similar case just published in 15 Penna. State Rep, 500—Kerlin v. Campbell. The grant there was to a public use, and the Legislature, which has the control of such uses, directed the sale of the lands. If there had been a reversion thereon, even Legislative authority could not have directed the right. True, there was a consideration paid in that case; but that fact is only evidence that no reversion was intended.

Let judgment be reversed, and judgment be entered for the defendant.

Judge Coulter dissented, not as to the right of reversion, but as to the right of alienation.

PARTIAL SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION.

Among the heathen nations, the Persians in the time of Cyrus considered the virtues, especially justice and gratitude, as the main object of education; among the Athenians, accomplishments in arts, sciences, and letters were the end; and among the Spartans, obedience was the sole principle of instruction, because that would preserve the ascendency of the laws. Yet neither of these answered their designs. Persia acquired some of the milder virtues, but failed in strength and hardihood; Athens found that neither art nor science would avail against depravity of morals; and Sparta found that it was not enough to secure obedience to laws without considering their nature and effect; Persia fell a victim to luxury. Athens to licentiousness, and Sparta to tyranny. Such are the lessons of antiquity, and its splendid wreck remains an example to warn us against the dangers of partial systems. But under the new light which the Christian system has thrown over the power and destiny of the soul, a different view has been taken of the end and means of education. We consider the object of education as twofold; one, to improve and strengthen the mind itself; the other, to endow it with whatever is valuable or auxiliary in the duties of life.—*E. D. Mansfield.*

LONDON STATION STATISTICS.

The passenger carriages afford eleven miles of seat-room, and would accommodate 40,196 individuals, or the whole population of two such towns as Northampton. The loading surface of the goods equals eleven acres, and would convey 40,000 tons. If the tires of all the company's wheels were welded into one ring they would form a circle of seventy-two miles. To keep this rolling stock up in number and efficiency there are two establishments—one at Camden Town and one at Wolverton.—*Sidney's Rides on Railways.*

"Avoid flatterers, for they are thieves in disguise; their praise is costly, designing to get by those they bespeak. They are the worst of creatures; they lie to flatter, and flatter to cheat; and, which is worse, if you believe them you cheat yourselves most dangerously. But the virtuous, though poor, love, cherish, and prefer. Remember David, who asking the Lord "who shall abide in thy tabernacle? who shall dwell upon thy holy hill?" answers, "he that walketh uprightly, and speaketh the truth in his heart; in whose eyes the vile person is contemned, but honoureth them who fear the Lord."

Wm. Penn.

"AT EVENING TIME IT SHALL BE LIGHT."

Walk with the Lord at morn—
While every scene is fair,
While opening buds the boughs adorn,
And fragrance fills the air.
Before the rosy dawn awake,
And in thy being's pride
In the young blush of beauty, make
Omnipotence thy guide.

Walk with the Lord at noon,
When fervid suns are high,
And pleasure, with a treacherous boon,
Allureth manhood's eye;
Then with a diamond shield of prayer
Thy soul's opposers meet,
And crush the thorns of sin and care
That bind the pilgrim's feet.

Walk with the Lord at eve,
When twilight dews descend,
And Nature seems a shroud to wear
As for some smitten friend.
As slow the lonely moments glide
On mournful wing away,
Press closer—closer to His side,
And he will be thy stay.

And should'st thou linger still,
Till midnight spreads her pall,
And age lament, with bosom chill,
Its buried earthly all!
Thy withered eye, a signal bright
Beyond the tombs shall see—
For He who was thy morning light—
Thy God—shall walk *with thee.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship Niagara, from Liverpool on the 29th ult., arrived at Halifax on the 10th inst.

Ireland.—The emigration to this country from Ireland continues. The quays of Dublin are crowded with emigrants. A deputation of London merchants interested in the trade with Spain, have had an interview with —— Labuchere, requesting a charter of incorporation for the Irish emigrants to Spain. He has agreed to take the matter into consideration.

France.—The engrossing topic throughout Europe is the approaching crisis in France. An article had appeared in the Constitutionel, containing a direct attack upon some of the highest names in France. Among others, Changarnier, and Barryer are charged with being members of a secret committee for the purpose of overthrowing the government.

Many who have hitherto been devoted to the interests of Gen. Cavaignac, have declared their determination to support Louis Napoleon, as the only means of saving the Republic.

Germany.—Lieut. Pim arrived at Berlin, *en route* to Siberia, on the 23d, and was introduced to the King by Baron Humboldt.

Italy.—The General of the French army has concentrated all the garrisons of the neighborhood, and harangued the troops, informing them that, whatever happens, it will always be the duty of the troops to protect the person of the Pope.

From the Rio Grande.—Gen. Avalos has issued a proclamation, in which he declares that no other port than Matamoras is known for the commerce of the frontier, while Camargo continues in a state of revolt. This proclamation also forbids crossing the river at any other point than Matamoras, under penalty of death.

Domestic.—The trial of Castner Hanway, for treason, terminated on the 11th inst. Judge Grier charged the jury that the charge of treason was not sustained against any of the parties concerned, and that no proof had been produced that the defendant was in any way implicated in the proceedings of the rioters.

The jury, after an absence of 15 minutes, rendered a verdict of NOT GUILTY. The District Attorney then stated that the prisoner was also charged on four other bills for misdemeanor; but in consideration of the ordeal through which he had passed, he proposed entering a *nolle prosequi* on these bills; and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

On the following day, David Paul Brown moved that the remaining prisoners be discharged altogether or admitted to bail. The District Attorney announced his intention to hold the prisoners against whom there was evidence, to answer before the U. S. District Court, for the misdemeanors charged against them. He stated that detainers had already been lodged against most of the prisoners, by the Attorney General of Lancaster county, and that by the 17th inst. the U. S. District Attorney would be prepared to state which of the prisoners he would be willing to discharge absolutely.

Elijah Lewis and Samuel Williams were admitted to bail in $2000 each to answer for misdemeanor and a *nolle prosequi* was entered on the charge against James Jackson.

Castner Hanway and Elijah Lewis proceeded the same evening to Lancaster, and, on the following morning, were admitted to bail in $500 each.

Congressional.—In the Senate, the Standing Committees were elected on the 8th inst. A number of petitions were presented against the election of Chaplains for Congress and for the army and navy. A bill establishing a Branch Mint in California was referred to the Committee on Finance. Senator Gwin's resolution calling for the correspondence from our late Chargé d' Affaires to Sardinia, on the subject of a ship canal to unite the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, was discussed and adopted.

On the 9th, the bill of last session, making provision for the better security of the lives of passenger on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam was appropriately referred. A bill to establish a Branch Mint in the city of New York, was referred to the Finance Committee. On the 10th, a resolution, offered by Senator Underwood, was adopted directing an inquiry, by the Committee on Roads and Canals into the expediency of employing engineers to make the necessary explorations and surveys for the contemplated construction of artificial reservoirs for making the navigation of the Ohio river permanent.

On the 12th a resolution was adopted giving to Louis Kossuth, late Governor of Hungary, a cordial welcome to the Capital of the Country.

In the House of Representatives, the Standing Committees were appointed by the Speaker, on the 9th inst. On the 10th, a bill to establish a Branch Mint in the city of New York, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A bill granting the right of way and public lands to the State of Missouri for a railroad from St. Louis to the western line of that State, was referred on the 11th inst. to the Committee on Public Lands.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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An Epistle addressed by JOSEPH PIKE *to the Half Yearly Meeting at Dublin.*

My Dearly Beloved Friends and Brethren:—It has several times livingly sprung in my mind, but more especially since our Friends of this city went to your meeting, to visit you with an epistle; since I am not able, through weakness, to do it in body, as I heretofore used to do. But I confess I could not presently give up to it, not knowing how my presuming to write to a Half-Year's Meeting might be looked upon by some. This, indeed, had almost prevailed on me to forbear, but finding I could not be easy with forbearing, I gave up to it.

I do, in the first place, send you the salutation of my most endeared love in our Lord Jesus Christ; and particularly unto you, my beloved brethren, who have kept your habitations in the Lord's holy and eternal Truth, and have retained your zeal and integrity for his holy name. You are near and dear unto me, in the covenant of Light and Life. You are as bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh, in a spiritual sense; and unto you it is, that my love and life flow at this time; which love, distance of place cannot separate or wear out. Surely our love to Truth and for Truth's sake, does not decay or wax old, as doth a garment, for though the outward man may wax old, decay, and grow weaker and weaker, yet those who retain their first love and integrity to the Lord, their love to one another, and their zeal for the Lord's holy name and Truth, increase and grow stronger and stronger. Truth is of a growing nature, and of the increase of Christ's government in the souls of the faithful there is no end, until time ends them here.

Let us, therefore, my beloved Friends, stand fast in that love and liberty, wherewith our Lord has joined us together, and made us free; first, taking heed to ourselves, and next, using our utmost endeavours in the Truth, that none may be again entangled with the yoke of bondage, especially such as have begun well and run well for a season. Oh! saith my soul, that none of these may ever grow cold, lukewarm or indifferent in their zeal and concern for the Lord's holy name and Truth. For surely, I believe there never was more need than now, for the faithful elders to stir up and encourage one another to zeal and faithfulness to the Lord, against all those things which visibly appear, and endeavour to invade the camp of God; and more particularly, a spirit of covetousness and love of the world on one hand, and a spirit of height, pride and liberty on the other.

These things I am sensible have prevailed with many, who yet would be accounted of the number of the spiritual Israel of God; and where any of those things appear, whether in elder or younger, I testify for the Lord, that they are not of the Father, but are of this world.

And therefore it is in my heart to say unto you, my beloved brethren—not as a director, or one that dictates to you, who know it as well as I do, but in the love of God and zeal for his holy name, and in much brotherly love to the stirring up of our pure minds by way of remembrance,—let all the faithful elders, and the youth too, in whose hearts the zeal of the Lord burns against these things, join hand in hand, and put shoulder to shoulder as one man, and endeavour in every quarter to put a stop to the growing of these things.

Be valiant for the Lord and his Truth; bear your testimonies against them; stand in the gap, and endeavour to make up the breach that the enemy has made. And although the stout-hearted would make you the butt and mark of their envy, be not discouraged, it is no new thing, it was so of old as well as in our day; remember your rewarder is the Holy One of Israel. As Truth knows no partiality, so it will lead us not to spare any guilty elders, no more than the younger—let the Lord's line of justice and judgment be stretched over the old as well as the young.

Nor will what I here say touch the faithful—no. But if indeed any unfaithful elders give evil examples to the leading of the flock astray, such are worthy of double blame; as their condemnation will be double in the day of the Lord.

Stand up therefore my beloved brethren, in the zeal of the Lord and in the authority of his holy Truth, over all iniquity; thresh the mount of Esau, yet not in an angry spirit, in the man's part, but in the zeal of the Lord, which is attended with knowledge and a good understanding, though sometimes with sharpness too. It is only in this zeal, which proceeds from the Spirit of Truth, that any of us can do acceptable service for the Lord.

My dear Friends, I may here let you know, that my soul has greatly mourned, and been sorely afflicted of late, even day and night at times, under a sense of the growing of the evils I have above mentioned, and I believe it has been so with many of you too. Are there any guilty elders, who heretofore were very zealous for the Lord, and the holy discipline of Truth, that are now cold and indifferent, and who see the growing of these things with an easy mind? I pray the Lord it may not be so: but if it should be so with any, I shall thence conclude, that the spirit and love of this world, or some objects therein, have prevailed upon them, instead of their growing in the Truth. Oh! my soul laments the case of these, not only for their own sakes, but also for the evil consequences that attend it, in their being bad examples to the flock of God; and let each know, that very heavy will their account be in the day of the Lord, unless they speedily repent and do their first works.

And you well know, my dear Friends, without my telling it, how it was with us in the beginning, when the Lord, by his mighty power broke in upon our spirits, in the day of our first espousals to the Lord. Oh! the brokenness of heart! the tenderness of our spirits in that day! The melting of the love of God, and the self-denial that did attend us in that day! The living sense thereof, is at this time renewed upon my soul by the holy remembrancer, with humble thanksgiving and praise to the holy name of the Lord, and even with my very mouth as in the dust before Him. Then, oh! then it was, that the glory and greatness of this world were stained in our eyes; we loved the Lord above all; and the honour and prosperity of his holy Truth were nearer and dearer to us than the whole world, nay, than life itself. Then we could do nothing against the Truth, but all the little we could for it, and then we were easily entreated to every thing that made for Truth, and the honour of it.

Now as Truth changes not, but is the same to-day and for ever, so let every one who has known their beginning to be thus, who yet have come to a loss, though perhaps they are not so sensible of it as they should be, let them, I say, try and examine themselves by the light of Truth; and let this be the test and trial to such,—that as Truth is of a growing and increasing nature, so if they have grown in the Truth, they will find an increase of love, tenderness, zeal, and concern for the honour and prosperity of Truth,—then, all is well. But if instead of this, they find coldness and indifferency of spirit, and others whose eyes are single to the Lord do see that they have let in a worldly spirit; that they love the things of the world and the covetousness thereof, more than Truth; and while they can grasp, heap up, and hold fast the stuff of this world, though perhaps at the same time, the Lord's holy truth and the honour of it suffer by their means, they can be easy without regard to the prosperity of Truth; I say, if this be the case of any elders or leaders of the people; let their fair speeches, their plausible pretences or arguments be ever so strong and great, it is as plain to me, as the sun shining at noon-day, that such have come to a great loss and have need to repent and do their first works.

Oh! this spirit of covetousness, where it prevails, darkens and clouds the understanding, and eats out all that is good. The zeal of the Lord burns in my soul against it; and I believe there are few greater evils in the sight of the Lord than this, though there are few evils that have more cloaks and coverings than this hath.

For where is the man that hath the marks of covetousness, ever so plain upon him, who will confess he is a covetous man? yet it is very plain to those, whose eyes are single to the Lord, that there are too many such, though they will not confess it. It was, we find, a great temptation in the days of old and therefore our blessed Lord bid them take heed and beware of covetousness. His holy apostles told the believers, it was idolatry; the love of money was the root of all evil; and that covetousness ought not to be so much as named amongst them, with many such like expressions in Scripture; all which show, that it was a most abominable evil in the sight of the Lord then, and it is the same now.

Dear Friends, I confess I have dwelt long, and have been very large upon this subject, and yet I well know that many of you want not this advice, nor is it intended for you: place it therefore, I beseech you, to the zeal and concern that rest upon my spirit, that wherever it appears may be stood against, threshed down, and judgment placed upon it, because it is for judgment I can in sincerity say, it is the interest, honour and prosperity of Truth that I aim at, and which I have at heart,—and yet I am nothing. I am, I mean, weak, and feeble, as liable to temptation as the very weakest; but all our strength and ability to withstand temptation are of and from the Lord alone; and our part is, as our Lord advised his disciples, to watch and pray continually, lest we fall into temptation.

As to what I have hinted relating to a high, proud, libertine spirit, that has also prevailed upon too many, especially our youth. We have you know minutes enough against such things; but the main point is putting them in due execution; and first, that those who are concerned

to advise others, should themselves be good examples to the flock of God in all things; for those whom they have to deal with, are quick-sighted enough, and if they see a spirit of covetousness, or other things disagreeable to Truth, prevailing upon such elders, how can the advice of such, reach? But rather they will slight, disdain, or at least disregard their advice, and harden themselves in such things, as being less evils, if they count them evils at all, than covetousness, &c.

I could enlarge abundantly, my mind being full of matter, but I conclude with humble prayers to the God of all our mercies, that he will attend, and be with you by His divine presence as heretofore,

And remain your Friend and brother in the holy Truth,

JOSEPH PIKE.

Cork, 3d of Third month, 1722.

For Friends' Review.

ADVANTAGES OF LEARNING.

In an address delivered last month, by Henry D. Gilpin, of this city, before the Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, he earnestly advocates the importance of opening to our youth "the abundant fountain of various and diversified instruction," and thus strengthening them for the skilful performance of all the duties of after life.

"It would go a great way," says Wm. Penn, "to caution and direct people in their use of the world, that they were better studied and knowing in the creation of it. For how could men find the confidence to abuse it, while they should see the great Creator look them in the face, in all and every part thereof?"

Great consequences may depend upon each one of us constantly remembering the reply given by one of the ancients to the question, "What was best?" He answered "to do the present thing well." To the youthful student, however, who is ambitious to excel, it is particularly important. Whatever may be his future vocation, accurate and varied information may be made powerful auxiliaries to success. The following extract from the address above referred to, seems calculated to stimulate him in his efforts to lay a good foundation on which to build hereafter, and in short, "to endeavour to do the present thing well." H.

"Early and accurately to have learned the great truths which pervade the wide circle of the sciences, is to start upon the race of life lightened of a thousand errors and illusions that could hardly fail to check its progress, and beckoned onward by prospects, on every side, that cheer and accelerate it. The observation of external nature is, to some degree, necessarily forced upon us all. He cannot shut it out who chooses to devote himself to the labours of the forum, the restless pursuits of commerce, the patient toils of agriculture, or the intricacies of mechanic art; nor he who bears his ministering aid to alleviate suffering or to ward off death; nor he who, in discharge of a yet holier trust, seeks to justify the ways of God to men. The courses of the stars are not hidden from him, nor the grateful influences of the heavens in their appointed seasons; and shall he not, as he witnesses them, acquaint himself with those laws by which science has removed from them every vestige of superstition and of fear, and made them to lay open bright celestial paths, by which we may advance farther and farther into regions that display the wonders of an infinite creation? Organic life is ever before him, in all its countless forms, from his own wonderful structure, through successive varieties of intelligent being, down to the plants that oft-times seem almost to unite with it. Even the rude masses of unorganized matter offer their sermon, not alone to the pensive enthusiast who pores upon them, exempt from public haunt, but to every one to whose involuntary notice, the fragments of rocks, scattered across his path, disclose the secrets of creation and the evidences of endless forms of animated existence. And is it possible for him who finds these heavens above and far beyond him, and around him this wonderful world alike breathing and inanimate—all pressing themselves upon his notice; becoming, whatever his occupations may be, the objects of his observation; of necessity engaging his reflections and even affecting the actions of his life—is it possible, that he should not desire and seek to imbue his mind with the laws and the truths in regard to them which science has collected and arranged? Will the chosen end of his efforts be better reached by indulging a sullen ignorance in regard to them? Or will he not rather confess that the rills of knowledge. gathered from all her countless springs, serve but to fertilize, for every purpose, the intellect over which they flow?"

THE CAFFRE WAR.

(Concluded from page 220.)

G. W. Alexander then moved:—"That this meeting, firmly believing that in our intercourse with barbarous tribes, as with civilized nations, the adoption of strict justice as the basis of our measures can be neither impolitic nor practically ineffective, and that at the present critical juncture an intimation on our part of a desire for peace, conjointly with the establishment of an open inquiry on the spot, under the presidency of impartial and independent civil Commissioners, specially appointed, would tend to allay animosity, and probably cause an immediate suspension of hostilities, would respectfully press this suggestion upon the attention of the Queen's Ministers, earnestly recommending that our future relations with the Caffres be regulated in

conformity with the conciliatory and humane principles sanctioned in 1835 by the most competent authorities, and subsequently vindicated in their application by several years of encouraging experience."

"He thought that the circumstances connected with the African war, and the grounds which had been taken by the previous speakers, were such as to render it quite superfluous for him to occupy the time. He felt, however, that he was only doing his duty as a citizen of a free country, and a Christian, by taking part in such a meeting. He feared that Christians generally did not lift up their voices against war; but he believed, that, if they were, as they ought to be, united in their efforts, the war system might be as effectually overturned as slavery had been. It had been shown, over and over again, that it was possible to deal with barbarous tribes without the sword. He did trust that a conciliatory policy would be adopted by this country towards the Colonial Aborigines, and that those atrocities which had frequently taken place would cease for ever. He had hoped that the British Government would listen to the intelligent and Christian portion of the people in reference to the Caffre war, which was a disgrace upon the British name and character. He cordially moved the resolution.

John Burnet seconded it. "He felt greatly the importance of the subject before the meeting, not merely as connected with the affairs of the Cape and South Africa, but as connected with the whole of our colonial administration. A great deal had been said about the nobleness of Sir Harry Smith, and he had no intention to dispute it. He might be as noble as Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria, and that was a very noble thing, but it would make a bad governor. He might be the noblest man that ever entered the Great Exhibition; but they had to deal with his public acts. He had never seen the man; but he had heard enough to lead him to the conclusion that he was not the man for a British Governor. Lord Grey was doubtless a splendid appendage of our aristocracy; but as a paid servant of the country he must be regarded in another character—as Colonial Secretary. He found that, under him, regiment was sent out after regiment, and war engaged in after war; that the system was disapproved by all the leading journals; and there was nothing to uphold it but the obstinancy of Lord Grey. Allusion had been made to the propriety of sending a deputation to inquire into the affairs on the spot. That had been done already. The Presbyterian party in Scotland had sent out Mr. Renton, a respected minister in Kelso, to inquire into the state of affairs. Sir Andries Stockenstrom had also come home; and he (Mr. Burnet) heard both give their evidence before the Parliamentary Committee. The evidence before that committee was so bad, that the committee determined to report it without note or comment to Parliament, at its next meeting. Let them watch that Blue Book when it came out, and they would see things that would astonish them. But there was another question—Who was to pay for this war? Why, they were now spending millions upon millions; and he had no doubt that the Caffre war would be made an excuse for keeping up the income-tax. And rightly, too; he thought they ought to pay double income-tax, if they allowed this war to go on. He had no wish to strike the flag of Queen Victoria at the Cape; but he thought that self-government ought to be bestowed upon the colonists, and then, he had no doubt, there would be an end of all these wars. The cry of some people was, exterminate the barbarians, for you can do nothing with them. He would say, let them alone if you cannot civilize them. The Britons had been regarded in the same way as barbarians by the Romans, but that mighty people did not exterminate—they educated and civilized; and when the troubles of the Roman Empire compelled a withdrawment from this island, the regret of the Britons at their loss was great and sincere. Would the Caffres regret the British being obliged to leave their land? On the contrary, they would most heartily rejoice to be quit of their oppressors. The continuance of this war was a very serious question. How long was it to go on? Was it to last for ever? For what reason was it that the wars were prosecuted? The acquisition of territory did not benefit the nation one single fraction. In his opinion, the colonies were maintained merely that they might be places for official men. Truly, John Bull was one of the most deceivable animals on the globe. If the colonies could not be made to pay themselves, we had much better give them up altogether."

The resolution was unanimously carried.

THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The safe return of the Expedition sent out by Mr. Henry Grinnell, an opulent merchant of New York city, in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions, is an event of much interest; and the voyage, though not resulting in the discovery of the long-absent mariners, presents many considerations satisfactory to the parties immediately concerned, and to the American public in general.

Mr. Grinnell's Expedition consisted of only two small brigs, the *Advance* of 140 tons; the *Rescue* of only 90 tons. The former had been engaged in the Havana trade; the latter was a new vessel, built for the merchant service. Both were strengthened for the Arctic voyage at a heavy cost. They were then placed under the directions of our Navy board, and subject to naval regulations as if in permanent service. The command was given to Lieutenant E. De

Haven, a young naval officer who accompanied the United States Exploring Expedition. The result has proved that a better choice could not have been made. His officers consisted of Mr. Murdoch, sailing-master; Dr. E. K. Kane, Surgeon and Naturalist; and Mr. Lovell, midshipman. The Advance had a crew of twelve men when she sailed; two of them complaining of sickness, and expressing a desire to return home, were left at the Danish settlement at Disko Island, on the coast of Greenland.

The Expedition left New York on the 23d of May, 1850, and was absent a little more than sixteen months. They passed the eastern extremity of Newfoundland ten days after leaving Sandy Hook, and then sailed east-northeast, directly for Cape Comfort, on the coast of Greenland. The weather was generally fine, and only a single accident occurred on the voyage to that country of frost and snow. Off the coast of Labrador, they met an iceberg making its way toward the tropics. The night was very dark, and as the huge voyager had no "light out" the *Advance* could not be censured for running foul. She was punished, however, by the loss of her jib-boom, as she ran against the iceberg at the rate of seven or eight knots an hour.

The voyagers did not land at Cape Comfort, but turning northward, sailed along the southwest coast of Greenland, sometimes in the open sea, and sometimes in the midst of broad acres of broken ice (particularly in Davis's Straits,) as far as Whale Island.

From Whale Island, a boat with two officers and four seamen, was sent to Disko Island,* a distance of about 26 miles, to a Danish settlement there, to procure skin clothing and other articles necessary for use during the rigors of a Polar winter. The officers were entertained at the government house; the seamen were comfortably lodged with the Esquimaux, sleeping in fur bags at night. They returned to the ship the following day, and the Expedition proceeded on its voyage. When passing the little Danish settlement of Upernavick,† they were boarded by natives for the first time. They were out in government whale-boats, hunting for ducks and seals. These hardy children of the Arctic circle were not shy, for through the Danes, the English whalers, and government expeditions, they had become acquainted with men of other latitudes.

When the Expedition reached Melville Bay, the voyagers began to witness more of the grandeur and perils of Arctic scenes. Icebergs of all dimensions came bearing down from the Polar seas like vast squadrons, and the roar of their rending came over the waters like the booming of the heavy broadsides of contending navies. They also encountered immense *floes*, with only narrow channels between, and at times their situation was exceedingly perilous. On one occasion, after heaving through fields of ice for five consecutive weeks, two immense *floes*, between which they were making their way, gradually approached each other, and for several hours they expected their tiny vessels—tiny when compared with the mighty objects around them—would be crushed. An immense *calf* of ice, six or eight feet thick, slid under the *Rescue*, lifting her almost "high and dry," and careening her partially upon her beam's end. By means of ice-anchors (large iron hooks,) they kept her from capsizing. In this position they remained about sixty hours, when, with saws and axes, they succeeded in relieving her. The ice now opened a little, and they finally warped through into clear water. While they were thus confined, polar bears came around them in abundance, greedy for prey, and the seaman indulged a little in the perilous sports of the chase.

The open sea continued but a short time, when they again became entangled among *bergs*, *floes*, and *hummocks*, and encountered the most fearful perils. Sometimes they anchored their vessels to icebergs, and sometimes to *floes* or masses of *hummock*. On one of these occasions, while the cook, an active Frenchman, was upon a *berg*, making a place for an anchor, the mass of ice split beneath him, and he was dropped through the yawning fissure into the water, a distance of almost thirty feet. Fortunately the masses, as is often the case, did not close up again, but floated apart, and the poor cook was hauled on board more dead than alive, from excessive fright. It was in this fearful region that they first encountered *pack-ice*, and there they were locked in from the 7th to the 23d of July. During that time they were joined by the yacht *Prince Albert*, commanded by Captain Forsyth, of the Royal Navy, and together the three vessels were anchored, for a while, to an immense field of ice. A high rocky peak, situated in latitude 74° 22′ was about thirty miles distant, and with the dark hills adjacent, presented a strange aspect where all was white and glittering. The peak and the hills are masses of rock, with occasionally a lichen or a moss growing upon their otherwise naked surfaces. In the midst of the vast ice-field loomed up many lofty *bergs*, all of them in slow and majestic motion.

From this point the American vessels passed onward through the *pack* toward Sabine's Islands, while the *Prince Albert* essayed to make a more westerly course. They reached Cape York at the beginning of August. Far across the ice, landward, they discovered, through their glasses, several men, apparently making signals; and for a while they rejoiced in the belief that they saw a portion of Sir John Franklin's companions. Four men were despatched with a whale-boat to reconnoitre. They soon discovered the men to be Esquimaux, who, by signs professed great

* In latitude about 70 degrees.
† Latitude 74 degrees nearly.

friendship, and endeavoured to get the voyagers to accompany them to their homes beyond the hills. They declined; and as soon as they returned to the vessel, the expedition again pushed forward, and made its way to Cape Dudley Digges, which they reached on the 7th of August.

At Cape Dudley Digges they were charmed by the sight of the *Crimson Cliffs*, spoken of by Captain Parry and other Arctic navigators. These are lofty cliffs of dark brown stone, covered with snow of a rich crimson colour. It was a magnificent sight in that cold region, to see such an apparently warm object standing out in bold relief against the dark blue back-ground of a polar sky. This was the most northern point to which the expedition penetrated.* The whole coast which they had passed from Disko to this cape is high, rugged, and barren, only some of the low points, stretching into the sea, bearing a species of dwarf fir. Northeast from the cape rise the Arctic Highlands, to an unknown altitude; and stretching away northward is the unexplored Smith's Sound, filled with impenetrable ice.

From Cape Dudley Digges, the *Advance* and *Rescue*, beating against wind and tide in the midst of the ice-fields, made Wolstenholme Sound, and then changing their course to the southwest, emerged from the fields into the open waters of Lancaster Sound. Here on the 18th of August, they encountered a tremendous gale, which lasted about twenty-four hours. The two vessels parted company during the storm, and remained separate several days. Across Lancaster Sound, the *Advance* made her way to Barrow's Straits, and on the 22d discovered the *Prince Albert* on the southern shore of the straits, near Leopold Island, a mass of lofty precipitous rocks, dark and barren, and hooded and draped with snow. The weather was fine, and soon the officers and crews of the two vessels met in friendly greeting. Those of the *Prince Albert*, were much astonished, for they (being towed by a steamer) left the Americans in Melville Bay on the 6th, pressing northward through the *pack*, and could not conceive how they so soon and safely penetrated it. Captain Forsyth had attempted to reach a particular point, where he intended to remain through the winter, but finding the passage thereto completely blocked up with ice, he had resolved, on the very day when the Americans appeared, to "bout ship," and return home.

(To be continued.)

True charity can not only forbear a retaliation of injuries, but discern the spirit that offers them; which, if unresisted, commonly involves its own punishment, and sometimes its cure.—*Dillwyn.*

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* Latitude nearly 75.

THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The successful completion of the experiment of establishing an electro-telegraphic communication between England and France is calculated to produce most important social and political consequences. The accomplishment of an instantaneous communication between London, France, Belgium, &c., and the means thus afforded of extending the same facility of intercourse to all the cities of Europe, constitute one of the great facts that will distinguish 1851 to after ages. The importance of telegraphic communication is as yet very imperfectly appreciated; many circumstances have co-operated to diminish the public estimate of its importance. A few years since, when the Messrs. Brett first put forward their project of underlaying the sea with electric wires for opening an instantaneous communication between Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent—even India and America included—the idea was looked on as not only chimerical, but impossible. One great feature of their plan of electric telegraph (submarine and subterranean) was, an uniform rate of charge on the principle of postage. The great social advantages that would arise from thus bringing the inhabitants not only of distant towns, but of distant countries, into immediate communication with each other, and placing these advantages within the reach of all, we need not here dwell on. But we may state that the fact is even now, by this twenty odd miles of submarine line, to a certain extent accomplished. Communications are at this moment travelling uninterruptedly across this line to the most distant parts of France and Belgium simultaneously; and by the four wires now laid alone, intercommunications may be passing between four distant capitals on the Continent and Great Britain every minute by night or by day. By the company's prospectus it is calculated that with four additional wires only, and these employed twelve hours per day and night, at the tariff of 1s. per message of twenty words, an income would be yielded of 94,000l. per annum.

The advantages of transmitting communications by electricity increase, of course, in proportion to the distance,—for this agent annihilates both time and space. Were it extended to India,—instead of waiting months between the posting of a letter and the receiving of an answer, there might be more intercommunications in one hour than can now be obtained in the progress of a year. When that extended ramification of telegraphic wires shall have been accomplished—as there seems every reason to suppose it will some day be,—the influence on society will be incalculable. Then, if the transmitting wire can be extended under water from England to France,—why not to America? It is in shallow seas and on rocky shores that the difficulty of protecting the wire, exists. Under

the deep waters of the Atlantic it would rest undisturbed by anchors or shifting currents, and out of danger from the attacks of living creatures. In depths where light and life cannot penetrate it might in darkness and in safety carry on intercourse between the remotest parts of the world.

There seems nothing really impracticable in such an undertaking. We have been assured that the same two gentlemen who first suggested and commenced this enterprise have expressed to some of our eminent engineers and capitalists their conviction of the feasibility of establishing a single line of communication between this country and America for a less sum than was paid for making a single mile of the expensive portion of the Great Western Railway. It was proposed in this instance to have only a single wire covered with gutta percha, similar to that used last year to prove the practicability of passing an electric current across the Channel from England to France :—to which it was proposed to add an additional protection of hempen plat,—the hemp having been passed through a chemical solution, to render it indestructible in salt water. Such a line, it was said, of gutta percha and prepared hemp would, although only about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, be of nearly double the strength of the experimental line laid down between England and France last year in a strong sea and running tide. The proposition was, first to extend it to Ireland,—thence to the south-west coast, the nearest point for the American continent, and where the bold rocky coast offers depths that secure its safety from anchors,—and thence to the nearest point on the American coast :—considerably under 2,000 miles. Choosing the months of summer, and an experienced American and English captain accustomed to the track, such a line, it was averred, might with very simple machinery be paid out night and day with perfect safety at the ordinary speed of the steamer. The vast importance of such an object is not to be weighed against a sum of 100,000*l.* :—which, we are assured, would more than accomplish it if a single wire only were employed. The successful completion of one line would of course be speedily followed by that of others. This once accomplished,—the extension of the line across the American continent to the Pacific would follow certainly :—and we should have the astounding fact of a communication from the shores of the Pacific, crossing America and the Atlantic, and touching our shores in an instant of time !

We are told that the principal ambassadors in London have cordially entered into the present undertaking by giving their support as honorary directors, and pledging the support of their several governments. Louis Napoleon favours it most cordially :—and our own Government have evinced their interest in this first instalment of the plan. The Blazer, the Black Eagle and the Fearless, under the command of their experienced officer, Capt. Bullock, was granted for the purpose :—and the French Government sent the Ariel, also under the command of an experienced officer, to do honour to the undertaking, and to escort the party back to Dover. The Mayor of Calais gave them a dinner ; and the town is said to have been in a state of excitement such as marks a festival. Guns were fired on the ramparts, and on a vessel in the port of Calais, by a current of electricity sent, from the English side, along the bottom of the channel through one of the submarine wires :—the words "fire" and "cheer" being given instantaneously from side to side, under the eyes of a concourse of people collected for the occasion. Complimentary messages were transmitted from coast to coast of the Channel,—struck off in a printed form by the Messrs. Brett's,—and forwarded to the Queen, the President of France, the Duke of Wellington, the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Prussia, Belgium, &c. The grand inauguration is proposed to take place about the 15th inst.

Two experiments worth mentioning are about to be carried out between England and France, by means of this submarine cable. Professors Arago, Babbinet, and the Abbe Moigne have arranged with Mr. Brett to open a communication with Professor Airy ; and it is proposed by the 12th of this month, if possible, to connect the wires from the submarine telegraph on each side of the Channel with the observatories of Paris and Greenwich, and by the aid of transit instruments to take observations at the same moment of time between the two observatories. This experiment is looked forward to as one of great importance. The other experiment is at least curious. Mr. Staunton and the Chess Club propose by means of connexion with the submarine wire to have a game of chess played between Paris and London :—four of the most celebrated players being selected on either side.

Athenæum.

THE ELECTRICAL CLOCK OF BERLIN.

This new invention has given us a clock which, at the same time that it is simple, inexpensive and readily repaired when out of order, is easily adapted for the conveyance of all sorts of useful signals. For example—it is used in that city as a messenger in case of fire. The communicating wires have been recently completed,—and it is now possible to announce the outbreak of fire in any part of the Prussian capital, at every engine station within the walls in a few seconds. The watcher observes the red flame rising against the dark sky. In an instant his hand is on the wires, the message speeds along the electric line, the danger is made known to the proper officers, and in a few minutes all the means of resisting a conflagration at the dis-

posal of a great capital can be brought efficiently to bear on the menaced point. Compare this with our own slow and cumbrous mode! A fire breaks out. No one is on the watch in any central position to give notice. It is discovered as it may chance. When the discovery is made it is no body's express duty to run to the fire station. The police needed to maintain order and protect property on the spot are content to make a signal of distress which is rarely heard in the next street. The firemen have to trust to casual information, not only as to the fact of the accident, but as to its exact locality. Through all this improvidence delay is caused, the fire gains head, fears are wantonly created, and property is unnecessarily destroyed. The introduction of electrical clocks and a system of local telegraphs would tend very much to diminish the loss, the fear, and the excitement consequent on this to some extent unavoidable incident of great cities.—*London Athenæum.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TWELFTH MONTH 27, 1851.

The Memorial of the Managers of the House of Refuge, addressed to the Legislature of this State, is inserted in our paper of this week, chiefly on account of the interesting information which it contains relative to the establishment of similar asylums in other States, for that destitute class of their population, the neglected youth, who, by the death or vicious habits of their natural guardians, are thrown on the cold charities of the world. Our readers have probably seen the fable of the ichneumon which addressed the sages of Egypt, who were in consultation on the mode of destroying a crocodile, informing them that it attacked the formidable creature in the egg, and while they were spending weeks in devising the means of killing one crocodile, it effectually destroyed hundreds in a day. The philosophy of this fable is unquestionably applicable to houses of refuge for juvenile offenders. An enlightened public need not be informed, that our jails and penitentiaries are peopled, in great part, by the victims of early neglect. If a sufficient number of such receptacles could be provided in every part of our country, to furnish homes and instruction to juvenile offenders, while their minds are yet in a plastic state, and susceptible of proper impressions, there would probably be little use for the more gloomy depositories of experienced and hardened offenders. With such means of destroying the crocodile in the egg, we should seldom require the aid of weapons competent to penetrate his scaly coat.

We have, in a previous number, expressed our desire that our readers, and particularly those of our own Religious Society, may be properly guarded against the excitement which the appearance of a distinguished foreigner has raised among us. We have this week copied from the North American and U. S. Gazette a sensible article on that subject. It is indeed a remarkable circumstance that so great an interest in the establishment of political freedom in a foreign land, should be manifested here, and at the same time a more galling oppression than anything attempted in Hungary, claim and receive the support of many of the very men who so loudly proclaim the merits of the advocates of freedom on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Christiana Tragedy.—We have, in more numbers than one, under the Summary of News, taken notice of the trial of Castner Hanway, before the Circuit Court of the United States, on a charge of treason. In our last paper we gave the result of the trial—the acquittal of the prisoner, and his discharge from the other indictments. The charge of the Judge was probably correct as an exposition of the law; it is, however, to be regretted that a judicial officer of the United States should so far forget the dignity of his station, as to indulge in such reflections as run through several parts of his address. When the Judge exclaims, "it is not in this *Hall of Independence** that meetings of infuriated fanatics, and unprincipled demagogues have been held, to counsel a bloody resistance to the laws of the land. It is not in *this* city that conventions are held denouncing the Constitution, the laws, and the Bible. It is not *here* that the pulpit has been desecrated by seditious exhortations, teaching that theft is meritorious, murder excusable, and treason a virtue. The guilt of this foul murder rests not alone on the deluded individuals who were its immediate perpetrators, but the blood taints, with even deeper dye, the skirts of those who promulgate doctrines subversive of all morality and all government. This murderous tragedy is but the necessary development of principles, and the natural fruit from seed sown by others, whom the arm of the law cannot reach;"—we naturally inquire what connection have these fulminations with the question which the jury were empanneled to decide. If, indeed, there are in any part of

* Our distant readers may be informed that this Court was held in the building where Congress sat In 1776, and from which the Declaration of Independence was issued. But they will scarcely need to be told that if the principles then solemnly proclaimed, had been consistently maintained, this trial could not possibly have occurred.

Pennsylvania, such meetings, or such exhortations as here described, it is explicitly admitted that there was no evidence before the Court that the prisoner had ever been associated with any of those assemblages here so bitterly denounced; or "that he had advised the negroes to come together, with arms, and resist the officer of the law, or murder his assistants." Why, then, were these inflammatory observations thrown before the jury, at the moment when the life or death of a respectable citizen was suspended on their decision? Was it designed to influence the impending verdict, or merely to give utterance to his own feelings?

When the Judge declared that "a citizen of a neighbouring State, while in the exercise of his undoubted rights, guaranteed to him by the constitution and laws of the United States, has been foully murdered by an armed mob of negroes. Others have been shot down, beaten, wounded, and have, with difficulty, escaped with their lives. An officer of the law, in the execution of his duty, has been openly repelled by force and arms. All this has been done in open day—in the face of a portion of the citizens of this commonwealth, whose bounden duty it was, as good citizens, to support the execution of the laws, without any opposition on their part—without any attempt at interference to preserve the peace; and who, if they did not directly encourage or participate in the outrage, looked carelessly and coldly on. These, I say, are facts established in this case beyond contradiction," it is not easy to resist the conviction that these remarks were intended to make an impression on the minds of the jurors unfavourable to the innocence of the prisoner. This seems the more remarkable from the fact that, according to the testimony of the prosecution, the blacks outnumbered the whites, including Lewis and Hanway with the company of Gorsuch, in the ratio of ten to one; and that the prisoner did request the negroes not to shoot; and that he was the means of saving the life of one, at least, of the white men.

Candor, however, requires the admission that, under the charge of the Court, the jury could hardly have rendered any other verdict than one of acquittal.

At a subsequent stage of the proceeding, John M. Read moved for an order to pay the expense of the witnesses on behalf of the defence. This question came before the Court for final adjudication, Judge Kane presiding, on the 19th, J. M. Read and Theodore Cuyler appearing in support of the the order, and the District Attorney Ashmead opposing it. The order was claimed as a matter of right. J. M. Read very properly asked whether Hanway is not to be placed in the situation he was in before the trial. "Is a man," said he, "who is acquitted by a jury of the United States, to be turned upon the public, stripped of all his little earnings—a pauper?"

After considerable argument, Judge Kane decided that the rule should be dismissed; in other words, the order for payment was refused. And that decision seems to have turned upon a technicality with very little, if any, reference to the justice of the cause. This is a case to which a parallel is not easily found in the annals of Pennsylvania, of high-handed oppression under the colour of law. A peaceable man, in very limited circumstances, incarcerated during about three months to the great injury of his health, charged with a crime which, if it could have been proved, would probably have cost him his life; with witnesses unrestricted in number, to criminate him, paid for their time and service out of the treasury of the Union; is thrown upon his own resources, or the aid of his friends, in procuring the requisite testimony to establish his innocence; and when every expedient to torture his conduct into the appearance of criminality, had failed, and he was triumphantly declared *not guilty* by an upright and intelligent jury, the treasury of the Union is closed against the expenditure which the officers, acting in the name of the Government, had compelled him to incur. An expenditure which, in this case, if not lightened by others, must be ruinous. Yet, when Aaron Burr was tried and acquitted, though his innocence was not very clearly proved, the expenses of the witnesses who were summoned on his behalf were paid by the Government.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting, Carthage, Rush county, Indiana, on the 17th of last month, EVAN LEWIS JOHNSON, of Wabash, to EUNICE, daughter of Abraham Symons.

DIED,—At the residence of his father in Parke county, Indiana, on the 28th of Ninth month last, in the 17th year of his age, OWEN, eldest son of David T. Lindley; a member of Rush Creek Monthly Meeting.

——, In this city, on the 18th inst., SAMUEL W. BACON, in the 31st year of his age; a member of the Northern District Monthly Meeting.

That purity of life which proceeds from faithfulness in following the Spirit of Truth—that state when our minds are devoted to serve God; and all our wants are bounded by his wisdom; this habitation has often beeu opened before me, as a place of retirement for the children of the light, where we may stand separated from that which disordereth and confuseth the affairs of society; and where we may have a testimony of our innocence, in the hearts of those who behold us.— *Woolman.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

THE MEMORIAL OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE,

Respectfully Represents:—That, guided by that philanthropic spirit which has characterized the acts of your honorable body in relation to the penal system of our Commonwealth, making the name of Pennsylvania known and respected throughout the world, you established the House of Refuge in 1826; it being the second institution of the kind in the United States.

With limited means, and without experience as to modes of moral training for juvenile offenders, the Board of Managers proceeded to erect buildings which, under these circumstances, were creditable alike to them and to the commonwealth. In December, 1828, these buildings were opened for the reception of inmates. In their extent, being designed to accommodate about 230 inmates, they were adequate to the then wants of the community, the population of the State at that period being about 1,300,000, and that of Philadelphia county about 180,000.

But, under the benign influence of our free institutions, the population of Pennsylvania now numbers not less than 2,400,000, and that of Philadelphia county 440,000. That, with such increase of population, the number of children claiming the fostering care of this institution should also be increased, need hardly be suggested. More than two years ago the department for boys was filled to its utmost capacity, many of the inmates being lodged in the halls adjacent to the dormitories, and the Board of Managers were at length compelled to deny the wholesome discipline of the institution to the older class of children from Philadelphia County, restricting its operations to the younger, whose speedy reformation was more hopeful.

Repeatedly has the inadequacy of these buildings been presented by Grand Juries, not only with reference to the number of inmates which they are capable of accommodating, but owing to their want of adaptation to the classification of the inmates, and their imperfect ventilation; points on which the progress of science and experience in the modes of moral training within the past twenty years, have thrown much light.

To meet the urgent demands of an enlightened public, who have long been aware of the inadequacy of the present buildings of the White Department for the proper accommodation and moral training of the inmates, the Board of Managers have had plans and estimates prepared for buildings capable of accommodating about 500 inmates, and in which it is believed the evils complained of are obviated.

The site on which it is designed to erect these buildings is immediately adjacent to the Department for coloured children, and was purchased aboutthree years ago for the purpose now proposed.

The estimated cost of erecting and furnishing such portion of the buildings as is deemed essentially necessary at the present time, being for the accommodation of 432 children, is $200,000.

The estimated value of the assets of the institution now available or which could shortly be made available for the purpose, is $140,000, (a large part of this sum arising from increase in value of the site of the old buildings,) leaving a deficiency of $60,000, for which your memorialists can look alone to your action.

Within the last three years a site has been purchased and buildings erected and furnished for the accommodation of coloured juvenile delinquents, at a cost of about $75,000, without aid from the State Treasury or that of Philadelphia county. The bequests and donations of citizens of Philadelphia since the establishment of the institution, have amounted to not less than $160,000, while the only payment to the institution by legislative enactment, specially to aid in the purchase of a site, or erection of buildings, were as follows, viz: From the State Treasury, in 1827, $5,000; in 1828, $2,500; and in 1829, $2,500; and from the Treasury of Philadelphia county in the year 1827, $5,000, and in 1828, $5,000; making a total from the State and from the County of Philadelphia, of $20,000.

Your memoralists now crave your attention for a moment to what has recently been done in other States of the Union. Massachusetts, about four years ago, erected upon a farm at Westboro', presented by a noble-hearted citizen, buildings for a State Reform School for boys, at a cost of $78,600, the whole of which sum, together with $10,000 appropriated to the formation of a fund for the support of the institution was paid out of the State Treasury. The State has further contributed for the extension of buildings, the improvement of lands, and the current expenses of the institution, as follows, viz.: In 1849, $25,000; in 1850, $22,600; and in 1851, $22,500; making a total of $158,700 paid from the State Treasury to the Reform School in a period of about five years.

The State of New York, about three years ago, erected a House of Refuge for the Western Section of the State, at a cost of about $75,000, which sum was paid from the State Treasury; and $12,000 per annum for the last three years have also been paid from the same source for the support of the institution. At the last session of the Legislature of that State, $50,000 were appropriated towards the erection of a new House of Refuge capable of containing 1000 inmates, and to be located on Randall's Island, City of New York. The assets of the institution in New York City, to be derived from the sale of the old site and buildings, are estimated at $150,000, and since the buildings required by

egislative enactment cannot, in all probability, e erected for a sum less than $350,000, there is eason to believe that a further sum of at least 150,000 will be paid from the Treasury of that tate. This is in addition to a liberal annual pay- ient for the current expenses of the institution.

In the City of Cincinnati, a House of Refuge as opened for the reception of juvenile delin- uents, in Oct. 1850. The payments made from he Treasury of that City to aid in the purchase f a site and erection of buildings were as fol- ows, viz.: In 1845, $8,000; in 1846, $9,500; n 1847, $9,500; in 1848, $19,082; in 1849, 20,760; and in 1850, about $65,000; making total in six years of $130,000.

In New Orleans, a House of Refuge has been n operation for several years; in Maryland, and n New Jersey, buildings are in course of erec- on for this purpose; and in Missouri and hode Island, steps have been taken which war- nt the belief that ere long similar institutions ill be in operation there; while within our own orders the citizens of Pittsburgh, have contri- uted liberally of their wealth, and are energet- ally carrying forward a sister institution.

These examples of enlightened philanthropy nd sound political economy are sufficient to ow that the importance of the reformation of uvenile offenders is appreciated in many sections f our Union. And it would be strange if it ere not so; strange if, in a country where, with he development of democratic republican prin- ples, the justice of the claim upon the com- onwealth has been acknowledged, of intellec- ual and moral culture for all her children, and, r the poor and friendless child, not only this, ut a home, food and raiment; strange if, these aims being admitted, Houses of Refuge should ot be established to educate for future useful- ess, and a respectable position in society, the ild who, from orphanage or parental neglect, as lacked that training which is essential for the ultivation of moral principles and habits of in- ustry and subordination.

Prior to the establishment of Houses of Re- uge, the juvenile offender was herded with old nd hardened convicts, or was allowed to go un- hecked in his mad career until the exigencies of n injured community called for his committal. n either case, his reformation was unthought of nd his moral ruin almost certain. Thanks to he Christian philanthropy of your honourable ody, and of our fellow-citizens generally, this no longer the case in our commonwealth.

It is not, however, only upon the moral bear- ng of the subject that the statesman should ook; the economic view should alike claim his ttention. It is for him to calculate the relative ost of reclaiming an erring child, who, by welve or eighteen months training, at a cost of bout forty-five dollars per annum, may be sent orth to become a useful member of society; or f allowing that boy to pursue his vicious course until sufficiently hardened to be an inmate of a State Penitentiary, having in the meantime added nothing to the wealth of the community, his industry and intellectual activity having been turned to plundering, not to producing; and far worse, having by his vicious influence contaminated many others, who in their turn are, like the wave caused by the stone dropped on the placid surface of a lake, widening and still widening in their influence until lost to the view of mortal eye.

The injunction, "train up a child in the way he should go," cannot be neglected with impunity. If the juvenile offender is not arrested in his evil course, we must prepare to meet the inevitable consequences. Offences and offenders will increase in a fearful ratio.

To provide accommodation, adequate to the wants of the commonwealth, for this interesting class, your memorialists ask that the sum of $15,000 per annum may be appropriated for three years, payable from the Treasury of Philadelphia County, and a further sum of $5,000 per annum for three years, payable from the State Treasury; making, in all, the sum of $60,000, which, as already stated, is required, together with all the available assets of the institution, to enable your memorialists to erect the contemplated buildings.

Many a friendless orphan has had cause to bless that kind Providence that found him friends and a home, and trained him to habits of industry and virtue within the walls of this institution; many a widow's heart has sung for joy over an erring daughter, rescued through its instrumentality from the jaws of destruction. For the widow and the orphan, for the friendless, destitute, and erring child, your memorialists plead; and who that is a father, and realizes the mutations of all earthly things, can say that his interests are not allied with this institution? Is the possession of riches so certain? Is station in society so fixed? Is the moral atmosphere of your neighborhood so free from the taint of vicious example, that you feel assured that some one of your descendants in no remote degree may not, when you are gathered to your fathers, need the fostering care of this institution?

But it needs no appeal to selfish considerations, your memorialists feel assured, to establish in your minds the importance of making due provision for this school of reformation. Such an expenditure of money may fairly be denominated a profitable investment, curtailing as it must the expenditure for the suppression and punishment of crime, and increasing the wealth of the community by promoting habits of industry and subordination.

By direction and on behalf of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge.

THOMAS P. COPE, President.

Attested, JOHN BIDDLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2d, 1851.

For the half year ending June 30, 1851, about 38,000,000 passengers have been carried on the various railroads in Great Britain, of which number 105 have been killed and 173 injured. Eleven were killed and 142 injured by causes beyond their own control. Thirty-four servants of the companies or contractors were killed, and 10 wounded. Eight passengers were killed, and 621 servants of companies or contractors were killed and ten wounded in consequence of their own carelessness or misconduct. Twenty-eight trespassers, and other persons, neither passengers nor servants, killed, and five injured by crossing or walking on the railway.

In the 23,000,000 of the United States population, there are more persons who habitually read and write than can be found in 150,000,000 in Europe in one area, marked off in any shape you please.—*Enquirer.*

KOSSUTH AND HUNGARY.

To the Editors of the N. A. and U. S. Gazette.

It is clearly the duty of the public press to utter, from time to time, such warnings as an excited state of feeling among the community may seem to require. And at this moment there is a louder call for calm and thoughtful consideration on a great question of public policy than has been heard for many years. A person has come among us from a distant part of Europe, with a story of sufferings, endured for liberty, and with the details of the downfall of his country, which may well move our hearts. He has told, with much eloquence, his tale, and he commends himself to us, likewise, by evident sincerity and earnestness. Our feelings are much excited, and hence the need of sober warning. May I venture on a word or two in this way?

We are wholly without information as to the fitness of the people M. Kossuth represents for the republican institutions he desires to give them. Rather, I might say, we have the positive assurance of many who do know the condition of Hungary, that such institutions would be evil in their results rather than good. We are quite too remote to ascertain accurately the truth on this subject. Accounts the most contradictory have been published, and great care and study are requisite to come to any satisfactory opinion in regard to that distant part of Europe—a country composed of different races, who are at enmity with each other, and who would, it is said, be at open war but for the control of exterior force. But, apart from this question, all thoughtful men must, I think, agree in opinion that the people or the Government of this country can by no possibility afford any effective aid to the struggle which it is alledged is to begin again in Hungary.

M. Kossuth, with all his sagacity, has greatl misunderstood us, for which error Mr. Walke is no doubt in part answerable. He is now en gaged in the attempt to raise money for th cause, and certain contrivances have been re sorted to by his friends in New York, whic seem scarcely consistent with true dignity, an must be looked back to hereafter with regret b all concerned. I need only allude to the Triple reception to-day and the evening Lecture at Mr Beecher's Church. Evidently the people c New York have been carried away by momentar feeling, and their example ought to be a warn ing to us. Surely we have need of all th money we can spare in this country to succou the refugees from Europe who have alread sought our shores. Another revolution woul but add to the number, and throw among u misery of a deeper sort.

Let us then aim to extend our principles b affording an asylum to those who flee from op pression, and ministering to their wants whe here. Especially at this inclement season let u not deprive ourselves of the power to help thos whose necessities in a strange land are grea indeed. In no other way is it possible for us t help the cause of Liberty in the old world Austria is already alarmed at the extent of th emigration to this country, and Europe must i the end see that the true prosperity of a peopl is to be promoted by the gradual extension t them of political rights.

Your journal has not been unmindful of th danger of the present moment. Will you no still urge upon us the counsels of Washington and endeavour to check an enthusiasm and ex citement which may lead to serious evils? Y.

December 20, 1851.

OBSERVATIONS ON NORWAY.

BY A. C. SMITH.

Norway appears to be one vast rock, about on thousand miles in length, and ranging from fift to two hundred miles in breadth; jutting up i all directions in numberless peaks and in lon ridges, and so forming the strange, sharp moun tains, and narrow, deep vallies, of which it i composed. These ridges, where they do no abruptly terminate in a gorge, run across th country for very many miles, forming back-bone (as it were) to the long expanse of mountain stretching on either side; and here are thos immense tracts of wild desert, uninhabitable, un cultivated land, the famous *fjelds*, whose chie denizens are the ptarmigan and the golden plover the reindeer, the lemming, and the ermine. Thi great rock is pierced in all directions on it southern and western sides, by narrow, but long arms of the sea, which run into it, and split it edges into the most fantastic forms, and some o these rents extend inland for a hundred miles The walls of rock which inclose these arms o

the sea frequently rise almost perpendicularly to a vast height, and in the event of a sudden squall (no uncommon thing here), render it quite impossible for the hapless boatman to land; in other fjords, the hills slope down gradually to the water, and are cultivated to the extreme edge, or clothed with enormous pine-forests: in all cases they are very picturesque, and afford easy communication from the sea with the interior of the country. Such are the arms of the sea, or *fjords*, one of the most remarkable features in the country; and these fjords, with the numerous rocky, uninhabited islands in them and at their mouths, form a favourite resort for a great variety as well as for immense numbers of water-fowl. The *forests*, too, are very remarkable, from their immense extent, their extreme silence, and the dark sombre character imparted to them by the deep shade and dark colour of the pines and firs of which they are chiefly composed. Many of these forests have little or no underwood, but huge fragments of broken rock, carpeted with moss and flowers, broken trunks, and many a giant of the forest uprooted by the winter's blast, and rotting on the ground, many a tree-top broken short off under an accumulated mass of snow; these, and numberless trees and fragments of trees in every stage of decomposition, form the ground-work of the primæval forests of Norway. In other parts, one meets with an almost impervious underwood of shrubs and bushes; and sometimes, again, the whole mountain will be covered with copses of various trees, among which the birch, the alder, the aspen and the ash are most conspicuous. Everywhere these forests are carpeted with the most beautiful flowers, the abundance and variety and gay colouring of which must strike every observer: the great majority of them were entirely new to me; indeed, the botanist would find a grand field for his labours in Norway: not only in the forests, but also by the banks of streams and on the wild fjelds, many rare and very beautiful plants abound. The forests too, supply the people with an abundance of berries of various kinds, some of which were most delicious, and nearly all of them were till then unheard of by me; among which the "multebœr" stands pre-eminent. And here we used to pick the well-known whortle-berry, the wild raspberry, and, above all, the strawberry, in the greatest profusion. The latter delicious fruit cannot be enjoyed in greater perfection than in Norway; considerably larger than our wood-strawberry, although not so large as that grown in our gardens, ripened under an unsetting sun in the forests which clothe the mountains, perfectly sweet and with the finest flavour, and eaten after a long mountain journey, in a bowl of most excellent cream,—they prove the greatest treat to the half-famished and wearied traveller. In speaking of the Flora of Norway, I must not omit the heath, so abundant on some of the fjelds; nor the bog-plants to be found in the marshes in the midst of the forests; nor the very beautifully pencilled and delicate-looking flowers, which we often found close to and even surrounded by the snow.

These forests are the resort of the elk, the bear, the wolf, the capercailzie, the black-game, the hazel-grouse, besides a variety of smaller birds, passed over by the sportsman but highly prized by the naturalist: their immense extent, stretching over whole ranges of mountains, affords a secure retreat to the most timid animals. I need only remark that I drove through one such forest for nearly two hundred miles, and that for the greater part of that distance it extended on my left hand for fifty miles, without a single road for wheels through it, and on my right it stretched in many parts for twenty or thirty miles over the mountains; and the extent, as well as the solitude of these dark sombre forests will at once appear.

The *rivers* of Norway, so well known by report to every angler, are amongst the most picturesque features of the country. They are all mountain torrents, varying in size and volume of water, according to the distance from their source and the number of tributary streams which have joined them in their progress towards the fjords; still, however large, they are essentially mountain torrents, having all the character of those noisy, headlong, brawling waters, dashing down the rocks, and hurrying among the huge stones that form their bed, while here and there they form the most magnificent waterfalls in Europe, and perhaps in the world. Though Niagara and Schaffhausen may boast a greater volume of water than any fall in Norway, yet they want height to make them truly grand—indeed, their very width detracts from their real altitude; but many of these falls in Norway combine the two great essentials of a perfect waterfall,—height and volume of water. What can be more stupendous and more perfectly majestic than the rush of a considerable river over a precipice, making a clear plunge of 900 feet into the depths below, as at the Voring Foss? Or what more glorious than a similar leap of 450 feet, as at the Rjukan Foss, while the foam rises up again far above the top of the fall, and a beautiful iris plays upon the spray, and the roar may be heard for miles? Or what more elegant than the Feigum Foss, a direct jump of a considerable torrent of between 300 and 400 feet, the water descending in flakes like the most beautiful lace, something like the Terni fall in Italy, not dissolving into mere mist, as the comparatively insignificant fall of the Staubach, in the well-known vale of Lauterbrunnen in Switzerland! Or what can surpass the Fiskum Foss on the Namsen; or, as a cataract, the Leerfoss near Trondhjem? Such as these, and a hundred others of every form and description, continually present themselves to the lover of the picturesque; there is every variety of fall, from the

thundering cataract and the roaring rapid, to the silent, thin, silver-like threads of foam which, falling from the precipices above, seem to lose themselves in mist in their descent, but which regather their misty, floating, wandering waters below, and again rush on as babbling torrents. These of every kind, so fascinating to the eye of the artist, are often inwardly if not outwardly reviled by the angler, for they form a barrier (perhaps at the very mouth of the river) to the salmon, and compel him to content himself with some lower pool, or to seek some friendly river. But though he be disappointed of salmon, the angler will find trout above and below the falls in every stream, and in the lakes many other fish will give him sport. These inland lakes are very numerous, and frequently form a perfect chain through the valleys, connected together by the streams that feed them. On their banks the picturesque log-hut, or the richer bonder's farm-buildings, look out from amidst well-cultivated gardens and orchards, and fields of rye, and closely-cut meadows. Indeed, on the sloping banks of the inland lakes, some of the most fertile parts of Norway are to be seen, as well as some of the most rich and beautiful scenery, forming an excellent contrast to the stern, rugged, barren views found among the dark granite-bound fjords. So smiling and sunny are the banks of some of these inland lakes, that they have been compared to the lakes of Como and Maggiore, and indeed they do bear some resemblance to them in the summer; but in winter, when covered with thick ice and deep snow, and traversed by fur-clad people in sledges, all similarity between them would quickly vanish.

Such then is Norway; such are its fjelds, its fjords, its forests, its rivers and its lakes, whither so many of our water-fowl and some of our land-birds retire at the approach of spring to breed, and whence they return in such numbers every autumn and winter. To the naturalist, there can be no greater treat than to follow them in their summer quarters, and with them enjoy for a time a retreat from the more civilized world,

"Far from the busy hum and haunts of man,"

among these wild and most picturesque mountains, valleys, and lakes. The easy communication now open with Norway by means of a steamer from Hull; the extreme cheapness of living and moving about in that country; the honest, open-hearted character of the people, which more than counter-balance their extreme inquisitiveness and want of cleanliness; the beautiful, bright, and brilliant summers, where day perpetually reigns and darkness is unknown;—these and a thousand other charms to be found in a country so unique and so glorious in its scenery, and amongst a people so primitive, surely only require to be described to attract many a tourist to the shores of Norway.—*Zoologist.*

NEW PURCHASE FOR LIBERIA.

The New Jersey Colonization Society has recently made a new and valuable purchase of land in Africa for colonization purposes. It lies beyond the previous bounds of the colony, interior in a northeasterly direction from Cape Mesurado between the St. John's and St. Paul's rivers, and contains about 250 square miles, or 160,000 acres. Its nearest point is about 20 miles from the coast. It is represented as having a beautiful elevation, an abundance of sweet, cool water, in running brooks from the mountains, over white pebbly bottoms, excellent timbered forests, a plenty of brick clay, and what is more noteworthy, a good supply of granite stone, suitable for building purposes. Some of the brooks have elevated banks, from five to sixty feet high, and offer excellent mill sites.

The whole tract was purchased of the natives for a small sum, and what is specially gratifying is, that a strong desire was expressed by the native kings and their people to have the colony established within their borders, that they might enjoy the protection and advantages of instruction which it would afford them. The site of a town had been selected, and twenty-five families of old settlers had volunteered to commence the settlement.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Boston Commonwealth states the city fire alarm telegraph is nearly completed. It adds:—

Forty-nine miles of wire have been stretched over the city, diving under the arms of the sea which separate its main portion from South and East Boston. The first of the forty cast iron signal boxes has been placed on the Reservoir in Hancock street. These will be so distributed that every house in the city will be within fifty rods of one. When ever a fire occurs, resort will be had to the nearest box, where, by turning a crank, instantaneous communication will be made to the central office, and from that—which stands related to the whole fire department of the city like the brain to the nervous system—instant knowledge will be communicated to the several districts into which the city is divided, by simultaneously striking the alarm bells simultaneously that the locality of the fire will be known exactly to all. This system, the perfect success of which is now certain, will stand forth as one of the finest achievements of scientific skill, and a source of just pride to Boston.

CONDENSED HISTORY OF STEAM.

About 280 years B. C., Hero, of Alexandria formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

A. D. 540, Authemius, an architect, arranged several caldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leathern tube, which rose to a narrow top, with pipes extended to the

rafters of an adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the caldrons, and the house was shaken by the force of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1243, June 17th, Blasco de Garoy tried a steamboat of 209 tons, with tolerable success, at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a caldron of water and a moveable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A present, however, was made to Garoy.

In 1750, the first railroad was constructed at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The first idea of a steam-engine in England, was in the Marquis of Worcester's 'History of Inventions,' A. D., 1663.

In 1710, Newcome made the first steam-engine in England.

In 1718, patents were granted to Savary for the first appearance of the steam-engine in England.

In 1786, Jonathan Hulls first set forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1778, Thomas Paine first proposed its introduction in America.

In 1781, Marquis Jonffroy constructed one on the Saone.

In 1785, two Americans published a work on it.

In 1789, William Tymington made a voyage in one on the Forth and Clyde Canal.

In 1802, this experiment was repeated.

In 1782, Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New York.

In 1788, John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam-engine on the Delaware.

In 1793, Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1793, Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam-engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic, was the Savannah, in the month of June, 1819, from Charleston to Liverpool.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

Hugh Miller says, that "England has produced many greater poets than Shenstone, but she has never produced a greater landscape gardener."

LINES WRITTEN TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE DILLWYN.

Fully ripe, like the ear of the reaper,
He met the pale messenger's word;
Oh! sweet is the sleep of the sleeper,
That rests in the name of the Lord.

He slumbers at length with his fathers,
Secure from the tempests of time,
For the storm that on earth often gathers,
Is unknown in the heavenly clime.

They have placed the cold earth on his ashes,
They have given him up to the tomb;
But the light of his virtue still flashes,
The pathway of Truth to illume.

He is dead—but his memory still liveth;
He is gone—his example is here,
And the lustre and fragrance it giveth,
Shall linger for many a year.

He stood in the might of his weakness,
With the snow of long years on his head,
And sublime with a patriarch's meekness,
The gospel of Jesus he spread.

The path of the faithful he noted,
In the way of the humble he trod,
And his life was with ardor devoted
To the cause of religion and God.

As the stream that in cataracts pouring,
Frets and fumes and turmoils in its foam,
And for many a mile it goes roaring,
Till it finds in some calm lake its home;

So he long in this life's rugged station,
Through the world and its vanities pressed,
And now, having closed his probation,
He enters the haven of rest.

He has wandered away like the setting
Of stars in the dead of the night,
But we are not in darkness forgetting
The fountain that rendered it bright.

Let his name be a beacon to light us,
And guard us from slumbering snares;
Oh! that we may die like the righteous,
And our journey's end be like theirs.

For there's joy in the grief of the weeper,
Whose loss may again be restored,
And sweet is the sleep of the sleeper,
Who rests in the name of the Lord.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship Europa from Liverpool, with dates to the 6th inst., arrived at Halifax on the 20th inst. The Europa brings intelligence that the expected crisis in French affairs has taken place.

On the 1st inst., the President, Louis Napoleon, seized the reins of government, dissolved the Assembly by proclamation, declared the city of Paris in a state of siege, arrested the leaders of the opposition, and appealed to the people.

The preparations on the part of the President for this movement were perfected with consummate skill and secresy. Everything was consummated before the Assembly had the least idea of the President's intentions.

During the night of the 1st, an entire new ministry was formed.

At daylight, on the 2d, the President's proclamation was found posted everywhere throughout the city, in which he ordered the dispersion of the Assembly, the restoration of universal suffrage, and also proposed a new system of government. He proposes the instant election by the people and army of a President, to hold his office for ten years, and to be supported by a Council of State and by two Houses of the Legislature. Pending the election, the Executive power is to remain in the hands of the President.

The election is to take place during the present month, and the President promises to bow to the will of the people. He says he has been forced into his present attitude.

Whenever the members of the Assembly have attempted to meet officially, they have been ordered to disperse, and arrested if they refused.

Two hundred members had been arrested; many had subsequently been released; but all the leaders of the opposition were in prison.

Three hundred of the members of the Assembly are said to have given in their adhesion to the President.

On the 2d, a section of the Assembly contined to meet, and decreed the deposition of the President and his impeachment for high treason. The meeting, however, was dispersed by the troops.

Troops have been placed in the houses of ex-officers of the Assembly, who were exempted from arrest; among others, M. Dupin.

The full rigour of martial-law had been proclaimed against all persons concerned in erecting barricades, who may be found at them, and a large number had been shot.

On the 4th, many barricades were thrown up in various quarters of Paris, and a body of 5000 troops, while passing along the Boulevards, were fired upon from the neighbouring passages and houses. A sanguinary conflict followed, and many persons, on both sides, were killed or wounded. A fight occurred in the streets, in the Quartiers St. Martin and St. Dennis, which lasted from noon until 5 o'clock. The insurrection had finally been quelled in the different quarters, and the most formidable barricades demolished. Thiers, Changarnier and others, opponents of the President, had been arrested and conveyed to Vincennes, where they were closely confined. The decree of the President appeared on the 5th, ordering the voting, which was to take place on the 20th inst., to be secret instead of public. The accounts from the provinces are generally favourable to the President.

Prussia.—The excitement in Berlin, in consequence of the news from Paris, received by telegraph, was intense. The business of the Assembly was suspended, and the ministers withdrew to hold a Cabinet Council.

Sicily.—The latest dates from Palermo furnish accounts of an attempted insurrection in Sicily, by Baron Yze and other noblemen, with a view to proclaim the independence of Sicily, and compel the King to abdicate in favour of his son Francis. A portion of the inhabitants of Palermo declared in favour of the project, and the thirteenth regiment fraternized with them; but by the prompt energy of the authorities, the movement was checked. Several arrests had been made, in cluding some of the officers of the thirteenth regiment.

Advices from the Mediterranean state, that the French fleet had bombarded Rabbat, and Sallee for eight hours, causing great destruction of life and property.

It is also reported that the French fleet had proceeded to Tangiers, for the purpose of bombarding that place. The British ship-of-war, Janus, had been despatched to Tangiers to protect the interests of the British subjects there.

California.—The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan de Nicaragua, arrived at New York on the 19th inst., bringing dates from San Francisco to the 16th ult. The state of society appears to be more quiet than at previous dates. The most pr minent topic of discussion is the question of tl division of the State. Nothing definite had bee done except the drawing up of an address to th Legislature by the Santa Barbara Convention.

The expedition to the Sandwich Islands appea to have been abandoned for the present.

The Board of Commissioners for ascertaining an settling private land claims in California, were hold a session at San Francisco on the 8th inst.

The U. S. Coast Survey was progressing rapidl

The shock of an earthquake was experienced San Francisco on the evening of the 15th ult.

The agriculturists were busy in different sectio of the State, preparing the ground for the ne year's crop, which, it is expected, will be mo abundant than any previous one. The mines co tinue as productive as ever. The weather, duri the past three months, had been like that of Indi Summer in the Atlantic States.

The rains had not commenced, and it is thoug by many that the coming season will be similar the last one. Numbers of persons were leavi California for the gold regions in Australia.

The U. S. Steamer Georgia, from Chagres arriv at New York on the 21st inst. bringing 400 passe gers and $1,476,000 on freight, and $1,500,000 the hands of passengers.

It had been storming heavily for two weeks Chagres, causing a rise in the river of fifty feet, an creating the heaviest freshet ever remembered have occurred there. Much property was destroye and men, horses, and cattle were swept down th river and out to sea, by the powerful current. Sev ral vessels were lost near the mouth of the riv but the crews were saved. On the 10th, the flo had considerably subsided, and passengers we pushing up in haste to reach the Northerner Panama.

The revolution in the north of Chili has be quelled by government, while in the South, Ge Bulnes, it is thought, will soon restore order.

At Peru and Bolivia, all is quiet.

Gen. Flores has been driven from Ecuador.

Sandwich Islands.—The Parliament has adopt a resolution, which the King has signed, declari the demands of France unjust, and contrary to t laws of nations, and to the treaty; and that if s persist in them, it will be the King's duty to pla the kingdom under the protection of some friend power.

Congress.—During the past week, but little b siness has been transacted by either House of Co gress. Much time has been spent by the Senate the discussion of the resolution of H. S. Foote, c claring the Compromise measures final. The d bate has been confined, in a great measure to Sout ern members.

The bill to establish a Branch Mint of the Unit States, in California, passed the Senate on the 1 inst. On the 18th, Senator Gwin introduced a b granting the right of way to aid in the constructi of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi river the Pacific Ocean.

In the House, the joint resolution from the Sena extending a cordial welcome to Louis Kossuth. the name and on behalf of the people of the Unit States, was taken up and passed on the 15th inst

The death of Joel R. Poinsett is announced in t Charleston papers. He died on the 12th inst., the 73d year of his age.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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NOTICE OF THE LIFE OF JOHN FOTHERGILL.

John Fothergill was born in one of the branches of Wensleydale, in Yorkshire, in the year 1676. He was the son of Alexander and Ann Fothergill, of whom he has left this testimony: "My parents [were] not only convinced of the blessed Gospel dispensation of God to mankind, in sending the Spirit of Christ to enlighten and reprove for sin, and to lead the believers in it into truth and righteousness, as testified unto by the people called Quakers, but [they] also endeavoured carefully to feel after, and live up to, the powerful principle of Truth, whereby they were both instructed, and enabled to be exemplary in life, and in a religious concern to attend meetings for the worship of God, and in a humble, steady, diligent waiting upon him for the appearance of His enlivening presence and power to enable them to worship acceptably. This also led them into a godly care to train up their children in the fear of the Lord, and to take them to religious meetings, both on first-days and other days of the week, which they seldom failed to attend; especially my mother, whose care herein, and her spiritual, reverent travail of soul in meetings, (often [held] in silence) for the sacrifice of a broken heart to be prepared in her by the Lord, had very early a deep, affecting impression on my consideration."

From a very early age, great was his care and inward fear lest he should offend the Lord. "This," he says, "with some heavenly touches of the life of truth, enabled me to live more self-denyingly and gravely than some others of like years, which my mother particularly noted to herself, with some comfortable hope for the future."

The death of his tender, careful mother, which took place in 1689, when he was about 13 years old, proved a great loss to him; soon after this event he became for a time less watchful and less thoughtful for his soul's everlasting welfare, and the heavenly desire and looking towards God, which had previously been his care, became stifled and neglected. He was very young at this time, but these declensions were often a burthen to him, and occasion of much secret sorrow: strong desires after repentance ensued, and by renewed convictions and visitations he was brought to see and consider his weakness and unfaithfulness, and to mourn over them with secret lamentation.

"Yet," he says, "as I was kept for a time thus low and watchful to this heavenly principle of Truth, which let me see my sin and the danger of it, I was favoured with springings of hope for mercy and salvation, and then my cry was frequent and strong, to be purged thoroughly, whatever I had to bear, if the Almighty would but enable me. Thus I wrestled for several years, and durst not believe that I gained any effectual victory; and as the baptism of Christ by his Spirit had begun to operate in me, to bring a death unto sin and the lusts of the flesh, that through faith and a diligent attendance to his power I might live to him in newness of life, I had some hope that the fan in his hand would thoroughly purge me, which was the very earnest cry and longing of my soul. But the winnowing, refining work of the spirit of judgment, and of burning now kindled to take away my dross, was so heavy upon me that I was often tempted to conclude that I was forsaken of mercy, and that judgment and darkness were to be my portion . . . . . a resolution in a degree of living faith, was firmly fixed in my heart, to endeavour to lie and to wait as at the Almighty's footstool . . . . and as this desire after divine favour and mercy, and devotedness of heart, to lean towards and wait for his arising, was of his own begetting, so he was graciously pleased to stay my mind in humble resignation, until he brought forth judgment unto victory by degrees, and caused the Sun of righteousness at times to arise upon me with healing in his wings; yet he often saw meet to hide his face from me again, and to strip me, not only of any sense of his favour, but even of hope of obtaining a place among the redeemed. At this time, the Scripture which saith, 'It is good to hope and quietly wait, to see the salvation of God in the land of the living, and some other like sentences, were

brought to my remembrance, accompanied with glimpses of heavenly goodness, which graciously helped to stay me in some patient hope under the heavenly refining hand . . . . the blessed presence of the Saviour of the world, which at times filled and overshadowed my soul in my thus following him, though mourning, is never to be forgotten by me. This was about the seventeenth year of my age."

When he was about eighteen years old, his father was prosecuted on account of his Christian testimony against the payment of tithes, and carried away from his family to prison at York, about fifty miles distant from his own dwelling. John being the eldest then living, the care of the (three) younger children, and of the business and servants, devolved upon him: this, with his father's imprisonment at such a distance, and in a poor state of health, brought him into much anxiety and concern of mind. One, coming to see him, urged him strongly to give him liberty to agree with his father's prosecutor, and thus procure his discharge from prison, and to have the money reimbursed afterwards; but he says, "when I considered a little, my understanding was fully satisfied that it was the mind and cause of God, that this testimony against tithes in this dispensation should be borne, and that what suffering soever might attend our faithfulness to him, he could readily make up, and I then believed he would; and so, on the other hand, that he could soon blast and consume any seeming advantages that might be hoped for by giving way to selfish reasoning, or shrinking from the faithful and reverent bearing of that testimony."

After being imprisoned for conscience' sake for about six months, his father was released, but did not long survive his liberation; he departed this life on the 6th of the 7th month, 1695. "This," says his son, "increased my exercise in divers respects, but as I endeavoured to seek the favour and counsel of the Most High God, he was pleased to remember me with merciful help many ways." Yet many were the baptisms and deep conflicts of soul through which he had to pass; at times, much sorrow and distress was his portion; at other seasons, he says, the Lord "was pleased to deal gently with me, mixing mercy with judgment, and filling my soul again and again with reverent hope, as well as humble supplication that he would thoroughly purge me, and spare nothing alive in me that was offensive to him. Thus was my heart often exercised both by night and by day, often, likewise, when about my business; and sometimes the brightness of the salvation of God, and the enlargings of his love, were so abundant in my soul, that I could scarcely (nor did I always) keep from falling down upon the ground to adore and worship his glorious presence. And at some times, I apprehended it might be required of me to open my mouth for the Lord in the congregation, which was exceedingly humbling to me."

Abiding thus, "with some patient hope under the heavenly refining hand," John Fothergill, became fitted and prepared for service in the Lord's cause, and in the twenty-first year of his age he came forth as a Minister of the Gospel, and continued a diligent and faithful labourer therein to the end of a long life.

He did not enter upon this important work until very close and strict examination had convinced him, that the call to this service was from the only true and right source, and great was his fear lest he should be too forward or proceed without right authority.

On this important subject he has left the following instructive remarks:—

"I am not without fear that a due waiting for, and distinct certainty of, the immediate call or requirings of the word of life, have not always been suitably practised; and for want hereof some have appeared as ministers before [being] ripe, and have brought forth fruit of very little service, if not detrimental; because none can give what they themselves have not: whereas, if these had waited with proper diligence for the living word to open and engage in the entire subjection of self, they might have been great and good instruments, as clouds filled by the Lord with heavenly rain. And as the divine and certain requiring of truth is the only right entrance into the ministry, because the Lord said, 'Some run, and I sent them not, therefore they shall not profit the people;' so it is only his fresh and renewed requiring, not only opening the matter to speak, but engaging to speak at this time, whereby the church, or individuals are edified, as our Father would have his children edified."

Having thus given up in obedience to the divine command, he was engaged in the exercise of his gift, visiting sometimes one neighbouring meeting and sometimes another; yet still was he closely tried, and many hidden sorrows were his portion under the weight of the refining season through which he had to pass, but a degree of living hope was often revived in his mind, "that in time he might, through humble attention and godly care, be set more at liberty in the freedom of a son." Great was his care and anxiety diligently to wait for the distinct openings of the light of life, and that all his proceedings might be in obedience to it. In the twenty-second year of his age he felt a concern of mind to pay a religious visit to Friends in Scotland, which he accomplished to the satisfaction of his friends and returned with peace. About this time he believed it right to dispose of his business and to let his land, that he might be more at liberty; yet, whilst careful not to be so involved in temporal concerns "as to hinder him from true inward retiring often to feel the life of truth, for the daily support of his soul;" yet he al-

thought it right not to be without suitable outward employment, as therein "there appeared," he says, "both then and since, a danger of being tempted to be easily drawn abroad, before or without that distinct requiring of truth both *to go and return*, in which only the ministers of Christ move in true safety, and to right edification, and be in danger of missing, or losing, the knowledge of the pure requirings of the everlasting High Priest; and so make way for formality, a barren ministry, and unprofitable labour." So careful was he to endeavour to avoid errors on either hand, and to be found obedient in all things.

For Friends' Review.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

In looking over the account of the "Operations of the United States Mint," in the 14th number of the *Review*, the question irresistibly presented itself,—what is to be the result of this great influx of gold into our country?

I am not about to examine the question. I ask it rather for information. A coinage of gold at our mint of four or five millions a month—of forty or fifty millions a year, for a succession of years, can scarcely fail to produce a decided influence upon the business operations—the habits and general economy of the country. What that influence will be, is a matter not only curious in itself, but one which may be attended with momentous consequences.

Will this great influx of wealth into the nation, tend to a general demoralization by diminishing that energy of character, by which alone our present position can be sustained, and which has hitherto, in so unprecedented a manner, borne us on one continually flowing wave of prosperity? That a fear of this kind is not altogether groundless, we have the history of Spain and her South American possessions, to admonish us. Will, on the other hand, these increased means for enterprise, stimulate to increased exertion, and induce our people by their commerce, their manufactures, and their agriculture, to multiply the conveniences of life—permanently to improve the condition of the country, and thus advance the general good?

If we advert to the millions of square miles of unimproved land within our territory, we perceive the almost illimitable field that is open for our agricultural industry, in the prosecution of which may be absorbed the millions which are annually enriching our Atlantic cities. If Europe will continue to send us,—as in all probability she will be glad to do,—the large number of hardy emigrants we have for several years been receiving from her, may not their enterprise, added to our own, give wholesome employment to all this extraordinary increase of gold?

Again; who may calculate the direct or remote influences which our California settlements and their mineral wealth, may exert on the improvement and civilization of the numerous Islands in the Pacific Ocean? The Sandwich Islands, particularly, in the same parallel with Mexico, and towards which so much attention of latter years has been directed, are soon reached, and our direct and frequent commerce with them must inevitably produce highly important results. May they be such that the Christian philanthropist shall have cause to rejoice. May, indeed, more than one of the legitimate purposes of commerce be achieved:

> "To give the poles the produce of the sun,
> And knit unsocial climates into one."

China too, and the whole coast of Eastern Asia, may feel, in years not very distant, that California gold and American enterprise have changed the imitative habits of her people to those of invention; and the torpid, unvarying evidences of her industry, to those of thrift and progress. In our visions of the future, may we indulge the hope that our free Institutions and our Holy Religion may sweep, hand in hand, over the islands of the Pacific—over the Chinese and the Tartar? and that instead of our new acquisitions proving our bane by the introduction of luxury and effeminacy, they may prove fresh stimulants to hardy enterprise, and thus spread far and wide the power to participate in the blessings ourselves enjoy, and insure for posterity, so far as possible, their continual augmentation. Z.

THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT IN REFORMS.

Reform has come to have a somewhat restricted and technical meaning. It is defined by lexicographers, a change from worse to better, a correction of what is wrong, an amendment or improvement, and in this broad sense comprehends of course whatever needs in any respect to be rectified in either individuals or communities; but, when speaking of the various reforms attempted by the combined efforts of Christians, philanthropists or patriots, we mean only the abolition or rectification of social evils, whether found in the habits of individuals, the usages of society, or the principles and policy of government. These evils relate to the present life, and lie on the surface of society, or are woven into the relations of mankind in this world. They may or may not touch our higher relations to God's moral government; and it is possible, though not probable, that they might in the main be corrected without any radical change of character, or renewal of the heart in the image of its Maker. A man, for instance, can give up all use of intoxicating drinks, cease from holding his fellow-men in bondage, or abandon the profession of arms, and all support of the war-system, without waiting to "be born again," or

become "a new creature in Christ Jesus." The latter change, the most comprehensive and most important that can take place in the history of a human being, must of course facilitate, and ought, in our opinion, to involve the former in its necessary consequences; but it is certainly possible to remove or seriously abate all kinds of social evils without any radical change of the religious character.

Now, we would fain guard on this subject against two errors in opposite extremes, one of which discards or undervalues the moral element in the work of reform, and the other bids us seek the general improvement of men's character as individuals, and leave that to work all needful changes in society and government. Both these errors obstruct reform; but we shall at present confine ourselves to the former as the mistake of superficial, impulsive reformers, either destitute or regardless of religious principle.

It must be confessed that all reforms are liable to this fundamental and fatal mistake. Dealing with what lies on the surface of men's character or condition, aiming at merely partial amendments, seeking to abolish or abate only specific evils in society or government, they are tempted to overlook all those moral and religious principles which alone can either perfect or insure any great social reform. Various motives may conspire to enforce every such reform. Arguments, both pertinent and effective, may be drawn from its temporal aspects, from its bearings on the interests of this life. There is the logic of the ledger; and its calculations of loss or gain may move vast multitudes that could not be reached by any moral or religious appeals. You may very properly dissuade the drunkard from his cups not merely by reminding him of his obligations to God, but by forewarning him of the blight which his intemperance must bring upon his worldly prosperity, and the ruin it will entail on the wife of his bosom, and the children of his love. Such appeals are always legitimate, and often effective for a time. We do not object at all to the use of them, but merely insist that these alone are insufficient for any thorough, permanent reform. Every such reform must be rooted in religious or moral principle, and derive thence its vitality, power and perfection. You may urge your argument of expediency with its utmost force; you may appeal to motives of self-interest in this life as earnestly as you please; you may group together all the considerations to be found in the wide circumference of earth and time;—but you must, after all, rely for sure and full success mainly on those deeper, more powerful principles which are found only in the moral or religious element of our nature.

Here is a clue to nearly all the mistakes of honest but misguided reformers. They have overlooked the moral element in reforms, and even attempted in some cases to divorce them from religion, and make them depend for success on views of expediency, and motives of worldly interest. Such a course must ruin any reform. In considerations like these there is not power enough to give it permanent vitality; and it must soon droop and ere long die. Such has been the fate of every reform that repudiated or overlooked the Gospel. There is no other power on earth adequate to sustain and perfect any important reform in the social character or condition of mankind.

This conclusion, so far from discarding considerations of expediency, or motives of temporal interest, just invites their use as incidental helps in the work of reform. If you will only strike its roots deep in the heart and conscience, in the moral and religious principles of our nature, you may then employ as many collateral or auxiliary means as you please for its rapid growth and full development. You may depict as vividly as you can, the evils of intemperance, or the miseries of war; you may expatiate on their waste of property, or the havoc they make of social and domestic happiness; you may paint the desolated hearth, the broken-hearted wife and her beggared children, or the battle-field strewed with the dead and dying, or the sacked city with its inhabitants fleeing in terror from their pillaged and burning homes. All these are very well in their place; but you can no more depend on these alone to accomplish any great reform than you could upon a bonfire of shavings to keep up the degree of heat required in a furnace for melting iron ore.

In this particular the Quakers have set an example worthy of all imitation. They have made social reforms part and parcel of their Christianity; and here lies the chief secret of their eminent success as reformers. They learned reform from the gospel; and they employed its precepts to enforce and promote it. They were a whole century or more ahead of other Christians in reforms that have since been more or less fully accomplished,—on the subjects, for example, of freedom, temperance and peace;—and their success in accomplishing such reforms without injurious conflict among themselves, is due mainly to their reliance on the gospel for the purpose, and to the Christian spirit and wisely conservative manner in which they have prosecuted them.

Here is the true secret of our success as a people in the art of self-government. Nation after nation has tried the experiment, but signally failed, and ended in anarchy or despotism. Why? Just because they had not the intelligence and virtue, the moral and religious character, requisite for the success of such an experiment; while the open Bibles and free schools, the oft-frequented sanctuaries, and well-remembered Sabbaths of our forefathers, formed the mass of our people to habits that made self-

government safe, claimed it as a right, and insured it at length as a social necessity. Such a people *must* be free; and virtually free they *will* be under any form of government. Put them under the tyranny of the Stuarts; and they will in time make such a monarchy the instrument of their own will, under the all-controlling power of public opinion. They may bow reverently before the throne, and shout hosannas to the man or woman that sits thereon; but it is all the while understood well enough, that their will must in fact be the monarch's guide. They retain the form of monarchy, but infuse into it the spirit and principle of democracy. It is, after all, the people that rule; and such a people, if placed under the iron-sceptered autocracy of Russia, would eventually mould it to their will, and use it as an instrument for securing the substantial ends of a strictly popular government.

The cause of peace, more, perhaps, than any other reform, has from the first relied for support and success on religious principle. It is the child of Christianity, one of her earliest, clearest, most glorious promises. If there is any enterprise resting directly on the Bible, it is that of the world's pacification, the ultimate reign of peace, as a promised result of the gospel, from the rising to the setting sun. If the Bible does not enjoin peace, it enjoins nothing; if it does not promise peace, it promises nothing; and if Christians, in obedience to its commands, seek the world's conversion, and, in reliance on its promises, expect that grand and glorious consummation, then must we in like manner seek and expect the universal reign of peace on earth.

With such views, we have always looked mainly, almost solely to Christians for the support of this cause. It is pre-eminently their own, just as much so as the missionary enterprise; and they must lead its van, or it can never reach its promised triumph. They should enshrine it in their hearts as an integral part of their religion, and should pray and labour for it as one of the peculiar fruits and promised results of the gospel. Thus, and thus only, can we hope ever to see the manifold and measureless evils of war melting away from every Christian land, and peace, with its countless blessings, going hand in hand with our religion over the whole earth. Hence, too, have we sought to enlist the religious press in habitual, earnest advocacy of this cause, and called upon preachers of the gospel not only to plead its claims from year to year, but to inculcate peace at all times, just as they would repentance or faith. Let them respond aright to such appeals; and they will not merely guard this cause against perversion, but will insure its speedy success, and render it a most efficient pioneer or auxiliary to every enterprise for the spiritual or the temporal welfare of our world.—*Advocate of Peace.*

THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(Continued from page 230.)

The two vessels remained together a day or two, when they parted company, the *Prince Albert* to return home, and the *Advance* to make further explorations. It was off Leopold Island, on the 23d of August, that the "mad Yankee" took the lead through the vast masses of floating ice, so vividly described by Mr. Snow. "The way was before them," says Mr. Snow, who stood upon the deck of the *Advance;* "the stream of ice had to be either gone through boldly, or a long *detour* made; and, despite the heaviness of the stream, *they pushed the vessel through in her proper course.* Two or three shocks, as she came in contact with some large pieces, were unheeded; and the moment the last block was past the bow, the officer sung out, 'So: steady as she goes on her course;' and came aft as if nothing more than ordinary sailing had been going on. I observed our own little bark nobly following in the American's wake; and, as I afterwards learned, she got through it pretty well, though not without much doubt of the propriety of keeping on in such procedure after the 'mad Yankee,' as he was called by our mate."

From Leopold Island the *Advance* proceeded to the northwest, and on the 25th reached Cape Riley, another amorphous mass, not so regular and precipitate as Leopold Island, but more lofty. Here a strong tide, setting in to the shore, drifted the *Advance* toward the beach, where she stranded. Around her were small bergs and large masses of floating ice, all under the influence of the strong current. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon when she struck. By diligent labor in removing everything from her deck to a small *floe*, she was so lightened, that at four o'clock the next morning she floated, and soon everything was properly replaced.

Near Cape Riley the Americans fell in with a portion of an English Expedition, and there also the *Rescue*, left behind in the gale in Lancaster Sound, overtook the *Advance*. There was Captain Penny with the *Sophia* and *Lady Franklin;* the veteran Sir John Ross, with the *Felix*, and Commodore Austin, with the *Resolute* steamer. Together the navigators of both nations explored the coast at and near Cape Riley, and on the 27th they saw in a cove on the shore of Beechy Island, or Beechy Cape, on the east side of the entrance to Wellington Channel, unmistakable evidence that Sir John Franklin and his companions were there in April, 1846. There they found many articles known to belong to the British Navy, and some that were the property of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, the ships under the command of Sir John. There lay, bleached to the whiteness of the surrounding snow, a piece of *canvas*, with the name of the *Terror*, marked upon it with indestructible charcoal. It was very faint, yet perfectly legible. Near it was a *guide board*,

lying flat upon its face, having been prostrated by the wind. It had evidently been used to direct exploring parties to the vessels, or, rather, to the encampment on shore. The board was pine, thirteen inches in length and six and a half in breadth, and nailed to a boarding pike eight feet in length. It is supposed that the sudden opening of the ice, caused Sir John to depart hastily, and that in so doing, this pike and its board were left behind. They also found a large number of *tin canisters*, such as are used for packing meats for a sea voyage; an *anvil block;* remnants of clothing, which evinced, by numerous patches and their threadbare character, that they had been worn as long as the owners could keep them on; the remains of an *India rubber glove*, lined with wool; some old *sacks;* a *cask*, or tub, partly filled with charcoal, and an unfinished *rope-mat*, which, like other fibrous fabrics, was bleached white.

But the most interesting, and at the same time most melancholy traces of the navigators, were *three graves*, in a little sheltered cove, each with a board at the head, bearing the name of the sleeper below. These inscriptions testify positively when Sir John and his companions were there.

The boards at the heads of these graves, bore the names of John Torrington, John Hartnell, and W. Braine; the first, of the ship *Terror*, and the other two of the ship *Erebus*, with the dates of their decease, January 1st, January 4th, and April 3d, 1846.

How much later than April 3d, Sir John remained at Beechy, cannot be determined. They saw evidences of his having gone northward, for sledge tracks in that direction were very visible. It is the opinion of Dr. Kane that, on the breaking up of the ice, in the spring, Sir John passed northward with his ships through Wellington Channel, into the great Polar basin, and that he did not return. This, too, is the opinion of Captain Penny, and he zealously urges the British government to send a powerful screw steamer to pass through that channel, and explore the *theoretically* more hospitable coasts beyond. This will doubtless be undertaken another season, it being the opinions of Captains Parry, Beechy, Sir John Ross, and others, expressed at a conference with the Board of Admiralty, in September, that the season was too far advanced to attempt it the present year. Dr. Kane, in a letter to Mr. Grinnell, since the return of the expedition, thus expresses his opinion concerning the safety of Sir John and his companions. After saying, "I should think that he is now to be sought for north and west of Cornwallis Island," he adds, "as to the chance of the destruction of his party by the casualties of ice, the return of our own party after something more than the usual share of them, is the only *fact* that I can add to what we knew when we set out. The hazards from cold and privation of food may be almost looked upon as subordinate. The snow-hut, the fire and light from the moss-lamp fed with blubber, the seal, the narwhal, the white whale, and occasionally abundant stores of migratory birds, would sustain vigorous life. The scurvy, the worst visitation of explorers deprived of permanent quarters, is more rare in the depths of a Polar winter, than in the milder weather of the moist summer; and our two little vessels encountered both seasons without losing a man."

Leaving Beechy Cape, our expedition forced its way through the ice to Barlow's Inlet, where they narrowly escaped being frozen in for the winter. They endeavored to enter the Inlet, for the purpose of making it their winter quarters, but were prevented by the mass of *pack-ice* at its entrance. It was on the 4th of September, 1850, when they arrived there, and after remaining seven or eight days, they abandoned the attempt to enter.

From Barlow's Inlet, our Expedition moved slowly westward, battling with the ice every rood of the way, until they reached Griffin's Island, at about 96° west longitude from Greenwich. This was attained on the 11th, and was the extreme westing made by the expedition. All beyond seemed impenetrable ice; and, despairing of making any further discoveries before the winter should set in, they resolved to return home. Turning eastward, they hoped to reach Davis's Straits by the southern route, before the cold and darkness came on, but they were doomed to disappointment. Near the entrance to Wellington Channel they became completely locked in by *hummock-ice*, and soon found themselves drifting with an irresistible tide up that channel toward the pole.

Now began the most perilous adventures of the navigators. The summer day was drawing to a close; the diurnal visits of the pale sun were rapidly shortening, and soon the long polar night, with all its darkness and horrors, would fall upon them. Slowly they drifted in those vast fields of ice, whither, or to what result, they knew not. Locked in the moving yet compact mass; liable every moment to be crushed; far away from land; the mercury sinking daily lower and lower from the zero figure, toward the point where that metal freezes, they felt small hope of ever reaching home again. Yet they prepared for winter comforts and winter sports, as cheerfully as if lying safe in Barlow's Inlet. As the winter advanced, the crews of both vessels went on board the large one. They unshipped the rudders of each to prevent their being injured by the ice, covered the deck of the *Advance* with felt, prepared their stores, and made arrangements for enduring the long winter, now upon them. Physical and mental activity being necessary for the preservation of health, they daily exercised in the open air for several hours. They built ice huts, hunted the huge white bears and the little polar foxes, and when the darkness of

the winter night had spread over them, they arranged in-door amusements and employments.

(To be Continued.)

CURIOUS RELIC.

Judge Putney, of Murphysville, has now in his possession a piece of rock which is called Chinese Marble, upon which appears to have been drawn, with some indelible matter, a most beautiful landscape view. The scene represents a well defined forest; the low shrubbery and chaparral in front, and towering pines and other trees rising in the background. The color of the lines in the drawing is about such as is produced by a dark lead pencil upon white paper. The rock is beautifully variegated in color, and is about one foot long, eight inches wide, and five or six inches deep. Other pieces of rock of the same description, but somewhat smaller, bearing the same perfect pencillings, are in possession of other persons in that neighborhood. These curious specimens were found in the bed of the creek into which Judge Putney's claim extended. They are very highly prized by those who own them, and we have as yet found it impossible to obtain a specimen. A fine field is here laid open for the antiquarian. Are these the relics of a race of human beings now extinct? or are they only quaint but natural formations of rock?—*Calaveras (Cal.) Chronicle.*

The San Francisco *Herald*, quoting the above, adds:—

We were yesterday presented by Count Wass with a beautiful specimen of these natural drawings, for natural they are, and produced by the action of water, the coloring matter being oxide of iron. The stone upon which the drawings appear is a piece of quartz, apparently auriferous, and was picked up by Count Wass during his explorations in Mariposa county. The face of the stone exhibits foliage of the most accurate and delicate tracery, drawn by the hand of nature; and on the reverse are indications of similar etchings having been just commenced when the rock was broken. The lines are black with a purple tinge.

A RAILROAD THROUGH THE AFRICAN DESERT.

The Viceroy of Egypt has sanctioned a railroad from Alexandria by way of Cairo, to the Isthmus of Suez, and the work will be commenced without delay. With the most skilful European engineers at his command, and able at any time to summon one hundred thousand Arabs and Copts to the labour, the energetic and enterprising Ibrahim Pasha will not allow a long time to elapse before the whistle of the locomotive will wake the solitudes of Petra and Mount Sinai, scare the marauding Bedouin, and render the journey from Alexandria to the Holy Land as easy and as rapid as the passage from Buffalo to New York.

A railroad through the scene of Israel's flight and Pharaoh's keen pursuit—through the regions where the silence of death has reigned ever since the law was given from Mount Horeb—now for the first time, in thousands of years, to be disturbed by the clanking and roar of modern machinery. Here Job drove his numerous flocks to the great marts of the South. Over this ground his contemporary Moses led the Hebrews to the Land of Promise.

This was the path of the hosts of Amru, the successor of Mahomet, when he led his fanatical and victorious thousands from Syria to Cairo and Alexandria, poured his dense dark masses upon Southern Europe, and aimed to subject the Cross to the Crescent. These vast and arid deserts, over which the bald and Rocky Sinai frowns in stern grandeur, long afterwards trembled beneath the tread of armed millions, whirling like some horrible tempest through the scene of Israel's trial and punishment.

But what was this in comparison with the coughing of the iron horse, within view of the spot where the burning bush exhibited its mysterious sign to the trembling Moses, and over which the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, hovered and guided the people of Israel to the lovely region of the Philistines and Canaanites?

The tour of the Holy Land, which in the days of the Crusaders, was a pilgrimage of imminent peril, and accompanied by privations and sufferings little short of martyrdom, will soon be accomplished by a party from New York or St. Louis, within the limits of a single season. The tomb of Aaron, the site of Calvary, the Mount of Olives, and the shores of the beautiful sea of Galilee, will soon be as accessible as the Tower of London or the Lake of Como.—*African Repository.*

JOHN B. RUSSWURM, GOVERNOR OF THE AMERICAN COLONY AT CAPE PALMAS.

Though several months have elapsed since the death of this distinguished individual was announced, yet, as the circumstance has not heretofore been noticed in the Review, a brief memoir may still be admissible.

The Colony at Cape Palmas, on the African coast, was first formed in 1834. The settlement was made under the direction of Dr. James Hall, who was the first governor of the infant colony. But his health being soon affected by the climate, it was concluded in 1836, to adopt the policy which had been contemplated from the beginning, that of intrusting the executive charge to a man of colour; and, upon the earnest recommendation of Dr. Hall, John B. Russwurm was appointed by the Board. There was no previous instance of the appointment of a coloured man to the government of a colony; and the appointment when made, was viewed as

an experiment of questionable expediency; but the administration of Governor Russwurm fully justified the choice. It appears he was a native of Jamaica—but a graduate of Bowdoin College, in Maine. He is said to have been brought up to commercial pursuits, in New York; and to have been a merchant of high standing at Monrovia, where he married the daughter of an emigrant from Maryland.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held soon after the news of his death were received, the following resolutions, with some others, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board have heard with profound regret of the death of John B. Russwurm, the State Society's Agent on the Coast of Africa, and Governor of Maryland in Liberia, and desire to express their high appreciation of his character and services.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, Mr. Russwurm, as the first coloured governor appointed to that office in Liberia, vindicated, by the eminent ability of his administration, the perfect fitness of his race for the most important political positions in Africa, and won for himself a lasting and honourable fame.

Resolved, That this Board deem it their duty here to record, that in the period of fifteen years, during which he was their agent, they never had a single occasion to censure or find fault with his conduct, in his official or private character.

If Governor Russwurm, was, as the managers, elsewhere assert, "fully competent to all the emergencies of a situation that called, in an eminent degree, for calmness of temper and a perfect judgment," it must be a mystery not easily solved, how it is discovered that the race to which he belonged must always remain in an inferior condition unless transplanted to Africa. Are the virtues and capacities of the coloured race incapable of development without the influence of a tropical climate?

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 3, 1852.

We copy into the present number, from the London Friend, a considerable part of a letter upon juvenile delinquency, which presents an appalling representation of the condition in which many children are placed by the poverty or negligence of their parents. When individual cases of exposure and destitution are presented to our view, we form a more vivid conception of their nature and character than can be deduced from general description. We can hardly suppose that the account which the boy of 13½ years old, here gives of himself and the family from which he sprang, is applicable, in its extent, to a very large number of others. But there must be something requiring amendment in the state of society, where such cases can be suffered to arise. The child of such parents as there described is no more to blame for being born under these unfortunate circumstances, than those of the most fortunate class; yet children arising in such families must possess dispositions and capacities which fall to the lot of few, if they could make their way in the world exempt from degradation and crime. What head of a family would venture to admit, into his domestic circle, a child of such parentage, and such connections? And what parent would voluntarily permit his children to associate with pupils trained from infancy in such a school of vice? Spurned from virtuous and respectable society, how can children thus circumstanced find the means of support but by preying on the community? The efforts of legislation have certainly been too much directed to the preparation of punishments for offenders, which as William Penn justly observes, is the coarsest part of their business, rather than to the prevention of offences.

It is devoutly to be hoped that in this favoured land, the importance of crushing the crocodile in the egg may so far arrest the public attention as to lead to the preparation of schools of instruction, where destitute children may find the means of support, and encouragement to cultivate their own minds, in sufficient numbers to absorb the vagabond class, before the evil acquires the appalling magnitude here, which it has attained in many parts of the mother country.

Burke's Character of William Penn.—The attention of the editor has been quite recently called to a line in the Character of this eminent philanthropist, by Edmund Burke.

An edition of the Maxims and Reflections, and some other writings of William Penn, was published in this city in the course of the year 1850. As the pamphlet is issued in a cheap form, and the contents very valuable, it will probably be extensively read, as it deserves to be. The character of Wm Penn given by E. Burke, which is copied into the edition in question, though highly eulogistic, and in the main, correct, contains one expression which is unquestionably erroneous, and which, it is hoped will be expunged in case of a future edition. "He died," says the writer, "in the Fleet prison."

This statement is briefly noticed as an error by Clarkson, in his life of Penn. Besse, his original biographer, under date of 1707, informs us that in consequence of a suit in which he became involved with the executors of a person who had once been his steward, whose demands he thought himself bound by duty and interest to oppose, but against which the Court of Chancery afforded no relief, he

"was obliged to dwell in the old Baily within the rules of the Fleet, during some part of that and the following year, until such time as the matter in dispute was accommodated."

The same biographer informs us that "in 1710, the air near London not being agreeable to his declining constitution, be took a handsome seat at Rushcomb, near Twyford in Buckinghamshire, where he had his residence during the remainder of his life." We have undisputed testimony, particularly that of his intimate friend, Thomas Story, that he died there in the summer of 1718, which, we may observe, was nearly ten years after he was released from the Fleet prison.

We have in more than one of our preceding numbers expressed our disapprobation of the excitement into which many of our leading citizens, as well as their more humble followers, have permitted themselves to be thrown, by a circumstance in which it is not easily perceived that the people of the United States have anything more than a general and secondary interest. After all that heated politicians may say, the government existing in any nation depends in great measure upon what the people are capable of maintaining. Whoever may appear to guide the helm, popular opinion must supply the breeze which impels the vessel of state. Free governments can be established and maintained by those only, who have virtue and intelligence enough, to establish and maintain them.

How far the declarations of interest, so loudly proclaimed in the result of a contest respecting the government which is to be maintained on the Danube or the Drave, is consistent with our profession of non-interference with the policy of other nations; or how far the people of the United States can consistently join in the plaudits of liberty, and the detestation of oppression and oppressors, which constitute the burden of most of their addresses to the "distinguished stranger," are questions which we leave to politicians to answer. With the political aspect of these *demonstrations*, we have little concern, except so far as they may affect or endanger the peace and tranquillity of our own country.

It is, however, cause of profound lamentation to find men professing themselves the ambassadors of the Prince of Peace, lending the sanction of their names and characters to measures which we had fondly hoped the advancing civilization of the nineteenth century, was preparing to repudiate with the errors and barbarisms of ages which are gone. A correspondent from the State of New York, in some observations respecting the reception of Kossuth, remarks, "When professed ministers of the gospel—that gospel which proclaims peace on earth—repair to him in bodies, and present him addresses, applauding his deeds and encouraging his pursuits, and even meeting him at festivals and engaging in the solemn act of prayer, and making speeches that are highly applauded by the multitude; and opening their meeting houses and inviting him to address the crowded audience who have paid largely for their seats, which money is to be applied to aid the cause of liberty, to be obtained through slaughter and blood; verily there is cause to believe that the present is a time of trial through which the friends of peace are called to pass."

We find, in the public prints, the subjoined notice of a communication, which appears to have been addressed to Louis Kossuth on the day on which the preceding remarks were written.

"At 12 o'clock yesterday morning, Kossuth was waited upon at the hotel by a deputation of some twenty members of the Evangelical Clergy of the city, on behalf of whom the Rev. John Chambers addressed the illustrious statesman as follows:

"Gov. Kossuth—Honorable Sir—I appear before you this morning, as the representative of a portion of the ministers of the Gospel of the Son of God. We have come in the name of the Prince of Peace to welcome you to our free and happy country. We do it with the hearts and hands of patriots and Christians. Our sympathies are with you—our prayers are with you---our sympathies and our prayers are for you. Interested deeply in the great cause in which your mind and heart have been so long and ardently interested, we come to bid you welcome in the name of the God of our fathers---in the name of the God of the father of our country. We welcome you because you are the advocate of those principles which we love and admire: for which our fathers fought, and for which our fathers bled.

"We welcome you as the friend of the people; as the friend of the right and the liberty of conscience; of a free press, and universal suffrage to man as a creature responsible to God. We welcome you as the friend and advocate of that religion that we profess, and advocate, and love. We are the friends of peace, and our voice is for peace. Still we say to you that at the same time liberty must be obtained; your country, sir, and the world, must be made free, and be made free in the best possible way, with the least shedding of blood, and for the accomplishment of the greatest good. Man can never occupy the place which God designed that he should occupy until he is free to think, and speak, and act, as under the great governing principles of the laws of God.

"We bid you, therefore, a most hearty and cordial welcome. We come to hail you from the land far off---the land of the great advocate of freedom, Luther. Embracing the principles he did, and holding on to those principles—clinging to the Bible as the sheet anchor of all true liberty—clinging to that and to the God of the Bible, there is nothing before you, Governor, but victory—triumphant victory! We say to you free your Country—free it, if you can by diplomacy—free her, if you can, by reason, but your country must be free. We meet you this morning within the sounding of that bell that announced to the American people that they were free. The echo of those sounds has not yet died away, nor will it till they light upon the last down-trodden ear and speak the principles of redemption from political despotism.

"It must be; and if the worst must come to the

worst, and you have to stand on the battle field, side by side, with the champions of liberty, grasp the hilt of the sword of freedom and give the sheath to the winds, and with the cry of "the sword of the Lord and Gideon;" nay, sir, the sword of the Lord and Kossuth, let it move onward triumphantly, till not only your own country shall be free, and the Bible spread like the leaves of the morning Autumn, but till the whole world shall feel its impulse. May that God who nerved the arm of Washington and conducted a Lafayette from the continent from which you come, who guided our fathers through scenes of sorrow and trouble; may that God guide you, and nerve you, and sustain you, till you shall have accomplished your object.

Here we are, sir, and just yonder was planted the tree of liberty. It grew and flourished, and its leaves are now for the political healing of the nations. Governor, pluck a branch from one of its beautiful boughs, take it with you to your native land, put it down in the centre of your country, and water it with the tears and prayers of patriots, and, if need be, fertilize it with the blood of patriotic hearts, that it may take a deeper root, and grow until its branches shall cover continental Europe; till its leaves shall have fallen upon Europe, and Asia, and Africa, and come across the mighty ocean, and meeting the brother leaves, join in one great hallelujah of triumph. God bless you, sir."—*N. A. & U. S. Gaz.* 12 *mo.* 27.

Possessing, as we trust, a competent share of liberality toward those, who from education and associations in life, have embraced opinions differing essentially from our own, we must take the liberty of protesting against the promulgation or reception of the doctrines and principles here proclaimed, as connected or compatible with the gospel of the Son of God. If we take the bible as the charter of our freedom, it is to be presumed that we must take the bible as a whole, conducting us through the various dispensations, the patriarchal, the legal, and the prophetic, leading to and centering in the dispensation which was ushered in by the angelic anthem of glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to men—that which was emphatically pronounced to be the reign of the Prince of Peace. The true and consistent advocate of the bible does not go back to the book of Judges in search of precepts to guide the conduct of the Christian. He looks chiefly to the New Testament for the maxims of Christian morality. In which of the precepts delivered by our Lord or his disciples, do we find it declared that the "tree of liberty" is to be fertilized, under any possible contingency, by "the blood of patriotic hearts?" If we look to the bible for instruction we may find in the sermon on the mount, a more complete synopsis of Christian morality, than in any other equal portion of the sacred volume. But, alas, how little of the spirit which breathes through every part of that sermon, do we find in the address before us. We find here, indeed, sentiments which a Lucius Junius Brutus might espouse, or which might be adopted by a knight of the middle ages, when the trial by battle was resorted to for the decision of causes which were too intricate to be unravelled by the ignorant judges of the age, but they find no analogy with the spirit and tenor of the New Testament. The founder of Christianity, who testified that his kingdom was not of this world, else would his servants fight, has nowhere instructed his followers that they must "grasp the hilt of the sword of freedom, and give the sheath to the winds." He taught them a more effectual mode of disarming oppression, by teaching them to imbibe the spirit which prompted his expiring petition, Father forgive them, they know not what they do. Christianity being the last and highest dispensation of our beneficient Creator to man's degenerate race, we may freely accord to the ministers of the Gospel a station superior to any which man can bestow. But when men who have assumed, or who profess to occupy this high and responsible station, give the influence of their names and office to sentiments so utterly repugnant to the whole tenor of the Christian religion as those above quoted, we may well tremble lest the ancient declaration should be verified in our day. The leaders of the people cause them to err, and they that are led by them are destroyed.

MARRIED,—At Friends Meeting House in Norwich, Canada West, on the 15th of 10th month last, JONATHAN ROGERS, of Yonge Street, to RACHEL, daughter of the late Job Peckham, of the former place.

——, At the same place on the 13th of the 11th month last, CALEB PALMER to RACHEL, daughter of Samuel Wilson, all belonging to Norwich Meeting.

DIED,—On the 18th of last month at her residence in this city, MARGARET GREGORY, for many years a worthy member of the Western District Monthly Meeting, aged about 78 years.

——, At his residence near Rheatown, Greene county, Tennessee, on Sixth-day morning, the 19th of last month, after a severe illness of eleven days, SOLOMON BEALS, aged 78 years; for many years a worthy elder of New Hope Monthly Meeting.

——, At Haddonfield, N. J., on the 12th ult. SARAH NICHOLSON, in the 76th year of her age. This dear Friend lived and died a consistent member of our religious Society, holding its doctrine and peculiar testimonies with much steadfastness throughout a long and useful life. Long a beloved elder of Haddonfield Particular Meeting, her loss will be felt by her surviving friends as truly great. Early in life impressed with the importance of being prepared for the call of her Lord, and giving heed to the operations of the Holy Spirit, she was made useful in the Church of Christ, and became an able counsellor to inquirers seeking the best things. She endured a long indisposition with a degree of quietness and resignation consoling to her friends, believing as they do that her Master's work was done, and she admitted into that blessed rest prepared for the righteous and redeemed, from the foundation of the world.

LETTER ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

TO JOHN SHANK MOORE, PROFESSOR OF THE LAW OF SCOTLAND IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

10, Salisbury Road, Edinburgh, 7th of Tenth Month, 1851.

My Dear Friend,—The sympathy thou hast expressed in my views connected with Juvenile Delinquents, and their treatment, has induced me to address thee more fully on the subject. The existing system of management, as applied to this unhappy portion of the community, is so painfully unsatisfactory, and (to say nothing on the religious aspect of the question,) the matter is one of such especial importance in a moral and financial point of view, that some remedy for the present state of things cannot be too diligently sought for and applied.

Thou art aware that, by Act of Parliament, the whole of the Scottish prisons were placed, in the year 1839, under the supervision of a Board of Commissioners. That said Board consisted of 19 members, and included three of the Lords of Session, the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General, several noblemen and sheriffs of counties, with a few others. The members received no pay. The late Lord Melville was unanimously chosen President, and fulfilled the duties of that office with his characteristic industry and ability. The Board, at the commencement of its labours, found the prisons of Scotland deficient in size, and defective in most of those arrangements which are deemed necessary for the promotion of order, industry, and moral improvement. It aimed at adopting the *separate system* in all prisons throughout the country; and this has generally been accomplished, with the exception of Edinburgh and Glasgow, where the number of prisoners has continued to increase so fast, (probably owing to the inefficient state of the Poor Law,) that this desirable object has not yet been effected, although in both these towns the prison buildings have been greatly enlarged.

The dietary was arranged in accordance with strict economy, and agreed with the habits of the peasantry in this country. It consisted of oat-meal porridge, with butter-milk, barley broth with about two ounces of coarse meat, for each, boiled down in it, and a portion of wheaten bread. Of these they received an ample allowance. Some persons think the fare too good, and allege that it acts as an inducement for a certain class of individuals to commit crime in order to partake of prison diet. This is probably the case in the present state of the Scottish Poor Law, but after submitting the table of diet, on two separate occasions, to medical men of the first standing in Edinburgh, the Board did not deem it safe to lessen the allowances.

Many new prisons have been built, and still more have been enlarged. The prisoners are all employed; and, as a whole, I believe that our system will compare favourably with that of the prisons in any part of Europe or America. The county Boards carry out the rules thus prepared, except in the General Prison at Perth, which, from the first, has been under the sole management of the General Board. This prison contains about 500 prisoners from all parts of the country, whose sentences extend to 12 months confinement and upwards. It was intended to be a kind of Penitentiary, and hopes were entertained that the longer periods of confinement with the greater attention paid to common school learning and Christian instruction, would produce a lasting and beneficial change in the views and habits of the inmates; and neither pains nor any reasonable expense has been spared to obtain these desirable results.

The members of the Board visited this prison by turns monthly, and their remarks and recommendations were printed and circulated among the members. I have never been connected with any Board where the members continued for so long a period to perform their work so zealously —and, in my humble opinion, England would do well to establish a Board on a similar plan. Thus far all went on successfully; but, on seeking for fruits from the means employed, we met with great disappointment.

Setting aside the imprisonment of adults for crimes arising from the effects of drink, &c., (many of whom returned, I have no doubt, to their ordinary occupations, improved characters,) and taking the juvenile portion, (say those under 18 years of age,) who were generally confined for theft, it was found, on inquiry made at the different courts where criminals are tried, that of all the juveniles who passed through the General Prison, from 70 to 80 per cent. returned to crime, and had been mostly sentenced to be transported.

On one occasion, when visiting the prison, I had all the juveniles brought singly before me, in presence of the governor and chaplain. On speaking kindly to them they did not hesitate to answer my questions relative to their parentage, manner of bringing up, companions, &c.; they gave us details of the drinking habits and poverty of their parents, of cruel step-mothers, of parents going from home and leaving children exposed to the influence of bad companions in low lodging houses; and, I believe we were all of opinion that, had our own children been placed in similar circumstances, we could not have expected different results.

I directed a few lads to be sent to me when discharged, with a view of finding employment for them. One of these gave me this history of his family:

"I am thirteen and a half years of age. My father is an itinerant scissors-grinder, who sometimes resides in the Westport, Edinburgh. He deserted my mother and his children. My mother is now begging her bread at Falkirk. I

was 18 months in Perth Prison for stealing, and in Edinburgh jail three different times for the like offence. I have two sisters and two brothers; one brother was transported in Nov. last; the other is about fourteen and a half years of age, and he has been in Edinburgh prison several times, and is now going about having no employment. My eldest sister is married to a coal-porter; my other sister is in the General Prison where I was. I am very desirous of doing well, if I can find employment."

Such was this lad's story, and the boys generally spoke of the difficulty of obtaining employment after having been in prison, and some of them told me they must either steal or starve.

The usual routine, or apprenticeship, which juveniles go through, is this:—Their position, or depraved nature, induces them to beg or steal; perhaps, on their first conviction, they get off with a reprimand from the judge; on a second detection, they are sent to prison for a short time; for a third offence a little longer; thus continuing in and out of prison for a shorter or longer time. Lord Ashley, (now Earl of Shaftesbury,) mentioned a lad of sixteen years of age, that he assisted to emigrate to the United States, and from whom there had since been received favourable accounts, who said that he had been confined in forty different prisons in England! This process generally makes young criminals so hardened, as to render it doubtful whether they can ever be made useful members of the community.

It is manifest, and proved beyond all manner of doubt, that our present system of treating juvenile prisoners does not reform them; and the board did not fail to report to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that they deemed the present law and treatment of juvenile offenders as failures. It is most important for education to become so extended that school learning may be afforded to the poorest child in our country. Ragged schools, supplying food, are excellent institutions; and these, wherever in operation, are lessening the number of juvenile delinquents; still they are not the adequate or perfect cure that is needed; they are not established in every town, sometimes not even in those where most required; they cannot extend the necessary care to carry their scholars fairly through their dangers and difficulties, to which, from age and position in life they are so greatly exposed; and many children, often the most depraved, do not attend such schools at all.

It is the same in England and Ireland; and then the expense is enormous. As a sample, I give the following extract from a Petition from the magistrates of Liverpool to both Houses of Parliament in 1846:

"That at the Reformatory Institutions in Warwick, already much good has been effected. From the year 1833, to 1841, 77 boys, between the ages of 14 and 16 years, were admitted into the Warwick Asylum,—the cost of their clothing and maintenance was £1026.

"That, in order to enable your Honourable House to form a judgment of the cost of the present system, your Petitioners beg leave to record the actual cost attending 14 cases of juvenile delinquents, who have, from time to time, been committed to the prison of this borough. The cases referred to were fairly selected, in the year 1842, from the mass of juvenile prisoners in the prison, by one of their body, who was at the time endeavouring to ascertain the charge incurred by the treatment of juvenile offenders in prison, in contrast with those in reformatory institutions.

"That the costs of prosecution, in the estimate, relating to these 14 cases, are much less than the usual costs, because the Corporation of Liverpool are the public prosecutors, and all expenses are most economically conducted.

"That the costs of apprehension, maintenance, prosecution, and punishment of No. 1, was £129. 5s. 6½d.; of No. 2, £71. 2s. 10½d.; No. 3, £74. 1s. 10½d.; of No. 4, £71. 13s. 1d; of No. 5, £47. 9s. 3d.; of No. 6, £64. 6s. 6½d; of No. 7, £99. 2s. 5½d.; of No. 8, £72. 1s. 4½d.; of No. 9, £52. 9s. 7¼d.; of No. 10, £64. 18s. 9¼d.; of No. 11, £28. 10s. 4½d; of No. 12, £39. 8s. 10½d.; of No. 13, £2 10s. 10d.; of No. 14, £47. 7s. 7½d.: and the offenders cost the public £888 4s.

"That for the more full development of the moral and financial results of the present system of punishing juvenile offenders, your petitioners have traced, as far as it can be ascertained, the subsequent career of the above mentioned 14 prisoners.

"That at the time of the return, four of the, namely, numbers two, four, six, and ten, were under sentence of transportation; that number one, died in prison; that number three, after having again once imprisoned, was transported; that number five, after two several additional periods of imprisonment, was also transported; that number seven, after six several additional periods of imprisonment, was also transported; that number eight, after six several periods of imprisonment, was also transported; that number nine, after one imprisonment, was also transported; that number eleven, after several additional periods of imprisonment, again in custody for trial; and that number has been imprisoned seven times since the return, but is now out of gaol a prostitute; that number thirteen has not been heard of in Liverpool since the date of the last return; and that number fourteen has been transported after an additional period of imprisonment.

"That it thus appears ten out of the fourteen children have been transported; that one is dead; that one is now in custody; that one still among the criminal population, and of

only is there any hope of reformation, and of the last mentioned, nothing is known.

"That the costs of the various apprehensions, detentions, and imprisonment of these offenders will have to be added to the costs already given, and, in addition, the cost of the final transportation of the ten prisoners must also be added.

"That none of these fourteen offenders could write, and only one of them could read, and that imperfectly.

"That an Asylum of the same character, though of but small extent, has for some time been established, with beneficial results, in the county of Warwick.

"That of these 77 boys, 41 have been reformed.

"That the cost, divided by the number of the reformed, only gives about £25 as the cost of each reformation; whilst the cost of punishing offenders of the same class in the Borough of Liverpool, by the foregoing statement, cannot be much, if any, less than 100 guineas."

The state of my health, and some other circumstances, caused me to resign my seat at the Board in 1850; and on commencing this letter, my first impression was that I ought to bring into view many further statements to prove the present sad state of the case in question; but I am well relieved from this, by the recent publication of a book of 350 pages, by Mary Carpenter of Bristol; this lady has collected a mass of information on the various parts of the subject, far exceeding any other I have seen, and I strongly recommend every one interested in the matter to read her book, intitled "Reformatory Schools."

After what is stated in the above work, I need not add another word in elucidation of this part of my subject, and shall therefore simply give an outline of the kind of law I wish to see enacted, and the treatment which I think ought, under it, to be applied to juvenile offenders.

Let there be provided plain economical buildings for each sex, surrounded with walls, which I would name "Schools for the Destitute," where juveniles should be sent, in place of a prison. Let them be sentenced until they are twenty-one years of age. I would authorize the corporation of every considerable town to appoint directors for these schools, chosen either from among their own number or from among the benevolent citizens, who should have power, through the aid of the police, to compel the parent of such child—or other persons legally bound to maintain it—to pay for the cost of keep until able to work for its bread; also to see that parishes perform their part, particularly towards idiotic or weak-minded children, who not infrequently are found in prisons. That the directors shall endeavour to find masters for the boys and girls in our own country; but if they shall not succeed in this, I would have the Government to provide farms in this country, or in any part of the British dominions, but more particularly in Canada, to which scholars of both sexes should be sent, and kept until they can be apprenticed out; and should any child, from any cause, be thrown out of a situation, it should be permitted to return to the schools either at home or abroad, as it naturally would do to a parent's house. It is very important that destitute children should be taken when they are *only commencing a criminal course of life*, in order that persons may not hesitate to engage them as apprentices and servants. The class of delinquents to which these remarks refer would be too young to be able to work on a farm, but they should be taught gardening, mending their clothes, shoes, &c.; in fine, anything of a useful kind which they are capable of doing.

By such a process as this, our prisons would soon be less crowded, the work of reformation done more efficiently, and at greatly less cost in money. There are, however, a number of youths under eighteen years of age in our prisons; thieves who have been trained on the present system of repeated imprisonments; and who, if nothing be done for them, will mostly return to crime, and the country will have to bear the expense of transporting them.

For prisoners in the General Prison, at Perth, whose sentences are long, and as a reward of industry and good behaviour, pardons might be obtained when the half or two-thirds of their imprisonment expired, on condition that they immediately emigrate; and the amount that it would have required to keep them the full time, might be appropriated to pay for their passage and outfit. It could not fail to be a great assistance to these destitute criminals, as well as many others in the minor prisons, if associations were formed for the purpose of assisting discharged prisoners to find situations, either at home or abroad. A society of this description has existed five years in the State of New York, and has been very serviceable with comparatively small means.

Since writing the foregoing, the October number of the *Edinburgh Review* has been published; it contains a very estimable article on the subject of juvenile delinquents, and points to a more appropriate cure for the evil than any I have previously seen. I would recommend every one interested in the subject to read this able article.

My concern is more particularly that thieves *should be taken under care when very young;* but even were this the case, we should doubtless still have a proportion of older ones, and as regards them, the system that is followed at Mettray, and now at forty-one other places in France, seems admirably adapted for making lads useful members of society. * * *

J. WIGHAM, Jun.

We are too apt to imagine that contentment may be found almost anywhere rather than at home.

ON COMETS.

(Continued from page 204.)

By far the most striking phenomena, however, observed in this part of its career, were those which, commencing simultaneously with the growth of the tail, connected themselves evidently with the production of that appendage and its projection from the head. On the 2d of October (the very day of the first observed commencement of the tail) the nucleus, which had been faint and small, was observed suddenly to have become much brighter, and to be in the act of throwing out a jet or stream of light from its anterior part, or that turned *towards* the sun. This ejection after ceasing awhile was resumed, and with much greater apparent violence, on the 8th, and continued, with occasional intermittences, so long as the tail itself continued visible. Both the form of this luminous ejection, and the direction in which it issued from the nucleus, meanwhile underwent singular and capricious alterations, the different phases succeeding each other with such rapidity, that on no two successive nights were the appearances alike. At one time the emitted jet was single, and confined within narrow limits of divergence from the nucleus. At others it presented a fan-shaped or swallow-tailed form, analogous to that of a gas-flame issuing from a flattened orifice: while at others again two, three, or even more jets were darted forth in different directions. The direction of the principal jet was observed meanwhile to oscillate to and fro on either side of a line directed to the sun in the manner of a compass needle when thrown into vibration and oscillating about a mean position, the change of direction being conspicuous even from hour to hour. These jets, though very bright at their point of emanation from the nucleus, faded rapidly away, and became diffused as they expanded into the coma, at the same time curving backwards as streams of steam or smoke would do, if thrown out from narrow orifices, more or less obliquely in opposition to a powerful wind, against which they were unable to make way, and ultimately yielding to its force, so as to be drifted back and confounded in a vaporous train, following the general direction of the current.

Reflecting on these phenomena, and carefully considering the evidence afforded by the numerous and elaborately executed drawings which have been placed on record by observers, it seems impossible to avoid the following conclusions.

1st. That the matter of the nucleus of a comet is powerfully excited and dilated into a vaporous state by the action of the sun's rays, escaping in streams and jets at those points of its surface which oppose the least resistance, and in all probability throwing that surface or the nucleus itself into irregular motions by its reaction in the act of so escaping, and thus altering its direction.

2dly. That this process chiefly takes place that portion of the nucleus which is turned wards the sun; the vapour escaping chiefly that direction.

3dly. That when so emitted, it is prevent from proceeding in that direction originally i pressed upon it, by some force directed *from* t sun, drifting it back and carrying it out to v distances behind the nucleus, forming the tail so much of the tail as can be considered consisting of material substance.

4thly. That this force, whatever its natu acts unequally on the materials of the comet, t greater portion remaining unvaporized, and considerable part of the vapour actually p duced, remaining in its neighbourhood, formi the head and coma.

5thly. That the force thus acting on the n terials of the tail cannot possibly be identi with the ordinary gravitation of matter, bei centrifugal or repulsive, as respects the sun, a of an energy very far exceeding the gravitati force towards that luminary. This will be e dent if we consider the enormous velocity w which the matter of the tail is carried backwar in opposition both to the motion which it had part of the nucleus, and to that which it acquir in the act of its emission, both which motio have to be destroyed in the first instance, bef any movement in the contrary direction can impressed.

6thly. That unless the matter of the tail t repelled from the sun be retained by a pecul and highly energetic attraction to the nucle differing from and exceptional to the ordin power of gravitation, it must leave the nucl altogether; being in effect carried far beyo the coercive power of so feeble a gravitating fo as would correspond to the minute mass of nucleus; and it is, therefore, very conceiva that a comet may lose, at every approach to sun, a portion of that peculiar matter, whate it be, on which the production of its tail pends, the remainder being of course less exc ble by the solar action, and more impassive his rays, and therefore, *pro tanto*, more nearly proximating to the nature of the planetary bod

After the perihelion passage, the comet lost sight of for upwards of two months, and its reappearance (on the 24th of January, 18 presented itself under quite a different asp having in the interval evidently undergone s great physical change which had operated entire transformation in its appearance. It longer presented any vestige of tail, but appea to the naked eye as a hazy star of about fourth or fifth magnitude, and in powerful t scopes as a small, round, well defined disc, rat more than 2′ in diameter, surrounded wit nebulous chevelure or coma of much greater tent. As the comet receded from the sun, coma speedily disappeared, as if absorbed into disc, which, on the other hand, increased

tinually in dimensions, and that with such rapidity, that in the week elapsed from January 25th to February 1st, (calculating from micrometrical measures, and from the known distance of the comet from the earth on those days) the actual volume or *real solid content* of the illuminated space had dilated in the ratio of upwards of 40 to 1. And so it continued to swell out with undiminished rapidity, until from this cause alone it ceased to be visible, the illumination becoming fainter as the magnitude increased; till at length the outline became undistinguishable from simple want of light to trace it.

Besides the comet of Halley, several other of the great comets recorded in history have been surmised with more or less probability to return periodically, and therefore to move in elongated ellipses around the sun. Such is the great comet of 1680, whose period is estimated at 575 years, and which is considered, with the highest appearance of probability, to be identical with a magnificent comet observed at Constantinople and in Palestine, and referred by contemporary historians, both European and Chinese, to the year A. D. 1105; with that of A. D. 575, which was seen at noon-day close to the sun; with the comet of 43 B. C., which appeared after the death of Cæsar, and which was also observed in the daytime; and finally with two other comets, mention of which occurs in the Sibylline Oracles, and in a passage of Homer, and which are referred, as well as the obscurity of chronology and the indications themselves will allow, to the years 618 and 1194 B. C.

Another great comet, whose return in the year actually current, 1848, has been considered by more than one eminent authority in this department of astronomy highly probable, is that of 1556, to the terror of whose aspect some historians have attributed the abdication of the Emperor Charles V. This comet is supposed to be identical with that of 1264, mentioned by many historians as a great comet, and observed also in China,—the conclusion in this case resting upon the coincidence of elements calculated on the observations, such as they are, which have been recorded. On the subject of this coincidence Mr. Hind has recently entered into many elaborate calculations, the result of which is strongly in favour of the supposed identity. This probability is further increased by the fact of a comet with a tail of 40° and a head bright enough to be visible after sunrise having appeared in A. D. 975; and of two others having been recorded by the Chinese annalists in A. D. 395 and 104. It is true, that if these be the same, the mean period would be somewhat short of 292 years. But the effect of planetary perturbation might reconcile even greater differences, and though up to the time of our writing no such comet has yet been observed, at least another year must elapse before its return can be pronounced hopeless.

(To be continued.)

The number of omnibuses in the capital of Great Britain, is 3,000, which are said to carry not less than 300,000,000 of passengers yearly, an amount equal to one-third of the population of the world—employing 11,000 men, and working a capital of £1,000,000, with an annual expenditure of £1,700,000, and paying to the revenue a duty of £400,000, or as much as all the stage coaches in the empire contributed before the establishment of railways.

A well is now being excavated in Jackson county, Florida, which, in the number of *strata* already passed through, is nearly as notable as the one so famous near Genoa. The first twenty or thirty feet is composed of sandy soil, common to that region. This is succeeded for about an equal distance by a black, rich, vegetable loam. Beneath the loam is a deposite of trunks and branches of trees, in a semi-petrified state, and still further down, at the depth of sixty-five feet, is struck a vein of metallic ore. A specimen of the ore is in possession of the editor of the Floridian Whig, who says that it is very pure, and has the appearance of silver, but the hardness of platina. It is to be found in considerable quantities.

LINES WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF EMILY H. STROUD.*

Suffering, through long weary hours,
Slowly sinking day by day,
Fading with the autumn flowers,
Sister! thou hast passed away,

From a world of care and weeping,
From a realm of doubt and gloom,
And the golden stars are keeping,
Nightly watch above thy tomb.

Bright and glorious in its morning,
Rose the sun of life to thee;
Hope, each future hour adorning,
With its own gay witchery.

Friends were round thee, blest and blessing,
Fondly loving, and beloved;
From their kindness, their caressing,
Early thou hast been removed.

Few the years to thee allotted,
Short thy pilgrimage below;
Gathered home, by sin unspotted—
Who would murmur thus to go?

On the hills the winds are wailing,
For the flowers no longer there,
And the thistle-down slow sailing
Floats upon the autumn air.

* The decease of this amiable young woman, was noted in our obituary, at page 89 of the present volume.

Fitting hour for those who love thee,
Those thy early love had blessed,
Thus to place the turf above thee,
Thus to leave thee to thy rest.

Leafy groves, and soft airs blowing,
Laden with the breath of flowers,
Suns, and skies, and rainbows glowing
Brightly o'er this world of ours;

Songs of birds at summer even,
Chime of rills that wander free,
Will again to earth be given,
But they come no more to thee.

Autumn leaves are drifting slowly
Round the spot where thou art laid,
Where the cold earth, damp and lowly,
Pillows thy unconscious head.

But thy Father's mansion standeth
Far beyond this vale of tears;
There the soul its powers expandeth
Through interminable years.

All we fondly doat on, ever
Time's relentless hand destroys,
Death the closest ties must sever;—
Earth has no enduring joys.

And the grave is but the portal,
To a region lovelier far,
Lighted up by the immortal
Beams of Bethlehem's holy star.

Dust to dust again returneth,
Mingling with its kindred clay;
But the spirit ever yearneth,
For a wing to soar away.

C H. C.

Glen Quiet, 10th mo. 5th, 1851.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

European Intelligence.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, with dates to 12th month, 13th, arrived at Halifax on the 25th.

The affairs of France continue to engross public attention throughout Europe. No important incidents have occurred since our previous advices.

Several legions of the National Guard have been disarmed for disaffection.

Four additional Departments have been placed in a state of siege.

The vote of the army, as far as ascertained, stands 65,000 for Louis Napoleon, to 3,500 against him.

The Compte de Chambord, Henry V., had sought an interview with Prince Schwartzenburg, at Vienna, but was told that Louis Napoleon must receive the countenance of the monarchical Cabinets.

A letter from Jerome Bonaparte to the President is published, advising moderation and a genuine appeal to the people. Seventy-three newspapers have been suppressed in France. Warrants are out against Victor Hugo and others of the leading members of the Mountain who have avoided arrest.

M. Thiers had declared against the Government as soon as he was released from imprisonment, and was immediately re-arrested and compelled to leave France.

The correspondents of the London papers state, in allusion to the Prince de Joinville and the Duc D'Aumale's intended movement in opposition to the President, that there had been a meeting of some of the chiefs of the Orleanist party, at which it was unanimously resolved to write to the Prince de Joinville, that they would not support the attempt on his part to create civil war.

Marshall Soult died on the 26th of the 11th month in the 82d year of his age. He was born in 1769, in the same year as Napoleon Bonaparte, the Duke of Wellington, Chateaubriand, George Cuvier and Walter Scott. He entered the army as a private soldier, and rising rapidly through the different grades, closed his public career as Minister of War under Louis Philippe.

Preissnitz, the celebrated founder of the system of Hydropathy, died at Grafenburg, 11th month 26th, at the age of 52. His disease was supposed to be dropsy of the chest.

Much agitation in all the capitals of Europe has resulted from the late revolution in France.

Advices from Berlin state that the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon meets with the most decided approval in the official circles.

From Spain, we learn that the Government made the most energetic efforts for the maintenance of order, immediately on receiving intelligence of the events in Paris.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to 11th month 4th, state that the Kaffirs had been defeated in a severe engagement with the forces under command of Gen. Somerset. Their loss is stated at 500 in killed and wounded.

Domestic.—No business of importance was transacted in Congress during the past week. Senator Foote's resolution affirming the finality of the Compromise continues to be discussed in the Senate.

On the morning of the 24th ult., a fire was discovered in that part of the Capitol in which the Congressional Library was situated, and notwithstanding every effort to save it, the room was speedily enveloped in flames, and all its valuable contents were totally consumed. The Library contained 55,000 volumes, of which 35,000 were destroyed. The remaining 20,000 being in an adjoining room, were saved. All the valuable busts and paintings, the portraits of the Ex-Presidents and a large collection of coins, medals and other curiosities, became the prey of the flames.

The fire is ascertained to have been caused by the imperfect construction of that portion of the building, the joists which support the gallery having been inserted in holes made in the walls of the flue through which the building is heated.

On the morning of the 27th ult., a destructive conflagration occurred in this city. It originated in the fifth story of Hart's extensive block of buildings at the north east corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, destroying the whole block and several adjoining buildings, and crossing to the west side of Sixth Street to the Shakspeare buildings, which were soon enveloped in flames. The State House was for a time in great danger, the roof having caught fire in several places. The extent of the fire was doubtless owing to the severity of the weather, the supply of water at the commencement of the conflagration being cut off by the frozen state of the fire plugs. Besides the valuable property which fell a prey to the flames, we regret to learn that several persons were crushed to death by the falling of the walls.

Extensive conflagrations occurred on the same day at New York and Buffalo.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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LETTER OF JOHN CROOK TO HIS CHILDREN AND GRAND-CHILDREN.

"*Dear Children.*—I must leave you in a icked age, but commend you to the measure of ie grace of God in your inward parts, which ou have received by Jesus Christ; and as you ve it, and mind the teachings of it, you will id it a counsellor to instruct you in the way erlasting, and preserve you out of the ways of ie ungodly.

"I have seen much in my days, and I always bserved that the fear of the Lord God proved ie best portion: and those that walked in it ere the only happy people, both in this life, hile they continued faithful, and when they me to die, though they meet with many hard- ips in their passage. By experience I can eak it, that the ways of holiness afford more ue comfort and peace to the upright soul than ie greatest pleasures this world can afford; the rmer reaches the heart and soul, while the lights of this world are but a show, and ap- earance only, vanishing like a dream; and hoever believes otherwise of them, will cer- inly find them to be but lying vanities; there- re the apostle, Rom. vi. 21, might boldly put e question to the converted Romans, viz. What fruit had you then in those things hereof you are now ashamed? For the end those things is death.'

"Therefore, dear children, be in love with oliness; make it your companion, and those at walk in it; you may find buddings of it om a holy seed in your hearts; as you mind e inner man, the light will manifest the stir- ngs of it after God, which I felt from my nder years; although I understood them not plainly till I heard the truth declared.

"I advise you to keep a pure conscience, both wards God and man: for if that be defiled, pocrisy and formality will deprive you of all comfortable feeling of God's presence; and then deadness and dryness will be your miserable portion.

"Be careful how you spend your precious time, for an account must be given of every idle word, though but few regard it; but foolish jesting and vain talking are said to grieve the spirit of God; read Eph. iv. 29, 30. But improve your time in prayer and religious exercises, &c., and be diligent in your lawful callings; for, 'The desire of the slothful man killeth him.' Prov. xxi. 25.

"Be careful what company you frequent; for a man is commonly known by the company he keeps, as much as by any one outward thing: and of your behaviour in company; for I have found that a wise and sober deportment, adds much to a man's reputation and credit in the world.

"Watch to the light, and its discoveries of good and evil, that you may not be ignorant of Satan's devices: so the net will be spread in vain in the sight of the bird, for watchfulness will make you in love with a retired estate; and the more truly and perfectly any man knows and understands himself, the better discerning will such have of other men: as in the beginning, when deep silence of all flesh was more in use, the spirit of discerning was more common and quicker, than since it hath been neglected; therefore be sure you spend some time, at convenient seasons, in waiting upon God in silence, though it be displeasing to flesh; for I have had more comfort and confirmation in the truth, in my inward retiring in silence, than from all words I have heard from others, though I have often been refreshed by them also.

"Love the Holy Scriptures, preferring them to all other books whatsoever; and be careful to read them with a holy awe upon your spirits, lest your imaginations put constructions upon them to your hurt; but exercise faith in the promise of Christ, who hath said, 'My spirit shall take of mine, and show them unto you.'

"Keep constantly to religious meetings amongst Friends; but look to your affections, that you respect not persons, but the power and life of truth from whomsoever it comes; not minding the tickling of your affections, but the demonstration of the truth to your understandings and consciences; for that will abide, when

flashes of affections will fade and come to nothing, after the words are ended.

"Love one another truly, manifesting your love by good counsel and being helpful to each other upon all occasions; being good examples to all you converse with, especially to your children, and those of your own families; that pride and vanity may not be countenanced by you, but rather reproved; remembering while they are under your government, you must give an account of the discharge of your duty to God towards them.

"Lastly, Be always mindful of your latter end, and live as you would die, not knowing how soon your days may be finished in this world; and while you do live in it despise not the chastenings of the Lord, whatever they be, he is pleased to visit you withal. I have been afflicted from my youth up, both inwardly and outwardly, but the God whom I served provided for me, when all my outward relations forsook me, none of them giving me any portion to begin the world withal. This I speak, to let you know, I shall leave more outwardly, even to the least of you than was left me by all my relations, &c. I need not mention this sharp affliction, beyond expression, in my old age, because, in some measure, you know it; but I could not have been without it, as the Lord hath shown me, or I have seen his wonders in the deeps; therefore I say again, despise not afflictions, but embrace them as messengers of peace to your souls, though displeasing to the flesh.

"These things I commend unto you, out of true love to your souls, knowing how the vain mind of man little regards such advice as this I leave behind me; but by this advice I show my true love to you all, desiring God's blessing upon it; to whom I commit you all, my dear children, and end my days

Your loving father and grandfather,

JOHN CROOK."

Hertford, the 1st of First month, 1698–99.

EXTRACTS FROM MEMOIRS OF MARIA FOX.

Third Month 23d, 1834.—I have been now confined very much to the house, and often to the sofa, for a considerable time. The difficulty of giving up to this inactive state, when there is no actual illness, is great for a mother, but it is, no doubt, profitable for me. I desire, however, to record it with humble gratitude, that in the commencement of this indisposition, my mind was so melted under a sense of the abounding love and mercy of God in Jesus Christ, that it seemed to hush all my natural emotions into the calm of acquiescence and resignation to the divine will. I could not but regard it as the probable cause of much suffering to myself, and as involving very important and serious apprehensions for my precious husband and tender children; but whenever I turned to this discouraging view, a heavenly tranquillity overspread my mind, and n gracious Lord seemed to say, "Leave all to m cast they burden on me, I will sustain the 'When thou passest through the waters, I wi be with thee, and through the rivers, they sha not overflow thee.' Those who are dearer thee than thy own life, are infinitely dearer me, and I am infinitely more able to supply the wants. Have I not died for them, and can I b for a moment, indifferent to their happiness welfare? Trust all in my hands, and I w work for you according to my own good pleasure Morning after morning, when I awoke, and t thought of my incompetence to minister to t comfort of those I so tenderly love, rushed in my mind, something of this sort seemed to ste the tide of natural feeling, in a manner that w wonderful to myself; and though subsequentl I have had to experience a state of great destit tion, from the withdrawing of those consolatio which are the joy of the Christian believer have, for the most part, been enabled to ke hold of these gracious promises, and to belie that the word will assuredly be fulfilled in season. At the present time, my lameness considerably better; the remedies prescribed the surgeon we have consulted, appear so far su cessful; but whether it is only a temporary lief, we cannot at present judge. My dear h band is poorly with a severe cold, and our S. delicate and drooping, so that we are obliged place him under medical care.

The hand of our heavenly Father is upon in the ministration of chastening. "No chast ing for the present seemeth to be joyous, grievous," said the apostle: if *he* found it so, wonder such a worm as myself should be at tim cast down. What is to be the issue of our p sent trials, we know not, but that mercy, infin mercy, is inscribed on them all, we most fu believe. If the Lord loveth whom He chastene and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth is better surely to receive chastening at the h of God, than to bask in the sunshine of worl ease, and forget that this is not our rest. I prone to take a serious view of sickness, wh ever it appears in any of those for whom I particularly interested; but perhaps this is rat a favor to myself, because it quickens watch care for those who suffer, stimulates to pres duty, and it has a tendency to drive the soul once to its refuge.

THE MAGYARS.

The London Dispatch says that towards end "of the ninth century (889,) the Magy until then unknown in Europe, were forced leave their primitive home in Jugria, on eastern side of the Ural river, and in the nei bourhood of the Caspian lake. As a noma nation they had with them their families, hors and cattle, wandering along the banks of Volga and Don rivers, and then along the nor

ern coast of the Black Sea, from one pasture ground to the other, till they at last directed their attention towards the fertile countries skirting the Danube. They were then ruled by seven chieftains or dukes, and numbered at least 260,000 armed horsemen, who were bold warriors, though armed only with bows and arrows. Soon after they had entered Pantonia, they conquered it, and made incursions into Italy, and especially Germany. Here they were called Huns. Since that time, the names Hungarians and Hungary (applied to the Magyars and their country) have come into general use."

For Friends' Review.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Some of the statistics of the Great Fair in London are curious, and disclose striking features in our modern civilization. The catalogue of the exhibition, printed in one volume, contained as much matter as four ordinary octavos; the whole number printed was a quarter of a million of copies, and was equal to one sixth of the whole number of volumes issued from the press during the first three centuries after the discovery of the art. The paper required for the catalogue weighed one hundred and five tons, and the type-metal fifty-two thousand pounds. The last sheets were not furnished to the binder until 10 o'clock, P. M. of the night preceding the opening, yet the next morning 10,000 copies were delivered at the building, properly stitched and bound. It is curiously estimated, that if all the copies of the catalogue had been consigned in one vertical column to the bosom of the Pacific, the depth of which is supposed to be 6000 feet, they would form a peak rising to the height of Chimborazo or Cotopaxi, or 18,000 feet above the surface of the ocean. The publisher paid for the liberty of printing the catalogue the sum of 16,000 dollars, and a duty of about 4 cents per copy was also charged, making the receipts by the Commissioners from this source 26,000 dollars. The privilege of selling refreshments in the building yielded 27,500 dollars.

The letters received and answered by the Executive Committee up to the middle of the 9th month amounted to 39,000. The superficial area covered by the buildings, including the galleries was about twenty-five acres; the sum paid for the use of the material for one year, was $390,000, or at the rate of about 22 cents per square foot covered.

It scarcely falls within the statistical details of the exhibition, but may be quoted as an extraordinary illustration of the tendency to overestimate one's own profession, that a French Hair-dresser petitioned that the opening of the Exhibition might be postponed for three days, in order that he might the better display his six wigs.

Some amusement was created by the occasional mistakes of the scientific men selected as jurors: one of the Judges of Chemical products expressed great admiration of an interesting specimen of alum, which turned out to be a huge rock-crystal deposited by the Duke of Devonshire; and a distinguished American Editor, who was Chairman of the jury on metallic and vitreous substances, announced in his journal, to the no little astonishment of Londoners, that the material most extensively used for their public and private edifices, was "a fine white marble of a peculiarly soft and creamy appearance." This elegant material turned out in the words of a better authority, "to be only painted mud." The number of persons constantly employed in the business of the exhibition was 1182. The actual receipt by the Commissioners up to the 25th of the 9th month inclusive, was 2,256,365 dollars—of this sum nearly 3,000 dollars was paid by visitors for the temporary care of umbrellas, &c. The largest sum received in one day was twenty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars. C.

THE MAINE TEMPERANCE LAW.

We have in a former number taken notice of a law enacted by the Legislature of Maine, for the suppression of drinking houses, and tippling shops, of a more stringent character than has been adopted by any other state in the Union. A copy of this act having recently been received at this office, a summary of its provisions is offered to the readers of the Review.

Section 1st prohibits the manufacture or sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or of mixed liquors, a part whereof is intoxicating, except under limitations afterwards provided.

Section 2nd, directs the selectmen of any town, or the mayor or aldermen of any city, to appoint annually some suitable person, as the agent of said town or city, to sell at some central and convenient place within said town or city, spirits, wines, or other intoxicating liquors, to be used for medicinal and mechanical purposes and no other; and said agent shall receive such compensation for his services as the board appointing him shall prescribe; and shall in the sale of such liquors, conform to such rules and regulations, as the selectmen or mayor and aldermen as aforesaid, shall prescribe for that purpose. And such agent, appointed as aforesaid, shall hold his situation for one year, unless sooner removed by the board from which he received his appointment, as he may be at any time, at the pleasure of said board.

Section 3rd provides that the agents thus appointed shall, previously to receiving a certificate authorizing the sale of spirituous liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes, execute a bond

with two sufficient securities, for six hundred dollars, conditioned for a faithful compliance with the regulations prescribed by the board which made the appointment.

Section 4th is as follows: If any person, by himself, clerk, servant or agent, shall at any time sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquors, part of which is intoxicating, in violation of the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit and pay on the first conviction, ten dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same be paid; on the second conviction he shall pay twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same be paid; on the third and every subsequent conviction, he shall pay twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall be imprisoned in the common jail, not less than three months nor more than six months, and in default of payment of the fines and costs prescribed by this section, for the first and second convictions, the convict shall not be entitled to the benefit of chapter 175 of the revised statutes, until he shall have been imprisoned two months; and in default of payment of fines and costs provided for the third and every subsequent conviction, he shall not be entitled to the benefit of said chapter 175 of the revised statutes, until he shall have been imprisoned four months. And if any clerk, servant, agent, or other person in the employment or on the premises of another, shall violate the provisions of this section he shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and on conviction shall suffer the same penalty.

Section 5th, makes the forfeiture arising under the former section recoverable before a justice of the peace, or judge of a municipal or police court, in the county; and the sums recovered are to be for the use of the poor in the county where the offence was committed. It is made the duty of the mayor and aldermen of any city, and selectmen of any town, to commence an action in behalf of said town or city, against any person guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, on being informed of the same, and being furnished with proof of the fact.

Sections 6th and 7th relate to appeals and forfeiture of bonds.

Section 8th. No person shall be allowed to be a manufacturer of any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, or common seller thereof, without being duly appointed as aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting on the first conviction, the sum of one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, and in default of the payment thereof, the person so convicted shall be imprisoned sixty days in the common jail; and on the second conviction, the person so convicted shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned four months in the common jail; and on the third and every subsequent conviction, shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars and shall be imprisoned four months in the common jail of the county where the offence was committed; said penalties to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, by indictment, or by action of debt in the name of the city or town where the offence shall be committed.

Section 9th, provides that, No person engaged in the unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquors, shall be competent to sit upon any jury in any case arising under this act.

Section 10th. Cases under this act, coming before a superior court, are to take precedence of all others, except criminal cases, where the parties are under arrest.

Section 11th. A justice of the peace or judge of a municipal or police court is authorized on complaint of three voters, stating their belief that intoxicating liquors are kept and intended for sale by any person not legally authorized, in any store or warehouse, to issue his warrant to a proper officer, for the purpose of making search in the premises described; and in case intoxicating liquors are there found, they are to be seized, and destroyed, unless the owner can prove that they are of foreign production, and have been imported in conformity with the laws of the United States.

Section 12th, provides for the disposition of liquors seized when the owners are unknown, or where they have been purchased by a duly authorized agent. Manufacturers, in whose business these articles are necessary, are not prevented from keeping a reasonable supply on hand.

Section 14th makes it the duty of certain officers there described, upon the receipt of information that intoxicating liquors are kept or sold at any hut or shanty where refreshments are offered for sale, in the vicinity of any public assemblage, to search such suspected place, and to seize such intoxicating liquors if discovered, and arrest the person in whose possession they are found. The liquor to be destroyed and the possessor imprisoned for thirty days.

Section 16th. All payments or compensations, for liquors sold in violation of law, whether in money, labor, or other property, either real or personal, shall be held and considered to have been received in violation of law, and without consideration, and against law, equity and a good conscience, and all sales, transfers and conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which either in whole or in part shall have been for or on account of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, shall be utterly null and void against all persons and in all cases, and no rights of any kind shall be acquired thereby; and in any action, either at law or equity, touching such real or personal estate, the purchaser of such liquors may be a witness for either party. And no action of any kind shall be maintained in any court in this state, either in whole or in part for intoxicating or spirituous liquors sold in any other state or country whatever, nor

shall any action of any kind be had or maintained in any court in this state, for the recovery or possession of intoxicating or spirituous liquors, or the value thereof.

CUSTOM'S IRON CAGE.

"I can't get out, I can't get out."

A well known writer of the last century tried to reason himself into the belief, that the Bastile, after all, if not a very hopeful instrument of human improvement, was at least as innocuous as many other modes of human restraint. He compared it to gout, or other forms of disease to which men are periodically subjected, and under whose restraint they bear confinement without any of the terrific associations which the name of the Bastile uniformly stirs. Change the name, therefore, said he, and the terror is instantly gone. Call it lumbago, sciatica, or other foot-restraining disease, and the horrible associations of a mere name immediately disappear. But as soon as there fell on his ear the voice of the captive starling, uttering its lamentation—"I can't get out, I can't get out;" and as soon as he had done his best, in vain, to restore the captive to liberty, changed in a moment were all his fancies and whims, and the terrible reality of a never-ending dungeon thraldom burst upon his mind.

Amid the millions of captives that flitted before his imagination, and out of whom he has painted one with dexterous felicity, there was a form of captivity which he either would not know, or heedlessly contemned. He has shown the captive in his cell, with his glimmering light, his wretched pallet, the hopeless walls, the soul-harrowing creak as the grated enclosure shuts for ever; he has shown him notch the stick that chronicles the days of his living sepulchre; and he has held him up with the very iron of slavery entering his soul. And all this he has done till the blood curdles with sympathy amid the horrors of the dungeon, or rises with fervour to denounce every tyrant, great or little, that has ever lived. But the captivity that springs out of man's voluntary choice—as, for instance, the slavery of drunkenness, whose captives, in thousands and tens of thousands of instances, may well exclaim, in the language of the starling, 'We can't get out, we can't get out"—he did not deem it his duty or his interest to pourtray. The omission may have had reasons, or it may have had none. But the calamitous captivity at this hour is no less real and no less afflictive, and in multitudes of instances defying all human aid to rescue from the voluntarily-formed enclosure of Custom's Iron Cage.

A distinguished writer of this age has mentioned a curious, and at the same time melancholy and startling instance of the power of habit in thoroughly enslaving the mind. An individual, addicted to a special vice, had used every form of resolution, and resorted to every expedient he could think of, in order to break, if possible, the spell of its dominion over him, but in vain. After a season, the old indulgence was sought, and the old gratification rioted in. At last, with a view to strengthen principle, invigorate conscience, and if possible, weaken and ultimately destroy the power of habit, he resolved to write a book against the special vice by which he had so long been enslaved. He set about the accomplishment of his self-imposed task, and actually composed a treatise in exposure and condemnation of his own special vicious indulgence; but without effect. The evil twist remained. The mental and physical bent towards the condemned gratification prevailed. He arose and did as he had ever done. He cast his resolves, his arguments, his suasions, and his mental labour at once and for ever to the winds—a practical repetition of the words of the captive starling, "I can't get out, I can't get out."

To those who have watched the condition of the intemperate—to be found too abundantly in every neighbourhood—instances will not be difficult to recall of men and women thoroughly enslaved by this vice. And out of these, perhaps, here and there, an individual could be pointed to that had, during the progress of life, apparently made the most resolute endeavours to be free; to snap asunder the wretched chain that seemed to bind him to evil, and to walk in the liberty of an intelligent and moral being—when, as if by a fascination which no earthly power could elude, an invisible bond that no human agency could break, the vice-controlled simpleton has arisen, and moved like an ox to the slaughter, or a fool to the correction of the stocks. He has appeared for a season as if he had fairly vanquished the enemy; as if he had said to the tempter, "Get thee behind me;" as if he had wiped the last taint of vicious desire for ever from his being; and as if now he were of a different stature, texture, mould, and mindedness from the dotard drunkards he has left behind. He is pleased with his liberty; he is almost proud of his new attainment; he is ready to wonder that ever he wore the yoke of such a degrading thraldom. Nay, those who take an interest in the progress of moral reform, who watch the ameliorations which spring up coincident with the downfall of the vice of drunkenness, and who rejoice that another inebriate has gone free, are ready to join in jubilant congratulations that the victory has been achieved. But after a season the dream is dissipated—the vision utterly dispelled. He appears still on the hook of the old angler, who bides his time in order to make him feel that his freedom was all a dream. He is taken in an evil hour, and perishes in the snare of his own contrivance.

A young man, one of great promise, whom it was attempted to dissuade from habits of intem-

perance, exclaimed: "Hear me first a few words, and then you may proceed. I am sensible that an indulgence in this habit will lead to loss of property, the loss of reputation, the loss of domestic happiness, to premature death, and to the irretrievable loss of my immortal soul; and now, with all this conviction resting firmly on my mind, and flashing over my conscience like lightning, if I still continue to drink—do you think anything you can say will deter me from the practice?"

Men will venture, not only in full view of the physical consequences that result from vicious indulgence, but seeing in the issue the catastrophe of mental, moral, spiritual perdition—they will venture onward, seeking the momentary gratification within the very jaws of temporal and everlasting ruin. Is it not an iron cage! And is its most piteous and doleful utterance not rightly given, "I can't get out, I can't get out?"

It is not meant that every drunkard is irreclaimable, or that, once on the declivity of intemperance, return to sobriety, and the abrogation of the drinking usages, is next to impossible. Many who had been confirmed sots, and many more who had been on the highway to the thraldom of sottism, have retraced their steps, and stood forth in the liberty of perfect freedom from the dominion of strong drink. The enlightenment conveyed by temperance reformers throughout the land, and the associated aid rendered by a thoroughly consistent example, have done much to promote the reclamation of incipient or confirmed inebriates. This condition of fact is not to be denied. But it is equally clear that throughout the nation at large there are found, in every community, men and women so caught in the coils of intemperance, that no moral means hitherto applied have been found adequate to their deliverance. The effect of the alcoholic indulgence on the physical frame has been such, that the very soul has become an imperious demandant of what is now deemed an indispensable gratification. Either continually or periodically, the burning appetite arises and seeks, with an unquenchable desire, the strong drink potation. No considerations based on life, on health, on property; on reputation, conscience, duty, or God, will debar, for a single moment, the footsteps that rush forth in quest of the devouring beverage. Come evil as a consequence under any possible name; frown in the distance even perdition itself—the palsied hand of intemperance will raise and quaff the goblet that contains the certification of everlasting ruin. How many drink and die! How many drink, and then, amid the consequent horrors of the mental desolation, arise and plunge through self-destruction into the night of the unknown, interminable consequences? as if the whole being, physical and mental, in revenge for violated laws, gathered itself up with a kind of instinctive, retributive wrath, and hurried the drunkard with inexorable behest to a drunkard's doom. The iron has slowly but surely gathered around him. Rivet after rivet has fixed the impassable barrier, and gradually so encaged the devotee of vice, that escape there is none. Resolution, and conscience, and terror lacerate themselves in vain against the grievous encasement. Even tears of blood may appear to fall. The enclosure stands in the unbending, mocking tyranny of appetite, now the autocrat of all that remains of life in the sottish, drivelling fool.

How loudly, how imperatively does this vision call on the friends of human amelioration to arise and aid the cause of human redemption from the drunkard's thraldom! A bastile may be sacked, and scattered to the winds; a political serfdom may be gradually undermined; an African slave-trade may be abolished, and the oppressed commanded to go free: but once within the grasp of the strong drink captivity—once sold into the bondage of appetite, awakened by the customary use, and what agency, short of a state of absolute physical restraint, will debar the gratification which seems to be asked for with a thousand tongues? Let the energy of temperance reformers be directed to prevention, to the breaking up of customs whose inevitable tendency is to awaken habits which, in some constitutions at least, take their place as if they were the brand of eternal virtue condemnatory of vice, and whose heart-rending utterance here and hereafter is, "I can't get out, I can't get out." Let these be opposed and everywhere overthrown, so that the iron cage of this alcoholic vice may be abolished, and removed for ever from our land.—*Scottish Temperance Review.*

Severe as the restraint in this iron cage unquestionably is, there are, probably, few who are so rigidly confined as not to be sometimes let out on furlough. This is, certainly, the case with most of those who are grossly intemperate. If this indulgence is denied to any, they are the moderate drinkers. To them the iron cage is sometimes kept constantly closed; and their imprisonment is more hopeless from their ignorance of their actual incarceration. A story is somewhere told of a man who, being in ill health, applied to a physician for his advice. The Doctor assured him that he could restore him to health, in case his prescription was punctually followed. The patient promising implicit obedience to his directions, the Doctor added—"Then you must go and steal a horse." This, of course, is to be understood to have been where horse-stealing was a penitentiary, not a capital offence. We, assuredly, would not advise any patient to follow such a prescription, yet there

are certainly many who would be greatly benefitted by the restraint which the Doctor had in view. There are, probably, very few inebriates who do not sincerely desire, during their sober intervals, to be freed from the debasing slavery of their depraved appetite, but something more potent than their own resolution is required to resist the inclination which habit has rendered imperious. How happy would it be if such persons could be placed under such restraint as to render indulgence impossible, until a new habit was formed. If the man who steals a horse is a proper object of penitentiary discipline—and who will deny that he is? is it not the duty of society to provide the proper corrective for the man who robs himself and his family of their means of support, and who by a vicious example is scattering the seeds of corruption around him?

As it is sufficiently proved that intoxicating liquors are neither necessary nor useful as a beverage, but actually injurious to whatever extent so used, probably the Maine liquor law, or other equivalent legislation, would supply the best means of breaking the iron cage down from about the gross inebriate, and the moderate drinker.—Ed.

ARROW-ROOT IN FLORIDA.

A correspondent of the Florida Sentinel, writing from Dade county, in that State, gives some interesting information in regard to the manufacture of arrowroot there—a business in which he is engaged himself. The plant from which the article is made, is known by the Indian name of "Comta." It is indigenous to the State, and grows throughout the pine-wood soil of all the eastern borders of the everglades. Wherever dug, another and more valuable crop soon and spontaneously grows up. Its manufacture has been going on for several years in the State; but although there are now several mills propelled by steam and water, the writer thinks the business is only in its infancy. With the establishments in operation, a large number of people obtain employment in digging up the root, which is a business distinct from the grinding and manufacturing.

MODERN SCIENCE.

We have been politely favoured with a copy of a Lecture "On the Progress of Recent Science," as delivered on the 18th of November, by Dr. J. K. Mitchell, one of the Professors in Jefferson College. It is an able and instructive effort, and every way worthy of the high reputation of its accomplished author. All the modern discoveries of importance are noticed, and many interesting facts are given. Franklin, in the language of the lecturer, "brought the lightning from heaven, and imprisoned it in a Leyden jar, but we have taken it from its prison-house, and harnessed it to our cars. Now, messages of affection or interest, are sent, with a speed 960,000 times as great as that of the fleetest racer, or the swiftest locomotive. Scarcely has the thought been committed to the electric telegraph, for its journey of a thousand miles, ere the answer is returned. More rapid far, than the revolving surface of the earth, the flying intelligence, as it hastens westward, anticipates hitherto unconquered time himself, and is recorded there, even before the hour of its announcement here. *Time, therefore, is beaten by science.* This mighty American discovery is opening to us a more exact method of ascertaining the true position of important points upon the earth's surface, thus defining for the high practical uses of the geographer, the surveyor, and the navigator, the true relations of space. It enables also the astronomers, in distant places, to call as it were, to each other, and announce the very instant of a transit, an eclipse, or an occultation. This great voice of nature travels a thousand miles in the sixteenth part of a second, and may be heard, if desired, in a thousand places in the same moment. *If Time, then, has been beaten, has not space been annihilated?*

Again, he says, as electricity carries our messages, light is compelled to make our pictures, and he thus eloquently refers to the discovery of Le Verrier:

"In his solitary study, sat a young man, pale and thoughtful. His eyes were fixed upon myriads of numerals, through whose complexity, his far-reaching mind saw into the untold mysteries of the solar universe. His glass was not pointed to the heavens, his eyes looked not out upon the stars, but his soul, in deep abstraction, pondered over the perturbations of Uranus, as noted for many a year before, by many a casual observer. He measured the intensity and the direction of the disturbing forces, questioned the planet which was seen and known, concerning the unknown cause of its irregularities, and compelled a star, itself beyond the reach of the common eye, at the amazing distance of one thousand eight hundred millions of miles, to tell of the whereabout, the volume, the orbit of its fellow, which no eye, even through an optic glass, had ever yet seen, and whose very existence then came for the first time, upon the mental vision of the youthful sage, through the power of numerical calculation. His was a faith. It was the evidence of things not seen. But it was like that higher and better faith, of which spake the great Apostle of the Gentiles—fast and sure. Full of discovery, Le Verrier offered

his conclusions to the Academy; but learned men, when assembled in bodies, give to euthusiasts but a cold reception. Le Verrier, sure of his position, then wrote to the Astronomer-Royal in Berlin, asked him to point his powerful glass to a certain quarter of the heavens, where must be found at that time, the last of the planets. And there it was; and thence it was traced upon its mighty way, bending, like its fellows, to the distant influence of the great centre, the sun. There is something almost affecting in the thought that Le Verrier should have been denied the first direct sight of the sublime star, towards which his soul had so long been leaning, and which had so long been within his mental vision. It, was, however, a fortunate loss, since his adversaries, would have charged him with having found by chance, what he detected by reason, and thus have placed in a common category, one of the most magnificent discoveries of modern times, a beautiful illustration of the gigantic power of calculation.—*Inquirer.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 10, 1852.

If we admit, what can scarcely be doubted or denied, that the periodicals of the day, not only serve to indicate the course of public opinion, but also exercise a powerful influence in giving a direction to that opinion, it follows as a necessary consequence that it is the incumbent duty of those who assume the management of those publications, however humble their pretensions, and limited their influence, to give currency to such sentiments, to the exclusion of those of an opposite character, as will promote the virtue, the peace and happiness of the community. As the humblest rivulets furnish their portion of the waters of which the noblest rivers are composed, so the doctrines and principles promulgated by the most unpretending vehicles of periodical literature, contribute towards the formation and direction of that public opinion which gives activity to the movements of nations. Acting in conformity with the views here suggested, the editor of the Review has made it an object of his labour, to cast his influence, small as it confessedly is, into the scale of virtue and peace.—Fully believing that personal and political freedom is among the inalienable rights of man, we can sincerely desire the success of any judicious and righteous efforts to extend this inestimable right to every branch of the human family. But remembering that righteous ends are to be attained by righteous means, and totally discarding the doctrine that any end, however reasonable and just, can authorize the adoption of means to effect it, which are radically and intrinsically wrong, we can neither applaud nor encourage any other expedients tha those which are compatible with the doctrines an precepts of the Founder of Christianity. The evi personal, social and political, which abound in th world, among which those institutions which a founded on violence and wrong, are particular prominent, are the fruits of the degenerate natu which the christian religion was designed to recti and restrain. And that religion furnishes th means as well as the end.

As an antidote to the excitement of the prese day, we give the subjoined extract from a charge the Grand Jury for the district of Ohio, deliver in 1838, by Judge McLean, in reference to the th recent enterprise, by citizens of the United Stat against the British possessions in Canada.

"If there be any one line of policy in which political parties agree, it is, that we should ke aloof from the agitations of other Governmen That we shall not intermingle our national concer with theirs. And much more, that our citizens sh abstain from acts which lead the subjects of otl Governments to violence and bloodshed. * *

"These violators of the law show themselves be enemies of their country, by trampling unc foot its laws, compromising its honor, and involvi it in the most serious embarrassment with a forei and friendly nation. It is, indeed, lamentable reflect, that such men, under such circumstanc may hazard the peace of the country.

"If they were to come out in array against th own Government, the consequence to it would far less serious. In such an effort, they could n involve it in much bloodshed, or in a heavy expe diture: nor would its commerce and general bu ness be materially injured. But a war with a po erful nation with whom we have the most extens relations, commercial and social, would bring do upon our country the heaviest calamity. It wo dry up the sources of its prosperity, and deluge in blood.

"The great principles of our republican insti tions cannot be propagated by the sword. This c be done by moral force, and not physical.

"If we desire the political regeneration of pressed nations, we must show them the simplic the grandeur, and the freedom of our own Gove ment. We must recommend it to the intelliger and virtue of other nations by its elevated and lightened action, its purity, its justice, and the p tection it affords to all its citizens, and the libe they enjoy. And if, in this respect, we shall faithful to the high bequests of our fathers, to o selves, and to posterity, we shall do more to lib ate other governments, and emancipate their s jects, than could be accomplished by millions f bayonets.

"This moral power is what tyrants have m cause to dread. It addresses itself to the thoug and the judgments of men. No physical force arrest its progress. Its approaches are unseen, its consequences are deeply felt. It enters garris most strongly fortified, and operates in the pala of kings and emperors.

"We should cherish this power as essential to preservation of our own Government; and as most efficient means of ameliorating the condit

of our race. And this can only be done by a reverence for the laws, and by the exercise of an elevated patriotism.

"But if we trample under our feet the laws of our country; if we disregard the faith of treaties, and our citizens engage without restraint in military enterprises against the peace of other Governments, we shall be considered and treated, and justly, too, as a nation of pirates."

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting House, North Sandwich, N. H., on the 18th ult., STEPHEN BEEDE to ABIGAIL F. CORNELL, late of Butternuts, N. Y.

DIED,—On Second-day, the 29th ult., at Holmesburg, Pa., ANNA S., daughter of George Pennock, in the 14th year of her age; a member of Germantown monthly meeting.

——, Suddenly, on the 8th of last month, in the 38th year of his age, ISAAC HOGE, a much esteemed member of Hopewell monthly meeting, Loudon Co., Va. Being concerned to live the life of the righteous, we reverently trust our dear friend, was, through abundant mercy, not unprepared for the awful summons. Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour when the son of man cometh.

——, At his residence in Highland county, Ohio, on the 22d of 11th month last, BENJAMIN WRIGHT, in the 50th year of his age; a member of Clear Creek Monthly Meeting.

——, On the 12th of 8th month last, PAUL FLAGLER, in the 83d year of his age, a valuable elder of Oswego Monthly Meeting, in the State of New York.

——, On the 20th ult. at his residence near Woodbury, N. J., JOHN PACKER, in the 78th year of his age; a respected member of Woodbury Monthly Meeting.

——, At New Bedford, Mass., on the 11th ult., after a protracted illness, which was borne with Christian patience, RHODA, widow of the late Cornelius Howland; a worthy member and elder in the Society of Friends, in the 86th year of her age.

For Friends' Review.

JANNEY'S LIFE OF PENN.

(Continued from page 212.)

"The rise of the people called Quakers," says Bancroft, "is one of the memorable events in the history of man. It marks the moment when intellectual freedom was claimed unconditionally by the people as an inalienable birthright." The doctrines which this Society has promulgated from the time of George Fox's earliest ministrations to the present day, are not only calculated to relieve men from the inconvenient and unreasonable shackles of a worldly minded Priesthood, by demonstrating to them the privileges of the Gospel under the teachings of the "free spirit" of Christ; but they also "strike at the root of despotism" in every shape, and undoubtedly tend to meliorate the condition, and elevate the hopes of individuals or communities, in exact proportion as their spirit is imbibed and appreciated and lived in.

Not only were proclaimed from Caithness to Cornwall, to a people too blindly relying upon the priest for direction in spiritual matters, the cheering, but apparently almost forgotten promises of the new Covenant;—"I will put my laws into their minds and write them in their hearts;" —"the anointing which ye have received of him, abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach you:" but with equal boldness was the declaration made and spread abroad, that "there is no law under Heaven, which hath its rise from nature or grace, that forbids men to deal honestly and plainly with the *greatest*, in matters of importance to their present and future good."* This sentiment was likely to prepare the people for another equally bold, and leading them more directly into a participation of the rights and privileges of a correctly constituted civil polity. "The estate goes before the steward; the foundation before the house; people before their representatives; and the Creator before the creature. The steward lives by preserving the estate; the house stands by reason of its foundation; the representative depends upon the people, as the creature subsists by the power of its Creator."† "An English-Christian-man" like William Penn, "did not hesitate to advise his 'superiors' to be constantly remembered that the interest of our English Governors is like to stand longer upon the legs of the English people, than of the English church; since the one takes in the strength of all interests, and the other leaves out all but her own."

In the year 1675, the time was drawing nigh, says Janney, "when Willian Penn was to take an active and conspicuous part in the affairs of the American continent." At the solicitation of the parties, he consented to act as arbitrator in a dispute between John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, who, under deed from lord Berkeley, held the western half of New Jersey. This dispute was at length, and with considerable difficulty, adjusted, and "Fenwick embarked with his family in the ship Griffith, accompanied by several other Friends, to take possession of the land assigned him. They landed at a pleasant rich spot on the river Delaware, where they commenced a settlement, to which he gave the name of Salem. This was the first English ship that came to the western part of New Jersey, and none followed for nearly two years. In the mean time Edward Byllinge, becoming embarrassed in his circumstances, was anxious to transfer to his creditors his interest in the territory, being the only means he had to satisfy their claims. At his earnest entreaty Penn consented to be associated as joint trustee, with two of the creditors, Gawen Laurie, of London, and Nicholas Lucas, of Hertford, to carry out his intentions and render the property available. Penn thus became

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* England's Present Interest considered, by W. Penn.
† Ibid.

one of the chief instruments in the settlement of New Jersey, and establishment of its colonial government, which prepared him for the still greater work of founding a colony of his own.

"In order to promote the settlement and proper government of the colony, a constitution was drawn up in the spring of the year, 1676, under the title of Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West New Jersey."

In a letter subsequently written to "Richard Hartshorne, a Friend of high standing already settled in the Province," by the "trustees, of whom Penn appears to have been the prime mover," they say that in the *Concessions and Agreements, &c.*, "we lay a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty as men and Christians, that they may not be brought in bondage but by their own consent; for we *put the power in the people.*"

Thus were the principles upon which the government of New Jersey was to be administered, based upon their true foundation—the rights of the governed. Had Penn, as insinuated by Dixon, come "fresh from the study of Harrington and More," and from the teachings of Algernon Sidney, he had certainly done no discredit to those great men: the scholar had been worthy of the tutors. In truth, however, the enlightened policy of William Penn as a legislator, is much more attributable, as suggested by S. M. Janney, to the nature and whole bearing of his religious principles, than to the lessons of Harrington, More or Sidney. He was well read in ancient as well as modern literature; and was doubtless accustomed to turn to useful purposes the streams he had traced; but we would mainly ascribe to the ministry of George Fox and his cotemporary professors, and to the expansive views of Christian doctrines which they had taught, and he had zealously imbibed, those enlightened principles of civil and religious freedom, which he so fully and successfully developed in the colonies. "In the early constitutions of Pennsylvania," says a modern observer, "are to be found the distinct annunciation of every great principle; the germ, if not the development of every valuable improvement in government or legislation, which have been introduced into the political systems of more modern epochs."

"By the patent of King Charles II., William Penn had acquired the royal grant of a vast and fertile territory; he was the absolute proprietary and feudal sovereign of a province, which, for extent of surface and natural resources, had few equals among the North American Colonies. It was now to be proved by his conduct, whether the love of civil and religious liberty, so earnestly advocated in his writings, was a sincere and permanent sentiment of the heart. Would he carry out in practice those Christian principles he had promulgated to the world? Or would he, like the great mass of legislators and statesmen, in the intoxication of power, forget the rights of humanity? His position was well adapted to test the vitality of his religious principles; but his previous life had given assurance that his power would be used for the benefit of mankind; and nobly did his subsequent conduct redeem the pledge."

In a letter to his friend, James Harrison, written in 1681, he gives expression to the following beautiful sentiments: "For my country, I eyed the Lord in the obtaining of it, and more was I drawn inward to look to him, and to owe it to his hand and power, than to any other way I have so obtained it; and desire that I may not be unworthy of his love, but do that which may answer his kind providence, and serve his truth and people; that an example may be set up to the nations: there may be room there though not here, *for such an holy experiment.*"

In the spring of 1682, "William Penn was actively engaged in the preparations for his voyage to America, and in drafting a frame of government for his infant colony." This "Constitution or frame of Government" was agreed upon in England between the Proprietary and others concerned, and is dated the 26th of April, 1682. It was soon after published, and the "Preface, an admirable paper," is given entire in the volume before us.

Penn now sailed in the good ship "Welcome, 300 tons burthen, Robert Greenway, Master, for the new world—his land of promise, of which in a moment of generous enthusiam, he could exclaim, "God hath given it to me in the face of the world. He will bless, and make it the seed of a nation." After a passage of about two months, he landed at New Castle, and in a day or two afterwards proceeded to Chester, where, as "tradition relates," he went to "Philadelphia with some of his friends in an open boat or barge, and we can readily imagine how delighted must have been, while passing up the noble Delaware, beholding its banks shaded with magnificent forests clad in all the variegated foliage of autumn, its surface covered with wild fowl, and every thing around indicating a solitude and grandeur peculiar to the new world."

"The time of his arrival is noted in the following minute of a Friend's Meeting, held at Fairman's Mansion, Shackamaxon, Kensington: 'At a Monthly Meeting the 8th of 9th month (November) 1682. At this time Governor Penn and a multitude of Friends arrived here and erected a city called Philadelphia, about half a mile from Shackamaxon, where meetings were established.'" In Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, it is stated as a tradition connected with his arrival, that he "endeared himself to the Indians by his marked condescension and acquiescence in their wishes. He walked with them, sat with them on the ground, and ate with them of their roasted acorns and hommony. At this they

pressed their great delight, and soon began to show how they could hop and jump; at which exhibition, William Penn, to their abundant surprise, sprang up and beat them all!"

Before this article is closed we ought to revive, what probably most of our readers are aware of, that previous to William Penn's sailing for America, he addressed a letter to his wife and children, which all may at this day, both old and young, read to advantage. Jeffrey, in his Review of *Clarkson's Life of Penn*, says "there is something very touching and venerable in the affectionateness of its whole strain, and the patriarchal simplicity in which it is conceived; while the language appears to us to be one of the most beautiful specimens of that soft and mellow English, which, with all its cumbrous volume, has, to our ear, a far richer and more pathetic sweetness than the epigrams and apothegms of modern times." H.

THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(Concluded from page 247.)

Before the end of October, the sun made its appearance for the last time, and the awful polar night closed in. Early in November they wholly abandoned the *Rescue*, and both crews made the *Advance* their permanent winter home. The cold soon became intense; the mercury congealed, and the spirit thermometer indicated 46° below zero! Its average range was 30° to 35°. They had drifted helplessly up Wellington Channel almost to the latitude from whence Captain Penny saw an open sea, and which all believe to be the great polar basin, where there is a more genial clime than that which intervenes between the Arctic Circle and the 75th degree. Here, when almost in sight of the open ocean, that mighty polar tide, with its vast masses of ice, suddenly ebbed, and our little vessels were carried back as resistlessly as before, through Barrow's Straits into Lancaster Sound! All this while the immense fields of *hummock-ice* were moving, and the vessels were in hourly danger of being crushed and destroyed. At length, while drifting through Barrow's Straits, the congealed mass, as if crushed together by the opposite shores, became more compact, and the *Advance* was elevated almost seven feet by the stern, and keeled two feet eight inches, starboard. In this position she remained, with very little alteration, for five consecutive months; for, soon after entering Baffin's Bay in the midst of the winter, the ice became frozen in one immense tract, covering millions of acres. Thus frozen in, sometimes more than a hundred miles from land, they drifted slowly along the southwest coast of Baffin's Bay, a distance of more than a thousand miles from Wellington Channel. For eleven weeks that dreary night continued, and during that time the disc of the sun was never seen above the horizon. Yet nature was not wholly forbidding in aspect. Sometimes the Aurora Borealis would flash up still further northward; and sometimes Aurora Parhelia—mock suns and mock moons—would appear in varied beauty in the starry sky. Brilliant, too, were the northern constellations; and when the real moon was at its full, it made its stately circuit in the heavens without descending below the horizen, and lighted up the vast piles of ice with a pale lustre, almost as great as the morning twilights of more genial skies.

Often during that fearful night, they expected the disaster of having their vessels crushed. All through November and December, before the ice became fast, they slept in their clothes, with knapsacks on their backs, and sledges upon the ice, laden with stores, not knowing at what moment the vessels might be demolished, and themselves forced to leave them and make their way toward land. On the 8th of December, and the 23d of January, they actually lowered their boats and stood upon the ice, for the crushing masses were making the timbers of the gallant vessel creak and its decks to rise in the centre. They were then ninety miles from land, and hope hardly whispered an encouraging idea of life being sustained. On the latter occasion, when officers and crew stood upon the ice, with the ropes of their provision sledges in their hands, a terrible snow-drift came from the northeast, and intense darkness shrouded them. Had the vessel then been crushed, all must have perished. But God, who ruled the storm, also put forth his protecting arm and saved them.

Early in February the northern horizon began to be streaked with gorgeous twilight, the herald of the approaching king of day; and on the 18th the disc of the sun first appeared above the horizon. Day after day it rose higher and higher, and while the pallid faces of the voyagers, bleached during that long night, darkened by its beams, the vast masses of ice began to yield to its fervid influences. The scurvy disappeared, and from that time, until their arrival home, not a man suffered from sickness. As they slowly drifted through Davis's Straits, and the ice gave indications of breaking up, the voyagers made preparations for sailing. The *Rescue* was re-occupied, (May 13th, 1851,) and her stern-post, which had been broken by the ice in Barrow's Straits, was repaired. To accomplish this, they were obliged to dig away the ice which was from 12 to 14 feet thick around her. They re-shipped their rudders; removed the felt covering; placed their stores on deck, and then patiently awaited the disruption of the ice. This event was very sudden and appalling. It began to give way on the 5th of June, and in the space of twenty minutes the whole mass, as far as the eye could reach, became one vast field of moving *floes*. On the 10th of June they emerged into open water a little south of the Arctic Circle, in latitude 65° 30′. They immediately repaired to Godhaven, on the coast of Greenland, where they re-fitted,

and, unappalled by the perils through which they had just passed, they once more turned their prows northward to encounter anew the ice squadrons of Baffin's Bay. Again they traversed the coast of Greenland to about the 73d degree, when they bore to the westward, and on the 7th and 8th of July passed the English whaling fleet near the Dutch Islands. Onward they pressed through the accumulating ice to Baffin's Island, where, on the 11th, they were joined by the *Prince Albert*, then out upon another cruise. They continued in company until the 3d of August, when the *Albert* departed for the westward, determined to try the more southern passage. Here again our expedition encountered vast fields of *hummock-ice*, and were subjected to the most imminent perils. The floating ice, as if moved by adverse currents, tumbled in huge masses, and reared upon the sides of the sturdy little vessels like monsters of the deep intent upon destruction. These masses broke in the bulwarks, and sometimes fell over upon the decks with terrible force, like rocks rolled over a plain by mountain torrents. The noise was fearful; so deafening that the mariners could scarcely hear each other's voices. The sounds of these rolling masses, together with the rending of the icebergs floating near, and the vast *floes*, produced a din like the discharge of a thousand pieces of ordnance upon a field of battle.

Finding the north and west closed against further progress, by impenetrable ice, the brave De Haven was balked, and turning his vessels homeward, they came out into an open sea, somewhat crippled, but not a plank seriously started. During a storm off the banks of Newfoundland, a thousand miles from New York, the vessels parted company. The *Advance* arrived safely at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn on the 30th of September, and the *Rescue* joined her there a few days afterward. Toward the close of October the government resigned the vessels into the hands of Mr. Grinnell, to be used in other service, but with the stipulation that they are to be subject to the order of the Secretary of the Navy in the spring, if required for another expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

The navies of America and England have before met upon the ocean, but they met for deadly Strife. Now, too, they met for strife, equally determined, but not with each other. They met in the holy cause of benevolence and human sympathy, to battle with the elements beneath the Arctic Circle; and the chivalric heroism which the few stout hearts of the two nations displayed in that terrible conflict, redounds a thousand-fold more to the glory of the actors, their governments, and the race, than if four-score ships, with ten thousand armed men had fought for the mastery of each other upon the broad ocean, and battered hulks and marred corpses had gone down to the coral caves of the sea, a dreadful offering to the demon of Discord. In the latter event, troops of widows and orphan children would have sent up a cry of wail; now, the heroes *advanced* manfully to *rescue* husbands and fathers to restore them to their wives and children. How glorious the thought! and how suggestive of the beauty of that fast approaching day, when the nations shall sit down in peace as united children of one household.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Correspondence of the Inquirer.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.

The Report of Mr. Luke Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been printed and laid on the tables of members of Congress, among the documents accompanying the President's Message. It is a volume of over three hundred pages, and very interesting, as presenting officially, the condition of all the Indian tribes of our vast domain. There is an immense number of tribes, who roam through the wilderness beyond the verge of civilization, in pursuit of game, and in some instances, they trench on the white settlements, to the disadvantage of both races. The Indians present a curious compound of the elements of civilized and savage life. They claim to be independent, and yet they are the dependent wards of the government. As such, they are to be provided for, with paternal regard. It has long since become a settled conclusion, that they must yield to the onward march of civilization and emigration, however reluctantly on their part. Hence, the policy of the government to purchase their lands, and to provide new settlements for them still more remote. But the difficulty has ever been, to satisfy them, in a reasonable commutation of their lands, for money, provisions and instruction in the arts of peace and agriculture.

Their general condition is represented to be as favourable as could be expected. The grand object of the Department is, to civilize them, by teaching them the rudiments of agriculture, the more simple mechanic arts and the advantages of peaceful industry over the chase, as a reliance for a permanent support. Wherever they have been inclined to learn to read, they have been supplied with teachers, and some of the tribes have made considerable progress in all their branches. Nevertheless, as a whole, they are an ignorant and degraded race. It has been deemed expedient, as far as practicable, to keep distinct tribes isolated from each other, and from the white settlements, for the preservation of peace among themselves, and to remove them from the corrupting influences of reckless and abandoned white people on the borders of civilization, who are too apt to mingle with them for bad purposes. In course of the past and present years, considerable progress has been made, in carrying out this system, by removing some of the tribes, by supplying agricultural implements and domesti-

utensils and teachers—by inculcating peace, and guarding them against intoxicating drinks and improper influences. This system has been steadily pursued, and has proved fruitful in favourable results.

Mr. Commissioner Lea is a gentleman of talent and enlarged views, and he has devoted himself to a thorough investigation of their condition and wants, with an enlightened consideration of what is due to civilized emigrants and to the Indians—and the duties of the government to both. In the course of last summer, at the instance of the President of the United States, he visited some of the remote tribes on the Upper Mississippi. In pursuance of his mission, he negotiated two important treaties with various bands of the Sioux in that region, by which about thirty-five millions of acres of excellent land have been secured to the government for civilized settlement, and the Indian title extinguished, for the consideration of the nominal sum of three million and seventy-five thousand dollars ($3,075,000.) Out of this sum, $575,000 are to be paid cash down for present purposes, and the balance of the principal sum is to be reserved by the government, and *annuities*, in interest, at the rate of five per cent., on $2,500,000, is to be distributed to the Indians for the term of fifty years, when the principal sum is to revert to the Treasury. In other words, for this large and valuable territory, the government is to pay $575,000, on the ratification of the Treaty, and annuities at the rate of $125,000 for fifty years. This arrangement is deemed mutually advantageous to the government and to the tribes. To the Indians, it secures much more than the value of all their home, and for the government, it opens a wide field, for the pressing demands of the tide of white emigration, from whom the government will be finally remunerated for the outlay. The tribes are to be removed to remote but suitable reservations. These are some of the results of the special mission of Mr. Lea to the wilderness. But other benefits will result from a personal inspection, by the Chief of the Bureau, of the wants, condition and character of the wild men. Owing to the peculiar character of the Indian race, these treaties were negotiated with much difficulty, and the experience gained, will be of importance in any future negotiations that may ensue, with other tribes, of which, there are many, who still possess vast tracts of valuable lands, which will now be wanted for civilized emigrants.

It has always proved difficult to negotiate Indian Treaties. The Indians consider themselves the lords of the soil, but they are ignorant, rude and suspicious, and are often misled by half breeds and reckless whites, who mingle with them. All the ordinary rules of diplomacy are at fault, and they are to be managed as best they may, for their own future welfare and the interests of the government. As these treaties have been negotiated with skill, and with a humane regard to the welfare of the tribes, it is presumed that they will receive the cordial approbation of the President and Senate. It is proper to remark, that these Treaties were negotiated by Mr. Lea and Gov. Alexander Ramsay, who were appointed joint Commissioners for the purpose.

Mr. Lea's administration of the anomalous and intricate affairs of the Indian Bureau, has been marked by a regard to the paramount duties of the government, and to a Christian philanthropy towards the Indians. His annual Report presents an authentic and interesting view of the subject. AMERICANUS.

There is no disposition on the part of the Editor to call in question the justice or humanity of the American govenment, in its negotiations with the Indian tribes, which are scattered on this immense continent. Ample evidence, indeed, may be readily adduced of a disposition to promote the civilization and permanent improvement of these people. The purchase above described is believed to be more liberal than the purchases of Indian lands have usually been. Still, when we reflect upon the rapidity with which the Indian title to one extensive tract after another is extinguished, and remember that the American continent has its limits, we can scarcely fail to regard this transaction as deficient in one essential element of righteous traffic. The sum to be paid for "about thirty-five millions of acres of excellent land," is certainly small when compared with the value received. The annuity of $125,000, for fifty years, supposing it always paid at the beginning of the year, and considering money worth five per cent. annually, is equivalent to $2,396,000 in present money, to which adding the cash payment of $575,000, the whole purchase money amounts to $2,971,000, or not quite 8½ cents an acre.

The value of the game, while running wild in the woods, which could be taken on an acre of this land, must be very small, if we make a reasonable allowance for the toil and trouble of taking it; but these native tribes with civilization hemming them in, on every side, must eventually become agriculturists, or vanish from the earth; the land as well as the game is therefore of importance to them, and the former must, at a time not very remote, become the more valuable part of their patrimonial inheritance. In the instruction given to the indians, it would be well if they were taught to place a more proper value on their native forests; so that when they yield their paternal acres to the white man, they may secure the means of improving what is left.

L'ABBE DE L'EPEE.

FIRST INSTITUTOR OF DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS.

The names of the benefactors of humanity ought to be inscribed with indelible characters in the history of the people. Each generation has to transmit the remembrance of their benefits to the following one, in order that their name, surrounded with respect and veneration, may reach the remotest posterity.

There are few more justly deserving the name of benefactors to humanity than the Abbe de l'Epee, the first institutor of deaf and dumb schools. He was born on the 25th of November, 1712. His father a distinguished gentleman and architect to the King, used his best endeavours to produce the love of virtue in his son, and cultivate altogether his intelligence and his heart.

From his youth, Michel de l'Epee showed a great love for study, feelings of piety deeply rooted in his soul, and an irreproachable conduct. The practice of good became a constant habit. The nature of his mind prompted him to embrace the ecclesiastical career. However, in order to satisfy the wishes of his father, he commenced, when seventeen years old, the study of laws; but having overcome the opposition of his father, he went into a religious order, and two years after received the canonry of Fouges. There he devoted himself to preaching, and obtained great success.

The religious quarrels which divided France at the time, obliged him to give up his profession. But soon after, Providence opened to him the career in which he was going to illustrate himself. A gentleman of the name of Vanin had under his care two young daughters, deaf and dumb, whom he tried to educate by means of images and figures printed upon paper. Having died, before performing his task, l'Abbe de l'Epee was called in his stead. There he found a field for exercising his talents, and he did not long put his mind up to the task before improving the system of teaching.

The Abbe of l'Epee is not, as is generally believed, the inventor of the art of teaching the deaf and dumb. It was a Benedictine of the monastery of Ona, in Spain, and a man of the name of Peter Ponce, who introduced it first, in the middle of the sixteenth century.

The first of these methods consisted in teaching the deaf and dumb to understand the movements of his lips, and to cause them to articulate sounds; another had for its basis the manual alphabet, called Dactyologie or Dactylologie. In this method the fingers by their movements, represented letters and words.

L'Abbe de l'Epee felt the insufficiency of these two means, as well as the method by cuts. He reflected a long time, looked with a patient zeal, and finally found the method of combined signs. By this method the gesturers express more the thoughts than the words, and are, however, submitted to grammatical rules.

This gesticulated language received the name of Mimic. It was conceived in such a way as to be equally extended to the instruction of the deaf and dumb of all nations, for in all languages the same idea is expressed by the same gesture. Gestures are a universal language.

With that method, improved by a constant and assiduous practice, the Abbe de l'Epee learned to instruct in a short time, some deaf and dumb children. He took them to his house, in order to watch more carefully over their education. A small establishment was then formed, at the expense of this good man. But their expenses having soon overreached his income, he applied to some benevolent persons, especially to the Duke of Penthievre, who helped him in his work.

But in spite of his strenuous efforts, he could not obtain the direct assistance of the government, and thus lay the basis of the institution upon a solid foundation. He, however, received from foreign courts testimonies of the veneration inspired by his generous devotion. Catharine of Russia and Joseph II. offered him a brilliant reward, if he would come and live in their State. L'Abbe de l'Epee refused, asking only from the Czarina a pupil that he would instruct and send back to his country in order that she might teach on his plan, and propagate his method.

L'Abbe de l'Epee was then living at Paris, Moulins street, 14. One day he was going to say mass at St. Roch, when an unknown gentleman came in, asking the favour of taking the place of the child who used to serve it.

After mass, the foreigner followed the Abbot to his school; the lesson over, the visiter proffered him a small packet, as a testimony of his admiration and esteem. It was a magnificent snuff-box, enriched with diamonds, and adorned with the portrait of Joseph the Second, Emperor of Austria. The foreigner who had served mass was the Emperor himself. Some time after, he sent to him one of his priests, who having received the lessons of the Abbe de l'Epee, became director of the first Austrian establishment in favour of the deaf and dumb.

Though almost octogenary, and being afflicted with many infirmities, and in order to give more comfort to his pupils, he inflicted upon himself the most severe privations. One day, his pupils, having found out the sacrifices he was making for them, came with tears in their eyes, begging him, in their animated and figurative language, to take care of himself, for they could not live without him.

L'Abbe de l'Epee had reached the apogee of his glory in 1789. He had formed disciples worthy of continuing his work. Nothing was left undone which he could do, in this world; his task had been worthily fulfilled. He gav

up his ghost on the 23d of December, 1789. A numerous crowd attended his funeral, and the National Assembly sent a deputation to his burial.

Eighteen months after, the 24th of July, 1791, the Constituent Assembly voted a resolution that the Abbe de l'Epee would be ranked among the men who have well deserved from humanity.

The city of Versailles, proud of having given birth to such an illustrious man, raised a statue to his memory on the 3d of September, 1845. The Abbe de l'Epee is represented standing up. He has just discovered the intelligent gestures. His eyes, raised to Heaven, seem thankful for the inspiration he has received.

We inserted, in our 15th number, an elegiac notice, offered by a correspondent, respecting a highly valued minister of the Gospel. The editor observed, at the time, that several stanzas were decidedly inferior, in poetical merit, to the rest of the poem; but was not then aware that the writer, Charles West Thompson, had revised and corrected it. His attention has been called to the case by two of his correspondents; and in order that no injustice may be done either to the author or to the subject, we give the corrected version entire in the present number.

TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE DILLWYN.

Fully ripe, like the ear of the reaper,
He met the pale messenger's word;
Oh! sweet is the sleep of the sleeper,
That rests in the name of the Lord.

He slumbers at length with his fathers,
Secure from the tempests of time,
For the storm that on earth often gathers,
Is unknown in the heavenly clime.

They have placed the cold earth on his ashes,
They have given him up to the tomb;
But the light of his virtue still flashes,
The pathway of Truth to illume.

He is dead—but his memory still liveth;
He is gone—his example is here,
And the lustre and fragrance it giveth,
Shall linger for many a year.

He stood in the might of his weakness,
With the snows of long years on his head,
And sublime with a patriarch's meekness,
The gospel of Jesus he spread.

The path of the faithful he noted;
In the way of the humble he trod,
And his life was with ardor devoted
To the cause of religion and God.

Like the sun of a mi lsummer even,
When, unclouded, it sinks in the west,
His departure was brighten'd from heaven
With a cheering assurance of rest.

Calm and soft, and serene, was the slumber,
Preluding his glorious rise;*
And free from all cares that encumber,
The moment he wing'd to the skies.

O! there's joy in the grief of the weeper,
Whose loss may above be restor'd;
And, sweet is the sleep of the sleeper,
That rests in the name of the Lord.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The steamship Africa arrived at New York on the 2d, and the Atlantic on the 4th inst., bringing Liverpool dates respectively to the 20th and 24th ult.

ENGLAND.—Notes complaining of the support given to political refugees in England, were presented to the English Foreign Office by the representatives of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and the German Confederation, on the 12th. A similar note was also handed in by the Bund, to Lord Crowly, at Frankford.

The doctrine of an alliance between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, for the defence and preservation of freedom and constitutional government against the advancing tide of despotism in Europe, is exciting the most lively interest throughout England.

An awful colliery explosion had taken place at Rawmarsh, near Rotheram, in which 50 lives were lost.

It is stated that soon after the coup d'etat of the 2d ult, the English Government presented a note to Louis Napoleon of an energetic character, demanding to know if he intended completely to abandon the liberal and constitutional policy which had previously formed the bond of alliance between the two Governments.

The reply of the French Government was not deemed satisfactory, and a non-official letter was subsequently sent; the reply to which was also unsatisfactory, but stated that a person should be sent to confer with Lord Palmerston. The party, however, declined the mission, on the ground of being unable to afford to the British Government the precise assurance required.

FRANCE.—The balloting closed in Paris, on the evening of the 21st ult., without disturbance. The result in the twelve arrondissements of Paris was, "yes," 132,217; "no," 89,161. The returns received from the departments on the evening of the 22d, give "yes, 2,911,963; "no," 431,000.

Victor Hugo had made his escape into Belgium by means of a false passport. General Cavaignac arrived in Paris on the 19th ult., having been liberated that afternoon.

The French army in Algeria is reported to be opposed to the President. A proclamation by the Governor of Algeria, declaring the colony in a state of siege, had been confirmed by Louis Napoleon. Thirty-four out of the eighty six departments have been declared in a state of siege.

It was believed that the Constitution would be published early in the present month and that the elections of the legislative body will be held toward the close of the month.

An aid-de-camp of the Czar had arrived at Paris, to congratulate Louis Napoleon on his success.

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*The last half hour of the life of this venerable man was passed in a peaceful sleep, on awaking from which, he quietly died away.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has intimated to the Belgian Government that the government of France is dissatisfied that French exiles should find refuge in the Belgain territory. The whole of the French refugees are, in consequence, forced to seek protection under a stronger or more remote government. Piedmont and Switzerland also have received similar intimations.

AUSTRIA.—The sisters of Kossuth and several Hungarian noblemen, who had been arrested by the Spanish authorities, arrived at Vienna on the 10th ult.

A considerable sum of money which had been forwarded to Hungary by the London Democrats, had fallen into the hands of the government.

SPAIN.—The Madrid Gazette announces that the reply of the Government of the United States to the reclamations of the Spanish Government, acknowledging the insult offered by a mob at New Orleans to the Spanish Consul at that place, and offering to make reparation therefor, had been received at Madrid and was deemed entirely satisfactory by the Government of Spain. The Queen has, in consequence, decided to pardon all the prisoners of the Cuban Expedition, who may be citizens of the United States, whether they are in Spain or in Cuba.

The sittings of the Cortes have been indefinitely suspended, owing, it is said, to the late events in France.

MOROCCO.—Advices from Morocco state that the differences between the Emperor and the French, are far from terminated. A letter from Gibralter, under date of the 20th ult., states that the Emperor had refused to ratify the treaty, and is marching towards Tangiers with 40,000 men.

INDIA.—Dost Mahommed is reported to be dying.

EARTHQUAKE IN EUROPEAN TURKEY.—A shock of an earthquake was felt on the 12th of October, at Berat, in European Turkey. It threw down part of the fortress, and 400 soldiers perished in the ruins. About 800 houses, a Greek Church, and two mosques were greatly injured. 800 persons were missing; but many of them were supposed to have taken to flight. The upper part of a mountain near the town became detached, and was cast a considerable distance. A crater then opened in the center and vomited black smoke and blocks of stone. This was followed by a sulphurous lava in a boiling state, which was subsequently turned to powder. Fœtid exhalations arose, which corrupted the air. The villages near Berat also suffered greatly from the earthquake. At Salonica, on the 30th and 31st of 10th mo., shocks were felt. They came from the north to the south, and lasted several seconds. The sky was covered at the time. The first shocks were slight, the latter stronger; but it is not stated that they did any damage.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship, Cherokee, from Chagres, with California mails to the 5th ult., arrived at New York on the 1st inst., bringing $1,700,000 in gold dust on freight, and $360,000 in the hands of passengers. The passage from San Francisco occupied but 26½ days, being the shortest ever made.

The principal subject of interest in the California papers, is the alarming state of affairs among the Indians on the Colorado, and in the vicinity of San Diego, Los Angelos, Santa Barbara, &c. Volunteer companies were organizing in various parts of Southern California to march against the Indians, and orders had been given by the governor that troops should be dispatched to the aid of the citizens of the disturbed districts. The enforcement of the tax laws among the Indians is said to be the ostensible cause of the insurrection.

A new route from Carson's valley across the Sierra Nevada, has been discovered, shortening the distance to Sacramento, and passing the mountains at an elevation considerably less than that of the old trail. The exploring party also report having discovered a number of extinct volcanoes.

Several extensive limestone formations have been discovered upon the Yuba and American rivers.

Various railroad projects were in agitation in different parts of the State, as well as the improvement of the rivers, and the people were looking to Congress for aid in these enterprises.

Some new gold diggings have recently been discovered in Bear Valley, in Mariposa district, which are said to be the richest ever discovered in California. A town of three hundred tents and houses had sprung up in the vicinity in a few days after the discovery.

Another shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco on the 27th of 11th month, but it was less severe than the one experienced a few weeks previously.

OREGON.—In consequence of some murders perpetrated by the Coquille Indians, a party of U. S. troops proceeded on an expedition against them and after killing a number of the Indians, destroyed their provisions and fishing implements and razed their rancherias to the ground.

MEXICO.—Accounts from Vera Cruz to the 19th ult., announce the adjournment of the Mexican Congress after the passage of a resolution authorizing a loan of two millions of dollars.

Carvajal had abandoned the siege of Ceralvo.

TRINIDAD.—The town of Port Spain, Trinidad was visited by a severe shock of an earthquake on the morning of 11th month 25th. The shock lasted about ten seconds. It was also sensibly felt by the shipping in the harbour. On the 17th of the 12th month, a similar shock was felt at St. Thomas, lasting several seconds. No injury was done in either case further than the alarming of the inhabitants.

DOMESTIC.—About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th ult., the large building at the S. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, known as Barnum's Museum, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time the whole edifice was destroyed. A large number of the curiosities which formerly constituted the well known "Peale's Museum," were consumed.

On the 23d ult. the Ohio river was so solidly frozen that sledges, loaded with merchandize, &c., passed to and fro, and a head of four hundred and eight cattle were driven over from the Kentucky shore.

The Pennsylvania legislature convened at Harrisburg on the 6th inst. The members of the Senate being called, were all present. Upon proceeding to the choice of a Speaker three unsuccessful ballots were taken; when the Senate adjourned without making a choice.

In the House of Representatives, when the roll was called, ninety-seven members answered to their names. The House proceeding to the election of a Speaker, John S. Rhey was duly elected, having fifty-six out of the ninety-seven votes. After the usual preliminaries, the House adjoured.

No business of importance has been transacted by either house of Congress during the past week.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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EXTRACT FROM BOWDEN'S HISTORY OF FRIENDS IN AMERICA.

It is with feelings of satisfaction that we are enabled to turn the attention of the reader, from scenes of persecution, to events connected with religion, under a civil and political condition of society more consistent with the laws of truth and righteousness.

The rigid professors of Massachusetts having, in the progress of their restrictive legislation, excluded Episcopalians, as well as Friends from their territory, received from the throne four years after the restoration of Charles II., an emphatic injunction, "To permit such as desire it to use the Book of Common Prayer, without incurring any penalty, reproach, or disadvantage: it being very scandalous," continues the admonition, "that any person should be debarred the exercise of their religion, according to the laws and customs of England, by those who were indulged with the liberty of being of what profession or religion they pleased." About a year after, a similar monition was addressed to the government of Connecticut that, "All persons of civil lives might freely enjoy the liberty of their consciences, and the worship of God in that way which they think best."

By these and other concurrent circumstances, religious persecution in New England received at length an effectual check, and hence forward there will be but few instances to record, wherein the liberties of the subject were outraged, or the rights of conscience invaded. Not but that heart-burnings existed for a time, but by degrees, the clouds that had long obscured the religious horizon of this province were gradually dispelled, and its thrifty and energetic population began to enjoy in mutual confidence and goodwill, the sunshine of religious freedom. An eloquent writer, referring to the causes by which the fury of sectarian bigotry was thus stayed, remarks, "Charles was restored—Endicott died, and when the sun seemed to be turning into darkness and the moon into blood, the wheels of the car of destiny appeared suddenly to roll backward, and a glimmer of humanity began to dawn."

The first individual who appears to have visited Massachusetts under the new and more favourable state of things was John Taylor, who had travelled in New England about seven years previously. He arrived at Boston on this occasion, in the Third month, 1666. The vessel in which he came was bound for Barbadoes, but being short of provisions the captain put in at this port for fresh supplies. He stayed three weeks at Boston, and during that period, Ann Coleman and others also arrived there. From thence, John Taylor sailed to Rhode Island, where he remarks, "Friends received me very kindly." Here he remained for about six months, "having good service for the Lord, and in the country thereabouts."

The next gospel minister who is recorded to have visted New England, was John Burnyeat of Cumberland. He reached Rhode Island early in 1666; and, after "a comfortable service" among Friends of that Island, he travelled to Sandwich in the adjacent colony of Plymouth. From thence he proceeded by way of Duxbury, Marshfield, and Scituate, to Boston, visiting Friends and "having meetings" as he went. After going to Salem, and Northward as far as Piscattaway, he returned to Plymouth and Sandwich, travelling through the woods, until he arrived at Ponigansit, from whence he crossed over to Rhode Island. Having spent "some time" in declaring the gospel message to the inhabitants of this favoured locality, he passed to Long Island. In the winter, however, he returned again to Rhode Island, where he was engaged until the First Month, 1667.

The care of the churches in America, rested with much weight on the mind of John Burnyeat; and in 1670, he again visited that country. Proceeding by way of Barbadoes, he landed at New York, in the Second Month, 1671, and after some gospel service, he reached Rhode Island in the Fourth month following, in time to attend the Yearly Meeting. There is good reason to believe, that the Yearly meetings of

Rhode Island had been regularly held from 1661, the year in which Bishop says, "it was set up." No minutes of its proceedings prior to 1683, have, however been preserved; the records for several years after its origin having been, it is supposed, destroyed by fire, by the burning of the dwelling-house where they were deposited. "It begins," says John Burnyeat, "in the ninth of the Fourth month* every year; and continues for much of a week, and is a general meeting once a year for all Friends in New England." The first Yearly Meeting in Great Britain was in Yorkshire in the year 1658, where it was held successively for three years. "In 1661," says George Fox, "it was removed to London, where it hath been kept ever since." Excepting, therefore, that of London, New England Yearly Meeting is clearly the most ancient in the Society. The circumstance, that at this early period, it "continued for much of a week," shews that it was of considerable importance. It was not, indeed, a Yearly Meeting for New England only, but for "the other colonies adjacent," including doubtless Friends of the Half-year's Meeting of Long Island, those resident in the Jerseys, and probably as far south as Virginia and Maryland.

The year 1671 was another memorable period in the history of our religious Society in the western world. We have seen that, on several occasions, many of the gospel ministers who visited that land proceeded to it in companies; it was, however, during this year, that the largest number embarked from England at one time on religious service, in that direction,—a circumstance which is rendered additionally interesting from the fact that George Fox formed one of the party, consisting altogether of thirteen Friends. It was now about twenty-eight years since George Fox had entered upon the important work, to which he had been called by the Great Head of the Church. He had within that period travelled in almost every part of England and Wales, had also visited Scotland and Ireland; and notwithstanding the torrent of persecution which had assailed the new Society from the rulers and ecclesiastics of the land, he had seen it gradually enlarging until it had extended itself throughout the three kingdoms, in some parts of the European Continent, in the West India Islands, and in North America. The welfare of the religious community which he was the chief instrument in gathering, was peculiarly dear to him everywhere; but in no part was it more so than in the western world. Almost as soon as companies of his fellow professors were collected in this hemisphere, he endeavoured by frequent epistolary communications to encourage them in the path they had chosen, and in the faith they had embraced.

Those who accompanied George Fox on this occasion were William Edmundson, John Stubbs, Thomas Briggs, John Rous, Solomon Eccl James Lancaster, John Cartwright, Robert Wi ders, George Pattison, John Hull, Elizabe Hooten, and Elizabeth Miers, who were all w known to him, and whose faithful labours in t gospel had clearly indicated their love for t truth, and their desires for the salvation of th fellow-men. They embarked at London in t Sixth month, 1671, for Barbadoes. From tl island George Fox and several of the compa passed to Jamaica, and from thence to Marylan where they met with John Burnyeat. Fr this part James Lancaster and John Cartwrig went by sea to New England, whilst Geor Fox, John Burnyeat, Robert Widders, a George Pattison proceeded thither by land, a arrived at Rhode Island in the Third mon 1672. They were gladly received by Frien and all of them became the welcome guests Nicholas Easton, the governor of the colony. the First day, following their arrival, they ha large meeting, and the deputy governor a several justices who attended "were might affected with the truth."

The usual time for holding the Yearly Me ing on Rhode Island was in the following we and before that time James Lancaster and Jo Cartwright had arrived, and also John Stub from Barbadoes. There were, therefore, at t Yearly Meeting, at least seven ministers fr England, and it appears to have been a memo ble occasion. Friends came to it "from m places in New England," and also "from the ot colonies adjacent." The transactions were i portant, and are thus described by George F "This meeting lasted six days, the first f days were general public meetings for worsh to which abundance of other people came; they had no priest in the island, and so restriction to any particular way of worsh and both the governor and deputy govern with several justices of the peace, daily quented the meetings. This so encouraged people that they flocked in from all parts of island. Very good service we had amon them, and truth had a good reception. I h rarely observed people, in the state wherein t stood, hear with more attention, diligence, affection, than generally they did, during four days together. After these public meeti were over, the men's meeting began, which large, precious, and weighty; and the day lowing was the women's meeting, which also large and very solemn. These two meeti being for ordering the affairs of the chur many weighty things were opened and comm nicated to them, by way of advice, informati and instruction in the services relating there to; that all might be kept clean, sweet, and voury amongst them. In these two meeti several men's and women's meetings for ot parts were agreed and settled, to take care of poor, and other affairs of the church; and to

* According to the new stile, the 19th of 6th.

that all who profess truth, walk according to the glorious gospel of God. When this great general meeting in Rhode Island was ended, it was somewhat hard for Friends to part; for the glorious power of the Lord, which was over all, and his blessed truth and life flowing amongst them, had so knit and united them together, that they spent two days in taking leave one of another, and of the Friends of the island; and then, being mightily filled with the presence and power of the Lord, they went away with joyful hearts to their habitations, in the several colonies where they lived."

SOME ACCOUNT OF RICHARD SAMBLE.

Richard Samble was born at a place called Penn Hall, in Cornwall, and was baptized according to the manner of the Church of England, in th 5th month, 1644, and his education was according thereto. About the year 1666, some messengers of the Lord, called Quakers, came into these parts, to make known the way of salvation, and to turn people from darkness to light, whose testimony he received and closed with; lamenting his mis-spent time, under a form of religion without the power, and did then join himself to the Lord and his people, as in a perpetual covenant never to be broken. He was now brought into deep humility, and sat down in silence in the assemblies of that people for several years; in tenderness, fear, and trembling, waiting upon the Lord for that wisdom which is from above. Sometimes, when his heart was filled with the power of the Lord, he would, in much brokenness of spirit, speak a sentence or two in religious meetings, which was received and accepted, as the "five words, to edification." Through great diligence he was improved in his gift for the work of the ministry, and in the last six years of his life he visited at intervals the meetings of Friends in many parts of England and Wales. On his return from these journies, he wrought diligently at his trade, that of a tailor, for the help of his family. He gave up his weak body to spend and be spent in God's service, being as careful of his time as though he had seen the shadows of the evening stretched out before him. He adorned his testimony by a circumspect life, and all things were so sanctified to him in the fear of the Lord, that he was a sweet savour in his day—contented in every condition and exhorting his wife and children to live in God's fear. In the church he was a nursing-father; never sparing his labour, though many times, through much difficulty, to visit his fellow-professors, both in season and out of season: relieving some, exhorting others, and comforting and confirming many in that heavenly power which did accompany him. About the First month, 1680, in his travels, he was taken sick at Poole, Dorsetshire, from whence he wrote an Epistle to Friends in Cornwall, the county where he was born, and where he received the Truth, and where his family dwelt: some extracts from this address are as follows:

"*To Friends in Cornwall.*

"Dear Friends—I send this salutation, as though it were my last unto you, wherein I take my leave of you in the Lord Jesus Christ, desiring that you may all obey the Truth, and live and die in it. The many sweet and heavenly opportunities which my soul hath had with you, are fresh in my remembrance; and now dear hearts, my body grows very weak, but my soul is strong in the Lord, who hath greatly renewed the lasting seal of his love unto my soul this morning. . . . . Now, dear Friends, who are truly near me in the Lord, you know the time of our first knowledge and acquaintance, which was a time of love, and to this day my heart is filled with the same towards you, though I am like, as to the outward, to see your faces no more.

"O, Friends, be not ensnared or entangled with things of this world, nor let your minds go out of Truth, and so lose the everlasting stay and support of your souls in the last day; but rather let go all, and hold fast the Truth, and keep your hearts from being overrun with the world's spirit: so will the spirit of truth spring up in you, as a well to refresh your souls. And all you whose hearts are truly tendered to the Lord, whose trials and exercises are not a few, be not daunted nor discouraged, although the enemy may seek to frighten you with many temptations, and would seek to lead you out of the fellowship with your *dying day*, which exercise my soul has sometimes passed under. But, blessed be the Lord for ever, the enemy is found to be a liar; for the Lord has been pleased to make this sick bed better to me than a king's palace; and I have great fellowship with my last day, and do rejoice in the Lord, who doth so sweetly visit me with the glorious light of his countenance. It is with me as it is with one who has travelled many a weary journey, and at last is come to the sight of his desired end; which, when he sees, he greatly rejoices in a sense of a further satisfaction which he shall afterwards enjoy; even so it is with me, having passed no opportunity, where I saw the way of life clear and open before me, to do the will and answer the requirings of the Lord, and so running as one in a race, knowing my time that it is but short. And, blessed be the Lord, I have great peace and satisfaction in this my weak and low condition, and satisfied, (seeing my lot was not at this time among you,) that it is here in this place, and I hope it will be well, whether I live or die.

"And so, my dear and well-beloved friends, dwell in love one with another, walking in the unspotted life, so shall you grow up as pleasant plants in the garden of the Lord, and the dew of

life will more and more descend upon you; and this you will feel from day to day, and when you come to your latter end your reward will be sure with the Lord. I have much in my heart towards you, but my strength fails me; only this I desire of you, seeing I am like to leave my wife and tender babes with you, and I know not whether I shall see them more; great is my love and tender regard to them, for we have lived from the beginning as two joined together by the Lord, who gives victory over the world; believing that when I am gone, the care of my God will be over them. I have been a tender father to them, and they have been to me very tender children; and my wife hath been to me as bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh; yet I must leave both her and them unto the Lord. . . . I know when this comes to your hands there will be no want of sorrow; but I trust in my God that both my dear wife and you will be so endowed with the power and presence of the Lord, that if you should hear of my going hence, that you will conclude, as becomes true Christians, that you must come to me, and that I cannot come to you. And so, my dear Friends, in the opening free love of God, which this morning my soul is visited with, I dearly salute you, desiring the Lord may be a husband to my dear wife, and a father to my children, and you friends to both; and whereas I have never been wanting in my service and labour for the glory of the Lord and your good when with you; and if the Lord yet lengthen my days, I trust I shall be as ready and as willing as ever I have been. So I conclude, in a sweet and living sense of that love which will never die—my wife's dear husband, my children's tender father, and your own dear friend and brother, . . .

"RICHARD SAMBLE.

"*Poole, 1st of First Month, 1680.*"

Richard Samble continued some weeks after this; and recovering a little strength he was very desirous of being at home in Cornwall with his wife and small children; in order to which he travelled in much weakness as far as Topsham, and after a few day's rest he reached Champat, in Devonshire, and there he had a relapse, and his wife came to him. The day before he died, on taking leave of his wife, he said, "O, my dear wife, the Lord will be to thee a husband, and a father to our little children, as thou abides faithful to the Lord." Then, after a few words more to her, he prayed a considerable time; yea, as long as life did last, he was praising and magnifying the Lord. . . . So he finished his testimony, and slept with his fathers, the 15th of 3d month, 1680; and is entered into rest from his labours, and his works follow him. He was aged thirty-six years.—*Glasgow Friend.* J. P.

A little that a righteous man hath, is better than the treasures of many wicked.

ACCOUNT OF BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL, LONDON

This ancient institution, (one of the first, not the oldest asylum for lunatics in Europe was founded in 1247, during the reign of Hen III, by Simon Fitzmary, a sheriff of London, Bishopsgate, when it was designated the Prio of Bethlehem. At the dissolution of the r ligious houses, the property was seized by Hen VIII, who in 1547 granted the Priory, with its revenues, to the Corporation of London;- from which time it was appropriated as a hos tal for the cure of lunatics. Owing to the li ited income the institution possessed, the usef ness of this charity was necessarily circumscri ed, until the year 1675; when, by the liberali of benevolent individuals, a splendid buildi was erected in Moorfields for the reception 152 insane patients. Tradition reports that t design was taken from the Tuileries; which incensed the "grand monarque," Louis XI when he heard his regal chateau had been ma the model of a mad-house in London, that ordered a plan of St. James' palace to be tak for offices of the meanest nature. Over the gat of the old hospital, constructed in Moorfiel the two celebrated statues were placed of Mela choly and Raving Madness, sculptured by Cai Gabriel Cibber, the father of Colley Cibber t comedian; these are still seen in the vestibu of the modern structure in St. George's Fiel Lambeth.

Notwithstanding the addition of wings to t original building in Moorfields, it was found i adequate to the increasing claims made for a mission within its walls; hence, in 1812, t first stone of the present edifice was laid, to cc tain 198 lunatics. In August 1815, the n hospital being completed, was opened for the ception of patients; nevertheless, like the c institution in the city of London, it was so found inadequate for the wants of an increasi population. The charity having now, howev ample funds at their disposal, the governors solved to build additional dormitories for 1 inmates; these were accordingly commenced July 1838, and finished about two years aft wards. Although the accommodation afforded the new hospital was thus made considera greater than previously, two other wings, chie for convalescent patients, were added in 184 whereby, also, a better classification of the lu tics could be accomplished. Along with the additions, the central dome, which now towe above all the neighbouring buildings, was ere ed, to serve as a chapel for patients and re dents.

In consequence of the various additions th made to Bethlehem Hospital, the institution capable of accommodating 450 inmates; althou the average number of patients, usually und treatment, seldom exceeds 400, including t criminal and incurable lunatics.

The medical staff of the hospital consists of two physicians, viz: Dr. Monro and Sir Alexander Morison; one surgeon, Mr. Lawrence; and a resident medical officer, Dr. Wood, who alone resides on the premises. Consequently, during 22 out of 24 hours of every day, on that gentleman rests the responsibility of superintending the medical treatment ordered by his superior officers, for so large a population; as there are neither house-surgeons nor resident pupils, as in many foreign lunatic asylums, or even some English establishments.

Bethlem is a hospital for the cure of mental diseases, not an asylum for lunatics. Although a limited number of incurable insane patients now reside within its walls, in consequence of a valuable estate in Lincolnshire having been left for the express purpose of maintaining incurable and dangerous lunatics, a large proportion of the patients under treatment are recent cases, whose mental malady has not been of long continuance; and no lunatic is admitted who has continued more than one year insane. In consequence of this regulation, the annual number of admissions is generally considerable: and the character of the maladies, affecting the patients under treatment, is more acute, and often exhibits very different types of disease from those usually manifested by the inmates of county lunatic asylums.

During the year 1850, the number of curable lunatic patients admitted into Bethlem Hospital, was 344, of whom 135 were males, and 209 females; thus giving a preponderance of 74 in the latter sex, or 54 per hundred. The number of patients discharged cured during the same period, amounted to 197, consisting of 74 men and 123 women; being at the rate of 57 per cent. of cures, which forms a high ratio, and is considerably beyond the amount discharged convalescent in previous years. Amongst the curable patients the number of deaths was 31, which exceeded the usual average. This arose chiefly from the circumstance that last year many individuals were received into the house almost in a dying state, through motives of charity. Much relief was thus given to the relatives and families of the afflicted sufferers, as well as comfort to the patients themselves. Besides the 31 deaths now enumerated, four incurable and six criminal lunatics died in 1850; so that forty-one is the total number of fatal cases during the past year.

Speaking generally, 13 of the total deaths were classified as the immediate consequence of disease of the head and nervous system, three of which arose from general paralysis. This fact deserves notice, seeing that the malady is considered of less frequent occurrence in England than on the continent; especially if London be compared with Paris. Sixteen patients died from affections of the thoracic organs; of whom six were carried off by phthisis, and three by that rare form of disease,—except amongst the insane,—gangrene of the lungs. Respecting this unusual morbid change of structure in the respiratory organs, it may be interesting to mention, that the three instances all occurred in male patients; and as two had been only four weeks in the hospital, the other about eight months, the mental disease, consequently, had not likely been of long standing; whilst neither of the patients were old men, one being 45, another 41, and the third in his 30th year. *Exhaustion* is reported as the cause of death in nine cases. This expression is too indefinite;—and might, we think, be generally superseded by more precise phraseology in a hospital report regarding disease amongst lunatics.

Another interesting feature connected with the insane patients admitted during the last year into Bethlem Hospital, is *the apparent cause which produced mental disease.* This constitutes an important subject of investigation in all complaints, but especially in those of the mind; and as minute inquiries are always made respecting the above point, when patients enter this institution, much curious and instructive information is often obtained.

As it would be incompatible with the present brief sketch of Bethlem Hospital, to enumerate every particular cause producing insanity in the 344 patients admitted during the year 1850, a short summary, with a few illustrations will suffice to show the chief influences which appeared to produce the attacks of mental alienation. Speaking generally, one half of the cases, in both sexes, were ascertained to have arisen from moral causes. Anxiety appearing the most frequent influence; 26 women and 22 men being so classed. Grief at the death of friends was reported to have produced insanity in 18 females, but in only two men. Love caused madness in 12 females; but not a single instance occurred amongst the male patients; whilst religion was assigned as the apparent cause of mental disease in eight women and in six men. Various other moral agents might be also enumerated, which, however instructive, would be tedious to particularise; nevertheless, one or two curious examples of the powerful effect often produced upon weak human minds by transitory influences may be mentioned, as they show how easily the mental faculties are disordered, and sometimes even completely upset by temporary impressions, doubtless strongly acting at the time upon the nervous system, and a susceptible constitution. Thus, two men became mad from the fear of being attacked by cholera, and one from political excitement. Two women, on the other hand, were deprived of reason from living with insane persons; one from attending a singing-class; another female lost her senses from terror at the revolutionary disturbances in Paris; whilst a fifth became insane from the excitement of travelling, for the first time, by a railway.

Amongst the physical causes producing insanity, intemperance was reported as the most frequent, especially in men, nine cases having been met with in that sex, while eight occurred amongst the female patients, although the latter were more numerous. Bodily illness produced madness in 13 women, but only five instances occurred amongst the male inmates. Again, amongst the male patients, three were stated to have become lunatics from exposure to a hot sun; one from the disappearance of an accustomed eruption; another in consequence of an attack of cholera; whilst one poor fellow became insane from severe sea-sickness. Lastly, amongst the whole 135, male lunatics admitted, 39 cases were ascertained to have hereditary tendency to insanity, which makes about 29 per cent.;—whereas, amongst the 209 female patients, 67 exhibited hereditary tendency to mania, being at the rate of 32 per cent. on the admissions;—thus proving that mental diseases, besides being more frequent in women, are likewise transmitted to the offspring in a higher proportion amongst them than in the opposite sex.

In addition to the above summary of the chief causes which apparently produced mental alienation in the various individuals admitted into Bethlem Hospital, it may be interesting to mention, especially as the frequently severe character of the cases is thereby manifested, that more than half the male patients, or 76 of the 135 admitted, were classed as violent cases, most being likewise dangerous either to others or themselves. Farther, amongst the 209 female lunatics also admitted during 1850, nearly one-half, or 100, were enumerated in the same category, of whom 90 were decidedly dangerous lunatics. It is also worthy of special notice, that 58, or nearly one-half of the male patients received, were classed as suicidal; of whom 14 had actually endeavoured to destroy themselves previous to their admission. Again, amongst the 209 female lunatics, almost one-half, or 103, were ascertained to be suicidal patients, of whom 28 had attempted suicide prior to becoming inmates of this establishment.

The above interesting facts are now briefly mentioned, not only to show the forms of mental disease generally met with in the curable wards of Bethlem Hospital, but also to prove, that unlike most public receptacles for lunatics, particularly county asylums, this institution is, in great part, appropriated for the reception of recent cases of insanity, and therefore constitutes a hospital for the cure of insane patients, rather than a refuge for the hopeless victims of that terrible calamity. Hence, those who have remained more than one year within its walls, without receiving benefit, are then discharged as uncured, in order to be replaced by others more recently attacked by insanity. Although relatives may be sometimes inconvenienced by having their afflicted friends thus sent home before they are convalescent, and with, perhaps, slighte hopes of improvement than existed previous t admission, it ought to be always remembere that, during one year at least, and occasionall even for fifteen or eighteen months, such patient have been maintained and treated gratuitously and although they no longer receive the benefit of this charity, other fellow-creatures equally, c even more severely afflicted, then occupy the re cently evacuated dormitories. By this arrange ment, a larger number of lunatics are annuall received, than could be otherwise admitted; an in this way the utility of the institution become more extensively diffused. As every Englis county now has, or ought to possess, an asylur for the reception of its lunatic poor, the regula tions in force at Bethlem Hospital render it benefits more generally useful, notwithstandin instances may occasionally occur, where a rigi adherence to the spirit of the rules may prov inconvenient to individuals.

Elaborate and varied statistical data are annu ally prepared, containing many instructive pa ticulars respecting the curable patients unde treatment during the year. These tables wer commenced in their present form, in 1843, b Dr. Webster, who arranged the plan adopted and compiled the different returns for that an the succeeding year, when they were printed fo the use of the governors, along with the Repor of the General Committee of Management.—Exactly parallel statements have been drawn u regularly ever since they were commenced, mor recently by the resident medical officer, D Wood, and these are now distributed to the g vernors along with the Physicians' Annual R port. As it would be tedious to enumerate th different subjects embraced in these official doc ments,—amounting to 35 in number,—th reader need be only informed, that they contai among other particulars, the condition of th inmates admitted, their former occupations, th assigned causes of their disease, and whethe dangerous, violent, or suicidal patients. Th symptoms and treatment, also the apparent cau of death, the numbers discharged uncured, sent home convalescent, are carefully recorde The influence which age, season of the year, du ration of the attack previous to admission, th patients' domestic condition, degree of educa tion, nativity, and religious persuasion, have ex ercised upon the disease are likewise registered besides other data of much value to the studer and medical practitioner. As these tables hav now been continued, on the same model, fo eight consecutive years, and already form a larg collection of important information, they wi every day become of greater value to psychol gists.—*Lond. Jour. of Med.*

We should not be ashamed to acknowled what master we desire to serve; nor yet make a ostentatious display of our piety.

INTRIGUES OF THE POPE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF CIVIL LIBERTY.

What we have at present to say, we address solely to those who are friends of religious freedom. If there are any in this country who place religious persecution among the duties of a government, we shall not argue with them now. If the present age has in any particular more than another, the advantage of the ages which preceded it, it is in the progress which men have made in bearing with the free expression of each other's religious opinions, and in abstaining from the attempt to put down those who differ with them by the penalties of law. If the country in which we live may boast of any honourable pre-eminence over others, it consists in no peculiarity more than this, that it gives to no religious persuasion the preference over the other, but leaves to all men, untouched, the natural right to form and express the religious opinions and practice the modes of worship which seem to them good, never interfering itself, and rigidly protecting them against each other. We speak now only to those, whether Catholics or Protestants, who are satisfied with the universal liberty of religion to which the American government leaves its citizens.

The discussion awakened by the attack which a Catholic dignitary of this city lately made upon one whose offence was, that he commended the government of his own country for boldly and successfully resisting, in former times, the attempt of the Pope to wrest from the nation its religious liberties, induces us to publish a recent Allocution or Address of the present Pope to his Cardinals in their assembly. It contains, as our readers will perceive, some matters which are not unworthy of consideration.

In the exordium, Pope Pius speaks of the afflictions suffered of late by the church of which he is the head, in the "renowned Spanish nation," particularly of "the cruel devastation which harrassed and persecuted the Catholic religion, the ministers of the altar, and the ecclesiastics generally." We do not stop to inquire whether the persecutions in Spain, to which he refers, were not, in most cases, merely such acts of the government as deprived the ecclesiastics of the power of tyrannizing over the minds of the people. It is enough that Pope Pius admits, that to be harrassed and persecuted for religion's sake, is a very uncomfortable and disagreeable thing—that he even calls it cruel, an affliction, an ever to be deplored evil. We were almost sure, when we read this, that the Pope was on our side, and that he was disposed to admit the blessings of that state of society in which nobody persecutes and nobody is persecuted, but all modes of faith rest upon the equal basis of liberty.

It turns out, however, upon reading a little further, that this persecution, of which he speaks, is only disagreeable to him when exercised upon persons of his own persuasion. To harrass his church is cruel, to harrass another man's church is perfectly right, besides being very pleasant to those who act in the capacity of persecutors. He has accordingly, as he informs his Cardinals, entered into a convention or treaty with Spain, by virtue of which, the former prerogatives of the ecclesiastics who pay obedience to the See of Rome are restored, their old authority revived, and religious persecution stipulated for by a solemn compact. He says:

"But we now signify to you that our cares bestowed on the settlement of other sacred and ecclesiastical affairs of this same kingdom, have, chiefly from the zealous good will of our most dear daughter in Christ for the advancement of religion, not terminated unsuccessfully. For, after a long and laborious negotiation, a convention has been entered upon between us and the Catholic Queen, which chosen plenipotentiaries on either side have signed, in our names, indeed the venerable brother, the Archbishop of Thessalonica, but in the name of the Queen, our beloved and noble son, the Cavalier Emmanuel Bertran de Lis, minister of her Majesty. And this convention, which has now been ratified by the Queen aforesaid, and by ourselves after hearing the counsel of the congregation of our venerable brother cardinals of the holy Roman church, placed over special ecclesiastical affairs, we have commanded to be laid before you, together with our apostolical letters, by which we have confirmed the convention itself, so that you may be able more clearly and fully to understand the whole.

"This, indeed, we have had, above all things, at heart—most anxiously to consult for the security of our most holy religion, and the spiritual affairs of the church. And, therefore, you will perceive that the Catholic religion, with all its rights which it enjoys by its divine institution, and the sanction of the sacred canons, is so singly as heretofore to flourish and be dominant in that kingdom, that every other worship is altogether removed and interdicted."

The other modes of worship of which the Pope speaks, cannot be altogether removed and interdicted without severe penalties. The offensive worshipper must be stripped of his property, by virtue of a treaty made at the instance of that Pope who, in the very document makes so loud an outcry about the loss of the property of his own church. Exile, destitution, death, are among the means by which all other modes of worship but the Roman Catholic have formerly been removed and interdicted in Spain, and if this treaty is to be strictly fulfilled, we do not see why they are not to be rivived.

The Pope, it seems, if we may judge from the convention he has made with Spain, has no particular objection to public schools, provided that they are under the control of the priests. In that convention he has stipulated not only that

the doctrine of his church shall be taught in the colleges, but that "the bishops shall sedulously watch over even the public schools, and freely exercise over them the duties of their office."

By the terms of the convention the priests of Spain are allowed to deal directly with those who insinuate heretical doctrines and distribute heretical books. The *Allocution* says:

"It has also been decreed that all the magistrates of the kingdom shall use their endeavours to ensure that due honour, observance and obedience shall be shown to the ecclesiastical authority and dignity. To this it is added that the most illustrious Queen and her government promise to give all assistance by their powerful patronage and protection to the aforesaid bishops, when in the exercise of their pastoral office, they shall have occasion to restrain the wickedness and audacity of those men principally, who impiously seek to pervert the minds of the faithful and corrupt their morals, and when they shall have to *scatter and drive away* from the flock the detestable and dire plague and ruinous evil of pernicious books."

Does this point to the renewal of the Inquisition with its ancient horrors?

The cares of the Holy Father for the confirmation of the stability of his church by persecution, have not, it seems, been confined to Spain. He has, he says, concluded an arrangement of a somewhat similar nature with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who has now arrived at that time of life, when men in his station generally begin to think of concluding a life of dissipation by an old age of devotion. By the terms of this arrangement with Tuscany, the Pope says:

"It is decreed that the bishops shall have all liberty in fulfilling all those things which pertain to the sacred ministry, and may exercise censorship over writings and works which treat of things relating to religion; that they may freely apply their episcopal authority to keep away the faithful from any bad reading whatsoever, mischievous whether to faith or morals."

Here is an entire suppression of religious liberty, as it expresses itself through the public press.

To sum up the matter in a few words, the Pope, wherever he finds an opportunity, wherever he finds the government in the hands of bigots of his own faith, is intriguing for the extinction of the rising germs of religious liberty. Whenever a spark of independent thought shows itself, it is to be trodden out by the iron heel of the law.

It is most unfortunate for the Roman Catholic Church that its head is a temporal prince as well as a spiritual hierarch. This corrupts the church; it makes him a persecutor, and the priests of his faith the apologists of religious persecution. What he maintains to be the duty of the government at Rome he must hold to be the duty of governments elsewhere, and the Allocution we this day publish, shows with what perseveran he insists on the obligation of intolerance an persecution wherever, in any country, he ca obtain the ear of those who hold the sovereig power.—*Ev. Post.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 17, 1852.

We have given at length, in our present numbe the message of Governor Johnston, to the Pennsy vania Senate, in relation to an act of the last sessio It is to be remembered that the Constitution of th State provides, that "every bill which shall hav passed both Houses, shall be presented to the Go ernor. If he approve, he shall sign it, but if h shall not approve, he shall return it with his obje tions, to the House in which it shall have originate who shall enter the objections at large on the journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If after suc reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agre to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objection to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall b reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of th house, it shall be a law. * * * If any bill sha not be returned by the Governor within ten day (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been pr sented to him, it shall be a law, in like manner a if he had signed it, unless the general Assembl by their adjournment, prevented its return; in whic case it shall be a law, unless returned within thr days after their next meeting." The bill in questio which was designed to repeal one section of an im portant act of 1847, was passed by the House o Representatives on the last day of the former se sion; and was returned by the Governor with h objections, on the third day of the present one.

As it is to be presumed that our readers, espec ally such of them as reside in Pennsylvania, wh take an interest in such subjects, will give this me sage an attentive perusal, a particular analysis o its contents, would be superfluous. It will be pe ceived, that the Governor has kept entirely clear o what may be deemed the exciting parts of the su ject of slavery. He has clearly shown that the d cision of the Supreme Court of the United State in Prigg's case, has not only exonerated but e cluded the States from participating in legislatio for the recovery of fugitives from labour. And w may recollect, that whatever opinion any indiv duals, whether learned in the law or not, may e tertain respecting the correctness of that decisio it must remain the authoritative exposition of th Constitution, till modified or reversed by the sam authority. Hence we find that while we are d barred by a Constitutional provision, from affordin efficient protection to slaves legally held in oth

States, who may escape into this, we have the satisfaction of finding ourselves not only excused, but prohibited from the enactment of any law to effect their seizure and delivery. This is substantially the opinion which the Editor has heretofore maintained, and it is pleasing to find it endorsed and enforced by such high authority as Governor Johnston.

It is at the same time, an important consideration that neither the Constitution of the United States, nor the decision of the Supreme Court has deprived Pennsylvania or any other free State, of the authority to enact and enforce the most stringent laws for preserving the internal peace of the commonwealth, and securing the free coloured population from being carried into servitude upon spurious claims. Even actual fugitives from slavery may be protected, and if the laws of Pennsylvania were duly maintained, would be protected from the outrageous abuse by which their arrest is frequently attended.

Married,—In Friends' Meeting-house, Providence, R. I., on the 8th inst., Joseph H., son of Mead Atwater, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Thomas Harkness.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house, in Durham, on the 24th of last month, Benjamin Greene, of Cranston, R. I., to Lois Jones, of Brunswick, Me.

——, On the 7th inst., at Friends' Meeting-house in Collins, Erie county, N. Y., Thomas Chester Battey to Lydia Ann Sisson.

Died,—At his residence, Cornwall, Orange co., N. Y., on the 9th of Eleventh month last, in the 85th year of his age, King Rider, long a valuable Elder in Cornwall Monthly Meeting. Within some months of his decease, he frequently expressed that he felt great peace of mind, saying he could wish all the world felt as he did. Without experiencing bodily pain, he quietly passed away, as one falling asleep. May his impressive example admonish survivors, as the query naturally arises, upon whom shall his mantle fall?

——, On the 3d inst., at the residence of Ellwood Ratcliff, Mount Pleasant, Ohio, of bilious pleurisy, after an illness of ten days, James Stanton, an Elder of Springborough Monthly Meeting, Warren county, Ohio, in the 74th year of his age. He had been a faithful labourer in the cause of the oppressed Africans, and an active agent in securing the freedom of many who might otherwise have been consigned to hopeless bondage.

——, Near Martinsville, Clinton county, Ohio, on Sixth-day morning, the 12th ult., Webster, son of William S. Betts, in the 18th year of his age; a member of Newbury Monthly Meeting. He endured with patience a protracted illness, and was frequently constrained to plead with his youthful associates to forsake the evil of their ways, and choose the Lord for their portion.

——, Near the same place, on the 15th of the same month, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Janney; also a member of Newbury Monthly Meeting. She evinced, throughout her long and painful illness, that she was quietly waiting, in hope, to rest with her Redeemer.

Died, Suddenly, on the 18th of last month, at his residence in New York, John Hancock, a highly esteemed Elder of that Meeting, aged 75 years. He was extensively known throughout the Society, and respected for his devotion to the interests and welfare of the Church. He was a striking example of faithfulness in little things; and dwelling under the humbling influences of his Redeemer's love, he manifested, in his daily walk, a meek and quiet spirit, entertaining a low estimate of himself, preferring others. Having been faithful in his day; concerned to live unto Him who died for us and rose again, we reverently trust that the change, although as in the twinkling of an eye, was a joyous one to him.

——, At his residence in this city, on the 9th inst., John McCollin, in the 78th year of his age; for many years a worthy member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting.

——, in this city, on the 28th ult., in the 80th year of her age, Susanna Albright; a member of the Western District Monthly Meeting. This dear Friend was, during many years, afflicted with a spinal disease, and rheumatic affections, by which she was confined almost wholly to her bed. But this outward affliction was evidently sanctified to her, to the purification of her spirit. Thankfulness and resignation were the covering of her mind.

We gave, in a late number, a notice of the decease of Margaret Gregory, the sister, and for a long time the faithful attendant on the above mentioned friend. The latter of these sisters followed the former at the brief interval of ten days.

We give below a letter, composed with artless simplicity, expressive of the humble resignation with which the bodily afflictions of this pious sufferer were endured.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM SUSANNA ALBRIGHT.

"*Philadelphia, First mo. 27th*, 1851.

* * * * * *

"I passed through more than any one but myself knows, before I attained to a state of resignation. This was good for me, that I might better know how to prize the indulgence of a tender Father by the cords of His love in my heart, which, at times, overcomes my heart, so that my cup overflows, and in love runs over sea and land to find out all of its own nature with whom it is bound in love and peace never to be broken. Oh! let me always be watchful unto prayer, that no vain thoughts may ever be generated in my breast, or hurtful imaginations lodge any more in me; but that every moment of time may be dedicated to the praise of Him who hath been my exceeding great Comforter, and in mercy has laid his hand upon me, not only for the purification of my immortal soul, but also for the good of others who may see me or hear of my long confinement.

"My soul has often been refreshed and my spirit encouraged to persevere in the narrow way which leads to rest. Whoever are found travelling in this narrow path will find the everlasting arm to be underneath, and at times furnishing a bountiful table even in the wilderness. Oh! happy are all those who can say from experience, I know that there is

balm in Gilead, and healing virtue in the Son of righteousness, who arises with healing in his wings.

"Although I have spoken a little of the loving kindness of my great and good Master, yet I have had a large share of trying times, deep exercises and sore combats, yet I trust it is all for the purifying of that part which cannot enter the kingdom with any defilement. I have endeavoured at such times above all others, to keep my eyes fixed upon the mark which is set before Zion's travellers.

"Glory endless, and thanksgivings be to Him that liveth forever, whose bountiful hand has supplied all my wants in my wilderness travels, which have now been almost twenty-one years since the beginning of my helplessness. In that time I have been as greatly distressed as if the sea was before me and enemies behind.

"Oh! then it was very hard for the soul to be still, to see the salvation of God, and patiently to wait for the moving of the waters, until it should please that physician of value to say to the soul, 'Wilt thou be made whole?' And when He has poured in his heavenly wine and oil, and brought us to an inn, we shall find that He will take care to pay all charges, as the good Samaritan did for the poor man that was wounded and left half dead. Oh! that many thousands more were in love with Him in whom is the perfection of beauty."

* * * * * *

For Friends' Review.

TREASURY REPORT.

The Annual Report of Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the United States Treasury, dated the 16th of last month, was, some days ago, presented to Congress.

I have selected a few paragraphs for the perusal of such of the readers of the Review, as may not have an opportunity to see the whole document. Those parts relating to the operations of the mint—the relative value of gold and silver—and the wonderful productiveness of California in gold dust, possess particular interest. Well may the inquiry be made, "what is to be the result of this great influx of gold into our country?" While its apparent abundance shall induce us to import from foreign countries more than we need, or can pay for, its *advantages* can scarcely be felt. If, instead of multiplying and extending our efforts in the cultivation of the arts of Peace, we should unhappily suffer ourselves to be influenced by the machinations of the thousands of misguided men among us, who would recklessly encourage the warlike propensities of the people—if, instead of attending to our own concerns, building against our own house, and invigorating our institutions by all the experience of the past, we should, by the plausible, and not extraordinarily modest, representations of a "distinguished foreigner," suffer ourselves to be deluded into the adoption of his dangerous schemes, then may our children have to deplore that California had not retained her gold and Europe her *adventurer*. Let us, however, hope that the conservative principles of Congress may carry it above the infatuatio of the people—or rather, that the people them selves may, before it is too late, be brought t their sober senses. A.

The total receipts from all sources for the las fiscal year amounted to $52,312,979 87, whic with the balance in the treasury on the first July, 1850, of $6,604,544 49, gave, as the tot available means for the year ending 30th Jun last, the sum of $58,917,524 36. Of th amount $49,017,567 92 were received from cu toms.

The receipts for the quarter ending 30th Sep tember last, were $15,561,511 83, of whic $14,754,909 34 were from customs. For th corresponding quarter of the previous year, th customs yielded the gross sum of $14,764,043 0 It is presumed that the receipts for the thre remaining quarters of the current fiscal year wi not exceed those of the corresponding quarte of the last year, and hence the receipts from th source have been estimated at $49,000,000.

The estimated total receipts for the curre fiscal year amount to $51,500,000. The tot expenditures are estimated at $50,952,902 5 Total receipts for the next fiscal year are est mated at $51,800,000.

The public registered debt on the 30th N vember, 1850, was $64,228,238 37.

The exports of breadstuffs and provisions, 1847, were $68,701,921; in 1849, $38,155,507 and in 1851, $21,948,653, which latter excee the exports of 1840, when the corn laws of En land were in full force, only $2,881,118.

The exports of rice for the last fiscal year, compared with the previous year, exhibit a d crease of $460,917, and that of tobacco a d crease of $695,834. The products of planti and agriculture for the past year have been u usually large. All Europe, with inconsidera exceptions, has been blessed with like abundanc and without some unexpected disturbing cause seriously affecting markets abroad, there is eve reason to anticipate a still further decline in o exports for the coming year.

Our total imports for the last year amount $215,725,995, producing a revenue of mo than forty-nine millions of dollars. The l lances of trade during that period, in additi to the large amounts of the various stocks of t country, caused an export of upwards of twent nine millions of specie. The export of the pr cious metals still continues, and at a rapi increasing ratio, having amounted already, the first five months of the current fiscal year, $27,594,236, which is nearly equal to the e port for the entire year ending 30th June, 185

The operations of the mint during the p year have been conducted with efficiency, a with highly satisfactory results. Under t present system the depositors promptly rece the value of their bullion as soon as it

assayed, and though the deposites are made in large masses at short intervals, on the arrival of the California steamers, yet the assays are made and the payment commenced usually within forty-eight hours, and the whole generally completed within an average of five or six days after these heavy amounts of bullion—frequently by two and three hundred different depositors—are received at the mint; and the whole duty is performed without any charge to the depositors, except a mere fractional per centage for the actual cost of separating the bullion. It is believed that equal facilities are not presented to individuals by the mint of any other nation as are now given by the mint of the United States.

The realization of the value of these large quantities of bullion by the owners of it without loss within a few days after it arrives in the United States, is accomplished by means of the heavy bullion fund which can at present be spared without inconvenience from the excess of means in the Treasury. It may, however, not always be convenient to keep so large an amount reserved for this purpose from the public funds; and even if it were otherwise, the amount of this fund applied to the purchase and extinguishment of so much of the national debt would save nearly $400,000 annually in interest now paid by the Treasury. It is believed this saving could be effected, and all the advantages at present enjoyed by the depositors of gold or other bullion still retained, if, instead of paying the mint certificates in cash, as is now done, Congress would make them receivable for all dues to the Government, under suitable restrictions as to the time and place of their receipt. I can see no reasonable objection to such use of these certificates, as they are the evidences of so much bullion already in the actual possession of the Government, and for which the coin itself would be forthcoming, generally in a few days, and always in a few weeks.

In connection with the subject of the mint, I deem it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the present standard value of gold and silver, as established by existing laws.

The relation of gold to silver in the legal coinage of the United States is, as 1 to 15.988; in Great Britain, as 1 to 14.288, and in France, as 1 to 15.499. Thus it will be seen that one ounce in pure gold will, in the United States, be equal to that produced from the coinage of 15.988 ounces of pure silver; in Great Britain, it will be equal to that derived from only 14.288 ounces pure silver; and in France, to 15.499 ounces. So soon, therefore, as the state of our foreign commerce, as is now the case, requires an exportation of specie, it is obvious that our silver coin must be exported whilst it can be procured, till the demand for exportation is supplied.

From the operation of this law of commerce arises the present scarcity of our silver currency. At this time, though our silver coin commands a premium in exchange for gold, it is, notwithstanding, still found more advantageous for shipment abroad than gold. In consequence of the premium on silver, though the relative legal value between it and the latter is as 1 to 15.988, the real intrinsic market value is only about 1 to 15.675. A debtor, then, who offers silver in payment must give it at the rate of 15.988 ounces in coin, by which he loses 313-thousandths of an ounce, for with 15.675 ounces he could purchase one ounce of gold, which latter would be a legal tender for the same debt. It is to be borne in mind, however, that though the relative value of *coin* in Great Britain is as 1 to 14.288, *that* is not the relative bullion value of the two metals, which is about 1 to 15.746, the silver coin of that country being about ten per cent. less in value than silver bullion of the same weight; that is to say, the silver coin of that kingdom will go ten per cent. farther in paying debts than an equal weight of pure silver bullion at the standard value.

A difference so great in the value of the two species of coin, has not, of course, been the result of either miscalculation or mistake, but was brought about by design, and with the same views which it is believed will render it necessary for us to adopt a similar plan, in order to retain and maintain a silver currency. The obvious policy of this system was, to secure the gold and silver coinage of Great Britain against the fluctuations arising from the relative value of gold and silver bullion there. In Great Britain 14.288 ounces of silver coin is equal in payment to 15.988 ounces in the United States, and 15.499 in France. It is very clear then, that there is no inducement to export silver coin to either country from Great Britain.

Though the British government manufactures one hundred shillings in coin from bullion intrinsically worth only ninety shillings, it does not permit individuals to bring ninety shillings in bullion to the mint, and receive in exchange one hundred shillings in coin; but, on the contrary, the community is obliged to pay the par value for all the silver coin it requires. It must give £5 in pure gold or silver for one hundred shillings in coin. Coinage being a monopoly by the government, the latter can impose such terms as it deems necessary and advisable, and the public, within certain limits, will pay the government its own price for the benefit of the mint stamp.

In fixing therefore the proper relative value which should be established between our gold and silver coins, it should not be done with regard to the value of our coins in reference to foreign coin, but as to their intrinsic value, as bullion, in foreign countries.

The relative value of our gold and silver coins is, as already stated, as 1 to 15.988; and the bullion value of our silver coin in England is

15.716, being a difference of 272-thousandths, or nearly two per cent. It follows, then, as a matter of course, that on all occasions where the course of our foreign trade requires heavy shipments abroad, our silver coin will be first sought after for that purpose, even at a premium; and, consequently, will disappear from circulation, as it has already done to a very great extent.

There seems to be but one immediate and direct remedy for this evil, and that is the one which has already been adopted in Great Britain, of changing the relative value between gold and silver coin by reducing the intrinsic value of the latter. The opinion of the officers of the mint (in which judicious persons, whose opinions are entitled to great weight, concur) is, that this change could be advantageously made, by making our dollar weigh 384 grains, and the smaller coins in proportion; so that 800 ounces of such coin should be worth by tale exactly $1,000. The director of the mint, in a communication on the subject, says: "If such a scale of weights were adopted, the relation of silver in such pieces to gold would be as 14.884 to 1; and if the present true relation or bullion value is about 15.675 to 1, the new proposed silver coin would be over valued by law about 5 per cent, a very small advance, and far less than in British silver, or in the worn Spanish coin which now monopolizes our circulation."

In the adjustment of this subject, it will be necessary to consider the depreciation in the value of gold which may have taken place already, or shall hereafter occur, in consequence of the immense additional supplies which have been, and will no doubt continue to be, thrown into circulation from California, Australia, and other countries. This consideration might justify a much greater present over-valuation of silver coin, as the future depreciation of gold will probably soon overcome the limit of the present proposed advance.

If this plan is adopted by Congress, it of course will involve the necessity of making silver coin a legal tender only for debts of small amount, say not exceeding ten dollars, which is about the same limit (forty shillings) which has been established in Great Britain.

The subject of a change in the coinage of the country is one of very great importance, and involves consequences which require the most serious consideration and deliberate action. That the present relative value of our gold and silver coin requires some change there can be little doubt; and I have therefore deemed it my duty to bring the subject to the notice of Congress.

The State of California is now producing gold dust certainly equal in amount to seventy-five millions of dollars, and probably equal to one hundred millions of dollars a year. The information in possession of this Department warrants the opinion that this product will not be diminished in amount for many years to come.

VETO OF THE "OBSTRUCTION BILL."

On the 8th instant, Governor Johnst sent into the Senate of Pennsylvania, his obje tions to the passage of the Bill of last sessio for granting the use of our jails to the safekee ing of Fugitive Slaves. It is as follows:

To the Senate of Pennsylvania:—

SENATORS—An act entitled "An act to repe the Sixth Section of an act, entitled an act prevent kidnapping and preserve the peace, pr hibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore e ercised by Judges, Justices of the Peace, a Jailers of this Commonwealth, and to repe certain Slave Laws," has been held under a visement since the adjournment of the last Legi lature.

In obedience to the provisions of the Const tution, I return this bill to the Senate, where originated, without my approval, and with n reasons for withholding it. To those reason founded on the clearest sense of duty and of of cial responsibility, I invite your candid attentio They are now for the first time given, becau now, for the first time since the passage of th act, has an opportunity offered to confer wi those to whom my reasons may be important a with whom they may be operative. The secti proposed to be repealed is in these words, " shall not be lawful to use any jail or prison this Commonwealth for the detention of a person claimed as a fugitive from servitude labour, except in cases where jurisdiction m lawfully be taken by any judge, under the pr visions of this act; and any jailor or keeper any prison, or other person who shall offe against the provisions of this section, shall, conviction thereof, pay a fine of five hundr dollars; one-half thereof for the use of the Co monwealth and the other half to the person w prosecutes; and shall moreover, thenceforth removed from office, and be incapable of holdi such office of jailor or keeping of a prison at a time during his natural life." It is part of law passed in the year 1847, under the Exec tive Administration of my predecessor, and votes unanimous, or nearly so, of both branch of the Legislature. The bill under consider tion is confined to the repeal of the section pr hibiting the use of our prisons as places of d tention for fugitives from labour. If the leg lation proposed, authorizes the use of the priso it is in repugnance to the Constitution of t United States as expounded by the Supre Court. By a decision made in derogation of t local statutes of Pennsylvania, the Supre Court of the United States, held in so ma words that all State legislation on the subject reclamation of fugitives from labour, whether obstruct, or to aid it, to hinder or promote it, absolutely and entirely prohibited. The leg lation of Congress supersedes all State legis tion on the subject, and by necessary impli tion prohibits it.

The States cannot enact auxiliary provisions on the subject. This is the very language. If, therefore, an act of Assembly were passed, authorising the several County Commissioners to erect safe houses of detention for persons claimed as fugitives from labour, under such regulations as the Legislature or its agents might prescribe, for the reception and safe keeping of the inmates, such a law would be unconstitutional, and consequently void, and any single discontented citizen of a county might have it so declared. I am unable to see any difference in this respect between the special construction of such places of detention regulated and controlled by State authority and State agents, and the permission to use those already erected and regulated by general laws. It is the State law interfering in the question of the alleged fugitive and his claimant, and such laws the Supreme Court of the United States has pronounced unconstitutional. It is not the legislation of Pennsylvania that has closed our jails against the reception of such fugitives, but a formal decision of the Supreme Court, declaring our former statute on this subject unconstitutional; a decision, which until reversed, is binding on every department of this government.

Nor were the certain consequences of this doctrine, thus solemnly adjudicated, unforseen. The present Chief Justice of the United States, an eminent jurist, and a citizen of the State of Maryland, in dissenting from the opinion of the Court, expressed his belief that these very effects would be produced, and foretold the time, when State agency being repudiated, and State prisons closed by this very decision, "the territory of the neighbouring States would become open pathways for fugitives from labour." These are his words, and they conclusively show in what light he understood the judgment thus pronounced. I am aware it has been alleged that the point herein mentioned, as decided, did not arise in the case. It is answered, that the Judges of the Court, in their several decisions, declared otherwise.

The Chief Justice, who was present and took part in the hearing, and whose dissenting opinion furnishes his views of what was decided, says, "But as I understand the opinion of the Court, it goes further, and decides that the power to provide a remedy for this right is exclusively vested in Congress, and that all laws upon the subject by a State, since the adoption of the Constitution, are null and void."

Justice Wayne says, "In that opinion it is decided; 3, That the legislation by Congress upon the provisions, as the supreme law of the land, excludes all State legislation upon the same subject; and that no State can pass any law or regulation, or interpose such as may have been law or regulation when the Constitution of the United States was ratified, to superadd, to control, qualify, or impede a remedy enacted by Congress for the delivery of fugitive slaves," then adds, after a learned argument sustaining this view, "I consider the point I have been maintaining more important than any other in the opinion of the Court;" alleging, as confirmation, that this was a point decided, that only three of the nine Judges, composing the Court, dissented.

Justice McLean makes the inquiry, "does the provision in regard to the reclamation of the fugitive slaves vest the power exclusively in Congress?" and answers, "the nature of the power shows that it must be exclusive." "It is contended that the power to execute it, rests with the States. The law was designed to protect the rights of the slave-holder against the States opposed to those rights, and yet by this argument, the effective power is in the hands of those on whom it is to operate." "It is essential therefore to the uniform efficacy of this Constitutional provision, that it should be considered exclusively a federal power."

This judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States determines the law, for my guidance, and for yours, whatever may be our individual convictions upon the subject. If then a prison cannot be built, under State laws, for the detention of fugitives—if a prison already built, and subject to State regulations and rules, respecting its inmates, cannot be used; and if, in short, all State legislation, of whatever kind, is prohibited by a solemn decree of the Supreme Court—is it not more than idle to pass an act restorative of laws thus expressly declared and known in advance to be unconstitutional? The writ of habeas corpus would run into these unconstitutional places of detention; the federal Judiciary would themselves have to decide the question.

The State Judges, in counties where there is no United States Judge, and where the fugitive is committed by a mere Commissioner, would be required to issue the writ of right; and that which the friends of this repeal have claimed as a great boon to the claimants, would be worse than a mockery. The claim he now has on the Marshal and his sureties for indemnification for the escape of his servant, would be converted into a barren claim against a county jailor, whose first duty would be to discharge a prisoner thus held if he claimed his liberty. Not so was the law formerly, and before it was decided that all State legislation on the subject is prohibited—not so will it be hereafter, if the principle of the decision of the Supreme Court be practically carried out, and this whole vexed and vexatious subject be left to the administration of the U. States officers.

An act of Congress of the 18th September, 1850, commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Bill, would seem to favor the same views entertained by Judge Story, and pronounced in the decision to which reference has been made. Its

whole tenor shows this, and more than one of its detailed provisions confirm it. The custody of the fugitive, by State authority, is almost forbidden.

The Marshal and his sureties are made subject to a pecuniary liability, for an escape, which, as the Supreme Court of the United States have decided, in a precisely analogous case, is defeated the instant the prisoner is transferred to a local jail.

In counties where there is no Marshal, the agent of the Commissioner is charged with the exclusive custody of the fugitive, and is allowed, by the 8th section, his expenses for keeping him in custody and providing him with food and lodging during his detention.

Surely no one can pretend to say, that this is not a full and exclusive exercise of federal power on the subject. If so, the principle of constitutional law, to which I have referred is interposed, and the legislation of a State to transfer this custody to a local prison is prohibited. Is it not then most conducive to peace and good order, and the harmonious administration of the law, that this whole subject be left where the Constitution places it, in the hands of the United States authorities.

I have thus frankly stated to the Senate my reasons for withholding my approval of this bill. I have limited them strictly, guarding myself against any expressions liable to misconstruction, to considerations of constitutional law. I ask for them a candid and careful consideration.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Jan. 1852.

The bill being subjected to a vote, there appeared 19 yeas and 14 nays—not two thirds. The bill is therefore rejected.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The European Times announces the arrival at Plymouth of the sloop-of-war "Flying Fish" from the coast of Africa. The slave trade is, so to speak, abolished. The last prize taken by the Flying Fish was in July, and since then only one vessel, an empty felucca, has been captured; she was captured by the Samson. Vessels having the appearance of slavers are boarded, but though they are furnished with ring bolts and other equipments required for the purpose of slaving, yet their papers are correct, and it is evident they are not engaged in the hateful traffic; indeed, the merchants on the coast, who were formerly so occupied, have now abandoned the trade. The Admiralty are lengthening the commissions of the ships on the stations, apparently with the intention of bringing the affair to a completion. The Flying Fish has been upwards of two years in commission, has taken ten prizes, and released 800 slaves.

I AM NEVER ALONE.

An old man sat in his easy chair. He s
alone. His eyes were dim that he could not r d
the printed page—he had long ceased to hear y
common sound, and it was only in broken w s-
pers that he could hold communion with th e
around, and often hours passed by, in which e
silence of his thought was broken by no outw d
voice. He had outlived his generation;— e
by one, the companions of his boyhood and yo h
had been laid in the grave, until none remai d
of all those he had known and loved. To th e
to whom the future is only one bright path f
hope and happiness, and social love, how un-
viable seems his condition—how cheerless s
days.

I have said he was alone. A gentle d
thoughtful child stole into his silent room, d
twined her arm lovingly around his neck. I
feared you would be lonely, dear grandfathe ,
she said, "and so I came to sit a while with y .
Are you not very lonely here, with no one o
speak to, or to love?" The old man paused r
a moment, and laid his hand upon the head f
the gentle girl. "I am never alone, my chil ,
he said. "How can I be lonely, for God is w h
me, the comforter comes from the Father, o
dwell in my soul, and my Saviour is ever nea o
cheer and instruct me. I sit at his feet, a d
learn of him, and though pain and sickness of h
come to warn me that this earthly house of y
tabernacle is soon to be dissolved, I know t t
there is prepared for me a mansion, the glor s
of which no tongue can tell, no heart concei .
The love of God is like living water to my so .
Seek in your youth this fountain, my chi .
Drink deep of living waters, and then when yo r
hair shall be whitened for the grave, when n
sources of earthly enjoyment are taken aw ,
you, too, can say, I am never alone."

Let this testimony of an aged and devot l
servant of Christ, sink deep into the heart f
every child, who reads these lines. Seek wh
in youth the source of that consolation, whi
can be your joy in sickness, in trial, and in so
tude—your stay when all earthly helps ha
failed. Then will it be your blessed privile
to say, "I, too, am never alone."—*Burrit
Citizen.*

A FARMER'S WIND MILL.

John R. Latimer, of Delaware, has a sm
wind-mill which supplies a cistern, holding 60
gallons, and furnishes water for a large garde
and other domestic purposes, by running it on
a few days in a month. It is so simple, and a
swers so admirably, that a short description m
be useful to enable others to erect a similar e
tablishment.

The tower is composed of eight posts twen
feet high, base eight feet, and top two feet dia
eter, cross-fastened in the middle to give sti

ness. On the top of the posts rests a cast-iron ring or cap, in form of a hat, with top of crown cut off, the brim is bolted fast to posts, the heads being counter-sunk, to give free play to the collar which works around upon the cap. The shaft is supported upon two ears on the upper edge of this collar, and is formed into a crank in the centre, two inches long, to which is attached the piston rod, that gives a five inch stroke to a double action four-inch iron force pump at the bottom. The piston rod is a two-inch square ash stick, connected in the centre by a swivel joint, just above where it passes through the guide. The shaft is a two-inch rod, four and one-half feet long, supporting an eight-arm centre, though only four is needed, which carries four arms for sails.

The arms are made somewhat sash-shaped, seven feet long, measuring from shaft. The sails, five feet by two at out end, and three at the other. The sails are set upon a bevel of 35 degrees, which gives the requisite twist to gain the strongest driving power. Upon the other end of the shaft is a tail, or regulator, fourteen feet long, two feet wide at outer end, tapering to a point inboard. This is made of half-inch pine, supported upon an ash-shaft, three by three, where it is attached to the socket, on the end of shaft, tapering to a point, and split to receive the board. The outer end is elevated eighteen inches, a wire is attached to the regulator which hangs near the ground, by which it is pulled round to bring the sails in the wind when desiring to stop the mill. To prevent it from running, it is hooked to a hoop which is suspended four feet from the shaft, and plies around the tower, by which simple contrivance the tail always keeps with the wind. If fastened to a post, a cross-wind would break it off. The weight of the sails, &c., is balanced by an iron weight upon the opposite end of the shaft.

In building a mill like this, it should be put together upon the ground, and raised upon its feet bodily. The castings were procured in New York, and cost ten dollars, the pump eighteen dollars, and the other materials and labour ought not to cost over twenty-two dollars, making the whole cost fifty dollars, exclusive of the conducting-pipe to the cistern on the hill, about 200 yards distant, and sixty-eight feet elevation.

The Plow.

PHOSPHORUS.

Professor Scrotter, of Vienna, has discovered a method by which phosphorus is rendered harmless to the health of those who work with it, and inhale its odour; and which makes it less liable to ignite in the heat of summer, by rendering it *amorphous*. The process consists of producing a simple change in the arrangement of atoms; a change which appears to be entirely new to chemical science and of great value.

A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move or breathe he will be doing something for himself, his neighbour or his posterity.

For Friends' Review.

LINES ADDRESSED TO E. AND S. JONES ON THEIR VISIT TO THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Year after year, with patient toil,
On Afric's burning shore,
Hath Science striv'n to lift the veil
Which shrouds her mystic lore;
To trace her Niger's hidden course,
Her Nile's remotest springs;
Her sealed sepulchral vaults to force
Where sleep forgotten kings.

And keen-eyed Commerce from afar,
Her treasured wealth hath sought;
Her gleaming sands, with jewels rare
And golden spangles, fraught;
And taught the swarthy sons to win
From savage beasts their spoil,
Spices and gums from herbs to gain,
From stately palms their oil.

And fiendish Avarice in her land
Hath Desolation spread;
With gun and lash and searing brand,
Her children captive led,
In hopeless toil across the sea
Unceasingly to mourn,
Till by Death's welcome hand set free
From the oppressor's scorn.

But eh! far other ends than these
Your mission high would gain;
Far other aims in wintry seas
Your trustful steps constrain;
Impelled by that expanded Love
Which knows no selfish fears,—
Your guide that Star, which bright above,
Was shining through your tears.

To bear to that benighted clime
The Gospel's heavenly light;
The gold no earthly mists can dim,
Nor rust nor mildew blight;
The Pearl of price on all her poor
Unpurchased to bestow,
And open wide the bounteous store
Whence peace and knowledge flow.

The galling yoke which binds the slave
In bonds of sin, to burst;
To point the stream whose blessed wave
Can slake the spirit's thirst;
To show the Tree, whose fadeless leaf
The Nations' ills can heal—
The Balm which cures the deepest grief
That wounded hearts can feel.

O! glorious will the rising be
Of that benignant Sun,
Before whose beams the night shall flee,
With deadly vapours dun;
When Hermon's dews the desert feed,
With bounty crown the sod;—
And Ethiopia shall indeed
Spread forth her hands to God!

F.

First month, 1852.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The steamship Cambria, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on the 7th inst. Lord Palmerston, British Secretary of Foreign affairs has resigned his office, and Lord Granville been appointed in his stead. Turner, the great English landscape painter, died at London, on the 19th ult., aged 76 years.

FRANCE.—The Presidential election still continues to engross the public mind. In eighty-one Departments 6,011,000 votes were reported in favor of Louis Napoleon, and 709,000 against him.

Numerous arrests of republicans continue to be made, and the Government has given orders to the authorities in the Departments, not to release any prisoner made in the Departments, without previously referring to the Ministry. A new species of passport, intended to take persons to England or the United States, but not to return, has been introduced by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

HUNGARY.—The mother of Gov. Kossuth died at Pesth on the 16th ult.

THE TWO SICILIES.—Violent and repeated shocks of earthquake, occurred again on the 5th ult. at Melfi, Rapolla, Rionero, and Rosile, in the Kingdom of Naples. The duration of one of these shocks at Melfi, was upwards of twelve seconds. Happily, they were attended with no serious consequences.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Daniel Webster from San Juan on the 1st inst., arrived at New York on the 11th, bringing San Francisco dates to the 15th ult. The British Admiral has ordered the brig of war Express from San Juan to Kingston in order to investigate the conduct of the commander in reference to the Prometheus.

The latest intelligence from San Diego indicates that the Indian disturbances are at an end, and Gov. McDougal has disbanded the volunteer companies which had been formed.

An extensive deposite of magnetic oxyde of iron ore has been discovered thirty miles from Marysville, on the Placerville road.

The survey, for the railroad from San Francisco to San José, has been completed. The Report of the Engineer is flattering, and a route of the most satisfactory character has been located. The length of this line is 48 miles, of which 42 are straight. The estimated cost is $1,600,000.

The new State House at San José is nearly completed, and it is supposed that the seat of Government will continue at that place.

The accounts from the interior speak of frequent heavy rains, which have proved a great benefit to vegetation, and have raised the rivers from five to ten feet.

The British steamer Unicorn has been seized at Benicia, by the Custom House authorities for violating the revenue laws of the United States, by trading from San Francisco to Benicia without entrance and clearance.

CONGRESS.—The bill appropriating $5,000 for the repair of the Congressional Library, and $10,000 for the purchase of books, passed the Senate on the 6th inst. A message from the President was received, recommending an appropriation by Congress for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Cuban prisoners during their detention in Spain and ur their return to the United States; which was re and referred to the Committee on Finance. T Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was p sented and ordered to be printed.

On the 7th, the petition praying for a restorati of flogging in the Navy was taken from the tab when Commodore Stockton addressed the Sen at length in opposition to the prayer of the pe tioners.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The Legislatu of this State assembled at Harrisburg on the inst. John S. Rhey, was elected Speaker of t House of Representatives, on the first ballot.

On the 7th John H. Walker, was elected Speak of the Senate on the eighth ballot.

The annual Message of the Governor was p sented on the 7th. On the same day, a joint re lution inviting Governor Kossuth to visit the Capi of this State, passed both Houses unanimously.

A case has recently occurred in West Nottingha Chester county, Penn., which has produced ve great excitement. On the 31st ult., a man nam McCreary who has been long suspected of havi taken part in some kidnapping transactions, seiz a coloured girl, who resided with Jos. C. Miller West Nottingham, claiming her as a fugitive sla and with the assistance of one or two accomplic forced her into a wagon, and drove rapidly towa Baltimore. J. C. Miller and others soon pursue and at length found the girl in a slave pen at Bal more. McCreary appears to have had a power attorney from the alleged master, but made the rest without warrant. A warrant was issued, a McCreary arrested and bound over for trial on charge of kidnapping, J. C. Miller being the prin pal witness. He and his companions purposing return in the night line, were conveyed to the ra road depot in a cab. After entering the car, J. Miller wishing to smoke a segar, went out on t platform. One of his friends soon went to look him, but failed to find him, and we do not learn tl he was afterwards seen by any of his friends his body was found suspended to the trunk of a t by a handkerchief round his neck, with his f resting on the ground. The case was at first rega ed as one of suicide, but attendant circumstanc and a post mortem examination furnish strong r sons for supposing that he was murdered. I character and circumstances were such as to p clude the supposition that his death was caused his own hands. The subject, as well as the freedo of the girl, was in the course of investigation wh our paper was prepared for the press.

The trial of S. Williams, a colored man, on a char of obstructing the fugitive law, by giving inform tion to the slaves near Christiana of the approa of the officers, was commenced in the District Co of the United States on the 12th inst.; Judge Ka presiding. The penalty in case of conviction is fine not exceeding $1000, and imprisonment r longer than six months. G. L. Ashmead appear for the prosecution, D. P. Brown and W. S. Pei for the defendant. A jury was impanelled.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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NATURE OF CHRISTIAN LOVE AND CHARITY.

The nature of Christian love and charity is fully and abundantly described in the holy scriptures, where it is preferred before all other virtues and properties whatsoever; as that which comprehendeth in it all other perfections, and is the root and the spring of them. For there can be no true virtue, but that which proceedeth from love; hence God himself is called love, 1 John 4: 7, as being that under which all his innumerable and unutterable perfections are included. By this love we are redeemed from the corruption of our nature, and have received the benefit of a mediator; John 16. This is the banner wherewith God covereth his children, Cant. 2: 4. This is that which constrained our Lord Jesus Christ to lay down his life for us, John 15: 13. The exercise of this is given by Christ, as the principal token of his disciples, John 13: 35. It is numbered as the first fruit of the Spirit, Gal. 5: 22. It is called the fulfilling of the law, as that wherein all consisteth, Romans 13: 10. For to love God above all things, and our neighbours as ourselves, is the sum not only of the law, but of the gospel also, 1 Cor. 13: 13. Therefore the apostle Paul giveth to this love or charity the precedency before either faith or hope; in which chapter he doth briefly, but very emphatically describe it. For having first shown that, the speaking with tongues of men and angels, that the gifts of prophesying, understanding and knowledge, that the faith that even could remove mountains, and the giving of all to the poor, yea, and the body to be burnt, is nothing without it; he proceeds to the description of it thus: charity suffers long, is kind; charity envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, does not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things, never faileth, albeit other gifts have; 1 Cor. 13: from the first verse.

As by this the excellency of love is shown, so the necessity of pressing after it, and living in it, will be readily acknowledged by all: but seeing the sum of this love, as well as the perfection thereof consists in loving God above all; so whatever diverteth in any thing therefrom, is not to be accounted love, though the same word be used to express it, and that in the scripture itself; such as the love of self, the love of the world, the love of any creature. Hence, for the attaining of the true and excellent love, the love of all these other things is not only to be laid aside, and the love of God preferred to them, but they are to be hated, as Christ himself phraseth it, he that hateth his life, John 12: 25; yea, he useth it so as to speaking of hating father and mother, Luke 14: 26. Though when the love to such is truly subordinate to the other, it is both commended and commanded.

The testimony which is required of our really being in the love of God, Christ himself signifieth to us, if you love me, keep my commandments; and as the beloved disciple John said in the case of knowledge, showing us the falsehood of such as pretend to know God, and yet do not do so; saying, he that says he knows God, and keeps not his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him. 1 John 2: 4. So may be also said, he that saith he loves God and keeps not his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him: according as the same apostle saith, 1 John 5: 3. For this is the love of God, that we keep his commandments. Hence it is apparent that love without purity is but a false pretence; and that whatsoever hinders from the practice of this love of God, or withdraws from the obedience of the least of his commands, is to be denied, and no ways to be entertained; as being either the love of the devil, the love of the world, or the love of self, and not the love of the Father. And as from the true love of God (having taken place both upon the understanding and will) there ariseth a great fervency and desire of mind, that it may be wholly united with the Lord, and made conformable unto his will in all things.

So from hence ariseth also a certain aversion from, indignation of, and even hatred to whatso-

ever is contrary thereunto, or has a tendency to lead from it, which is commonly called zeal. Which zeal having a right bottom and foundation, and proceeding purely from the love of God, is a great virtue, greatly to be commended and pressed after; and the defect thereof is justly reproveable in a Christian. That zeal, then, thus considered, is a thing excellent, pure and holy of itself, appears in that it is ascribed to God himself, 2 Kings 19: 13. Where the performance of the blessed evangelical promises to be performed by the zeal of the Lord, (Isa. 19: 17,) He is said "to be clothed with zeal, as with a cloak;" and 63: 15, his zeal is numbered with his bowels and mercies. Next David recommends himself to God, for that the "zeal of his house had eaten him up." Psal. 69: 9, and 119: 139. And Paul commends the Corinthians for their zeal, 2 Cor. 7: 11; 1 Cor. 14: 12. And for this end has the grace of God appeared unto all, that there might be a people gathered "zealous of good works," Tit. 2: 14. And as this is commended and recommended on the one hand, so is the contrary thereof (to wit, indifferency and lukewarmness) reproved and rebuked, as a thing displeasing to the Lord. Of many instances whereof, that might be given, that unto the Church of Laodicea, may serve at present, Revel. 13: 15, 16. Because for a remedy against this evil she is exhorted, verse 19, to be zealous and repent.

But as there is a true zeal, so is there a false one; and it is not more needful to have the one, than it is to avoid the other. Now, as the true zeal proceedeth from the pure love of God, and single regard to his honour and glory, so the false zeal proceedeth from the love of something else, and the regard to other things. And of this false zeal there are several kinds, as well as degrees, all of which, though they ought to be shunned, yet some are far more hurtful and pernicious than others. The worst and highest of these is, when as men, through the height of pride, lust, ambition, or envy, show themselves furious and zealous to satisfy and fulfil their desires and affections, this is the highest zeal for self; from this zeal did Cain slay Abel; Ishmael mocked Isaac, and Esau hated Jacob; Pharaoh persecuted the children of Israel; Saul, David; and Jezebel the true prophets of the Lord.

A second kind is, when as men, that are not true and faithful even to those principles of religion they profess themselves to acknowledge as true, as being conscious to themselves, and also publicly known to be such, as are vicious and profligate, yet do violently persecute and oppress others that differ from them; though they be not only equal to them, but even by their own acknowledgment exceed them in temperance and virtue: having nothing to charge them with, but that they agree not with them in judgment and practice in matters of religion. This apparently is a false zeal, and not of God; for if it proceeded from the true love of God, it would first operate in themselves to the removing of all those things, which they acknowledge to be contrary to this love of God, before it exerted itself towards others; seeing, as the proverb is, charity begins at home. And like unto this was the zeal of the scribes and pharisees who persecuted Christ for a breaker of the law which themselves did not fulfil; as is also the zeal both of the papists and protestants in their persecutions at this day.

A third sort is of such who do indeed walk strictly and closely to their own principles, making conscience of their way, but yet being blinded in their understanding, do persecute truth supposing it to be error. Of this number was Paul before his conversion, being as to the law blameless, and persecuting the saints out of zeal Acts 22: 3; Gal. 1: 14. And therefore in this class he numbers his countrymen, saying "They have a zeal for God, but not according to knowledge." Rom. 10: 2. And perhaps among these such may be numbered, of whom Christ speaketh, saying to his disciples, and "when they kill you, they shall think to do God good service."

A fourth, or last sort is, when as men being truly enlightened in their understanding, but their will, heart and affections not being thoroughly leavened with the love of God, do condemn things justly reproveable, but not out of the pure drawings of divine love; but even from a mixture of self in the forwardness of their own will, as not suffering any to be contrary unto them.

This is the most innocent kind of wrong zeal yet not so but that it ought to be watched against; and of these few that are guilty of it it were fit they waited to be redeemed from it. But the pure, undefiled zeal, that is acceptable to God, is that which proceeds not only from pure and clear understanding, but also from renewed and sanctified will, which moves not of nor from self, but from and for the Lord.

Barclay's Writings.

EXTRACT FROM BOWDEN'S HISTORY OF FRIENDS IN AMERICA.

It was now about ten years since Friends first landed in Massachusetts, and during nearly the whole of that period they had been exposed to cruel and relentless persecution. The authors and abettors were urged on in their ungodly career by feelings of extreme sectarian bigotry, by the powerful influence of which sect after sect has been suppressed. Not only the Episcopalian but Roger Williams and his party, as well as the Antinomians and the Baptists, had severally suffered themselves to be driven as exiles from the country. The anti-christian legislation of the ruling sect had triumphed over all oppos

tion, and it was not until it joined issue with Quakerism, that it had to contend with principles more potent than its own. On the Society of Friends devolved the noble work of contending successfully against the exclusive principle of sectarian legislation in New England; and of ecclesiastical tyranny in North America. The struggle was truly a severe one—more severe doubtless than we in this day can rightly estimate. We may point to the memorial which is furnished by the scenes exhibited on Boston Common, and talk of the sufferings of William Brend and his companions;—of the revolting barbarities practised towards unoffending females;—of whippings, of banishments, and of ruinous distraints; but the aggregate sufferings of Friends in New England, in their faithful and unflinching support of the truth, is known only to Him who seeth and knoweth all things. With ancient Israel, they could feelingly say, "If it had not been the Lord, who was on our side, when men rose up against us, then had they swallowed us up quick, when their wrath was kindled against us: then the waters had overwhelmed us, the stream had gone over our soul. Blessed be the Lord, who hath not given us a prey to their teeth."

For this faithful stand no praise is due to man; it belongs alone to Him, whose work we reverently believe it was; and who, in the wise economy of his divine purposes, qualifies and strengthens his devoted servants for every emergency and every trial. Those of our early Friends who were foremost in this fearful conflict were, under the divine anointing, given clearly to see, that on the passing of the law for exiling on pain of death, nothing short of the sacrifice of some of their lives would be called for, to break down the barrier which the self-righteous professors of New England, in their determination to enforce their own sectarian views on the community, had raised against the progress of true religion. William Robinson, before ever he entered Massachusetts, was impressed with this belief. "The word of the Lord," he says, "came expressly unto me and commanded me to pass to the town of Boston, *my life to lay down.*" "To which heavenly voice," he continues, "I presently yielded obedience, not questioning the Lord, who filled me with living strength and power from his heavenly presence, which at that time did mightily overshadow me: and my life said Amen to what the Lord required of me." The feeling under which William Robinson went to Boston, also pervaded the minds of his fellow-martyrs. When the reprieve came for Mary Dyer, just in time to save her life, she told the authorities, that "unless they would annul their wicked law, she was there willing to suffer as her brethren had." They were strengthened with might in the inner man, thus willingly to surrender their lives, and He who called them to the sacrifice also upheld their brethren under other suffering. Thus, Wenlock Christison and Edward Wharton, were enabled to display a degree of Christian courage and firmness that was altogether extraordinary. Conscious of the truthfulness and righteousness of their cause, and upheld by the Spirit of their God, they wearied out injustice and cruelty.—The religious constancy of Friends confounded and subdued the priests and rulers of Massachusetts, and not only led to the spread of those spiritual views which distinguished them from others of the Christian name, but also materially assisted in the emancipation of North America from the miseries of priestly tyranny and oppression.

The relation of acts of intolerance and oppression exercised by one section of the Christian name towards another, must ever be felt a humiliating task to the right-minded historian; and could he consistently do so, he would gladly consign to merited oblivion, transactions so much at variance with true religion. But, when, in pursuance of his work, he has to detail instances of cruelty and injustice by a people so enlightened and in many respects too, a people so much in advance of most of their day, as were the Puritans of New England, the task is rendered additionally painful. In recording the persecution of Friends in New England, we wish to impress on the mind of the reader, a circumstance which, in perusing the foregoing pages, has probably attracted his notice; that to the rulers and ecclesiastics, and not to the people at large, belongs the disgrace of these anti-christian proceedings. In support of this view it may be further remarked, that throughout the sufferings of Friends in New England, there is scarcely a single instance on record, in which the public evinced a spirit of persecution. Had this disposition been manifested by the people, and had the truths which Friends proclaimed been rejected by them with indignation and contempt, the ministers of Massachusetts would have had nothing to fear from the presence of Quakers. But it was because in New England, as in Old England, many who were piously disposed, were willing to hearken to their gospel declarations, and because they laboured to turn the attention of the people from outward teachers, and a dependence upon man in the things of God, to Christ their inward teacher, and to the efficacy of his free grace, that the ecclesiastics of that day resorted to persecution to maintain their unholy dominion amongst men.

The ultimate prevalence of religious toleration in the western world, through the constancy and faithfulness of Friends, is a subject calculated to furnish much profitable reflection. Had they given way to fear, and shrunk from suffering, it is impossible to say to what extent religious freedom might have been checked in its emancipation from the trammels of ecclesiastical rule. The doctrines and practice of our early

Friends were, however, such only as the New Testament recognizes; and these, it may be fearlessly asserted, when made the rule of our conduct, will ever lead us to condemn all interference with the inalienable rights of conscience.

For Friends' Review.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

I notice in the *Review* of the 3d inst., an article under the head of "California Gold," signed Z.; wherein the author seems to suppose that the vast amount of that metal which is brought from California, remains in the Atlantic cities, and enriches the inhabitants. He expresses a fear that the consequences of such an accession of wealth may tend to diminish the energy of the people.

I think the writer of the article could not have been well informed upon the subject; for he seems to have lost sight of the fact that coin is exported to Europe by the numerous steam packets, nearly, if not quite as rapidly, as gold comes in from the Pacific. When there is an arrival of a steam ship which brings gold from California, the amount brought rings through our land in the newspapers, but when a vessel departs from an Atlantic port for Europe, although she may take away from three hundred thousand to over a million of dollars, it attracts but little comment. The steamships which go to Europe are far more numerous than those which bring gold from the Pacific.

Silver has for some years been rapidly diminishing among us, by exportation, so much so that now it is difficult to procure sufficient for the purposes of change.

It is true we *see* more gold than formerly, but this is only what takes the place of the departed silver.

This state of things is produced by a law of Congress having a few years ago lowered the standard of *gold* coin about six per cent., thus making silver the most profitable for exportation and causing it to bear a premium when bought with gold.

I believe our banks have no more coin than they had before the gold was discovered in California, and whatever increase of coin there is in the land, is what is hoarded by individuals.

The cause of the vast amount of coin exported to England is,

First—The immense importation of foreign goods, which importation is still going on to an alarming extent; many of which goods it were better for the country that we were without, and many others, (particularly iron, which is imported in vast quantities,) might be made by our own people.

Second—The interest on American stocks owned abroad, amounts to about $800,000 per month.

Third—Much of the gold received from California, is owned in Europe, and only passes through the United States Mint in Philadelphia, where it is coined, and then the amount, either in gold, or silver purchased with the gold, is sent to England; thus making the Atlantic cities only a stopping place on its way.

In addition to which it is believed that the importations of goods from China are paid for by bills of exchange, drawn on London; consequently the means to pay these bills are sent to the latter place, instead of sending the coin to China, as was formerly the case.

In conclusion, it seems to the writer of this article, that there is far more cause for concern at the immense importation of foreign goods, many of which are of the most extravagant and costly kinds, and come to swell the tide of luxury which threatens to deluge our land. B.

For Friends' Review.

AN ALLEGORY.

If the editor of the 'Friends' Review' should think the enclosed allegory worthy a place in that paper, I should be glad to see it re-published there. I do not know from whence it was derived, but its peculiar simplicity and beauty indicate, I think, an Eastern, if not a remote origin. P.

Once a little band of angels descended to this earth and wandered over its beautiful places in search of something so purely beautiful, that it should be an acceptable offering before the throne of the Eternal. And many things fair and exquisite arose in their path;—sweet delicate flowers and little glistening dew-drops; diamonds in the earth; pearls in the sea; stars in the sky; bright things gleaming and flashing everywhere; joyous faces and graceful forms moving to and fro, more frequent than all and also more beautiful. But the angels passed on; for nothing which can fade or be destroyed is worthy of Heaven. On, on they wandered,—on through the great forests, amid the deep valleys, over the bright seas, searching every where for that lovely thing that was to add fresh beauty even unto Heaven.

At length they stood in consultation on the sea-shore, and beheld a fisherman's child so strangely, so enchantingly beautiful, that those glorious angels were amazed, and bent over him in silent admiration. At length their leader spake—

"Shall we bring a mortal and perishing gift to the throne of our Immortal Father?"

"Our High Father is all powerful. He could give him immortality," replied another.

"Innocence and love are heavenly beauties; but they can live only in Heaven. Shall we not snatch him from this bad world's temptations?" said a third.

Thus spake the tender, pitying angels. But their leader said—

"There is a beauty far transcending innocence —a beauty which childhood and innocence may never possess. Shall we wait, my brethren, for this, or offer to our God an imperfect gift?"

And so the angels waited until the child became a man—for to immortal spirits, whose inheritance is eternal, the life of man is but an hour.

Then pain and sorrow came upon the man, and drove the rose from his cheek and the light from his heart; and anguish bowed his frame, and care planted furrows on his brow. Then, when all his soul was dark, the angels drew near and whispered of unspeakable bliss, so that his heart grew strong and earnest, and faith was the first gem in his crown of beauty. Now temptations gathered thickly about him—now his guardians hovered near his path, watching his struggles, answering his thoughts, raising him when nearly trodden down, yet keeping him encompassed with tribulation, until he cast away his own strength,—and the beauty of humility was perfected.

Still temptation was poured upon his pathway —for without temptation there can be no victory. Still, as he rose triumphant from every struggle, his countenance grew more angelic, his beauty more god-like, till at last, when they had breathed into his spirit of that joy with which they were filled, and his soul seemed melted with love and great adoration, they looked with awe upon their work and pronounced it fit for Heaven!

And when those who had loved him looked upon his withered, lifeless form, they were sad, and mourned his departed beauty. And it was so; for the soul, so strengthened and purified— that soul, so intensely beautiful, whose light its earthly covering could no longer obscure, was borne rejoicing by the angels to the throne, resting not in the joy of spirits innocent and untried, but mounting high, higher, to dwell for ever in the presence of the fountain of all joy, and all truth, and all knowledge, and all glory.

Correspondence of the National Era.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1851.

Since my arrival in this country, I have heard and read so much that is interesting on the subject of slavery and the slave trade, that some account of it may not be without value to you at home. The position of Brazil, and the state of public sentiment in relation to these questions, is tolerably well understood in England, as shown by the tone of anti-slavery publications there, and by recent statements of Lord Palmerston and others in the House of Commons. But in the United States we have given but little attention to the progress of anti-slavery opinion and action among our slaveholding rivals in this hemisphere. Some knowledge of it, therefore, may be as rare to you as it has been to me.

With about the same number of slaves that we have—somewhere between three and three and a half millions—the question of the perpetuation or the extinction of slavery is becoming one of paramount importance in this country, as in ours. Here, too, as there, the real question is often disguised under false and plausible issues, and in various respects there is a considerable likeness between the circumstances attending the anti-slavery movement in Brazil and those occurring in the United States.

From the period when (in 1822–'4) the separation of Brazil from Portugal, and the establishment of a liberal constitution, first opened the door to free thought and discussion, there have not been wanting sagacious, honest Brazilians who have raised their voices against the slave-trade and slavery. As early as 1823, a most eloquent essay upon the subject, accompanied by a well-digested project for the gradual abolition of slavery, and for the protection of slaves during its continuance, was prepared for the Constituent Assembly by Jose Bonifacio de Andrada—the so-called "Patriarch of Independence"—a man whose acquirements, enlightened views, and high character, would have done honor to any age or nation. In this document, it is curious to see, the whole system of Slavery is attacked with the selfsame arguments and illustrations, drawn from its social, economical, and political evils, and from its inherent wickedness and injustice, which are even now, at the distance of twenty-eight years, most current with us. But the humane Andrada was too much in advance of his time; and his countrymen, turning a deaf ear to his stirring appeal, went on importing Africans and laying out coffee and sugar estates, as before.

Nevertheless, Brazil was induced to agree, by treaty with England, to put an end to the Slave Trade from and after the year 1831. So potent, however, was the influence of the slavedealers, and so adverse were the planters to any check to their supply of hands, that the Government was never fairly enlisted in support of the treaty, and the laws passed in conformity with it were allowed to remain a dead letter. Thus passed long years, during which an average of some forty or fifty thousand Africans were annually imported, while the persevering efforts of Great Britain to obtain from the Government a fair compliance with the terms of the treaty proved utterly unavailing. The last general election, in 1848, was carried by the money and influence of the slave-dealers and their allies, the traders of the city and the planters of the country, and a new four years' lease of power was thereby given to their creatures and friends.

At length in 1850, Great Britain effectually took the staff into her own hands; and while Brazil, under one pretence and another, had

failed to stop the trade, as she had nineteen years before agreed to do, the British cruisers on this coast were instructed to do it for her. Short time sufficed for this. A few seizures, burnings, and sinkings, even within the waters of Brazil, and under the very guns of her forts, brought the question of "the traffic," as it is called, to a speedy and satisfactory solution. For the first time, the eyes of the Government were opened to its own duties as a party to the treaty. The national flag outraged, and national property destroyed, within sight of the capital itself, the men in power must needs do *something;* and they were too well aware of the real aspect of their cause, as respects Great Britain, not to know that, as the first step towards a suspension of British aggressions, decisive measures must at length be taken to make good the plighted faith of Brazil. To the existing Administration this had now become a matter of life and death; there was no other alternative for them. Their past friends—the slave-dealers—were accordingly obliged to fly the country to escape prosecution under laws long disregarded; and a new and vigorous law was passed, arming the Government with full power to ferret out, seize, and confiscate or punish every vessel and individual implicated in any manner in the Slave Trade. This was in September of last year, and from that time to this the Government has not relaxed its suppressive efforts, so that the traffic may be considered, for the time being, as entirely at an end. And, strange to say, this sudden revolution in the national policy, imposing disgrace and exile, and a heavy loss of property, upon some of the most wealthy and influential men in the country, finds not only a cordial support in the nation at large, but not even a voice is raised against it. The conservative party now in power seem actually strengthened by the energy of their measures, while the liberal party, defeated at the last election mainly through the influence of the slave-dealers, are even more strongly committed by all their antecedents to hostility to the traffic.

This happy consummation would seem thus far to have been owing solely to the action of the British Government by means of its steam cruisers. But this cause alone would not account for the practical submission of the Government to acts of violence not even yet discontinued, nor for the entire acquiescence of the nation in the vigorous measures adopted for the extinction of the traffic. To understand how this result has been effected, it is necessary to take cognizance of another agency, internal and national, which has been diligently at work to this end, conjointly with the external pressure of the British. I refer to the Anti-Slavery party in Brazil, never, as I have said, entirely without a voice in the land, but until very recently insignificant and seemingly without influence. In the ripeness of time, however, it has come fully to light, and the "fanaticism" supposed to be confined to a few individuals is found to be largely shared by native Brazilians all over the country. The number of those who are openly committed to Emancipation is yet small, but it includes some of the best men in the country, eminent for their talents and character, and for their social and official position. The advocates of this cause, more or less frank, are to be found among the Counsellors of State, in both Houses of the Legislature, in the legal and medical professions, among the nobility, and in various public offices. The events of the past year have strengthened their hands, and the pioneers in the cause find sympathy and support in many quarters from which it has heretofore been withheld. It is no longer popular, nor even safe, politically speaking, openly to assail their persons and doctrines, nor to cite against them *the counter example of so enlightened a nation as the United States*, as was triumphantly done but a few years since.

Fortunately, the planting interest, which is naturally the most concerned in the perpetuation of slavery, is too widely scattered over this immense country, chiefly in the seaboard provinces of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco, to concentrate its efforts and influence. Another serious obstacle to the spread of anti-slavery principles in the United States, is much less felt in Brazil. That is, the feeling of caste, and the antipathy of the whites to amalgamating or associating with the blacks. In this country, the mixture of races and blending of colors has already done much to level this impediment to emancipation. And, as a natural consequence, it is worthy of note that the inability of the black race to share with the white the duties and privileges of free citizenship, is a dogma which the experience of the country has already exploded.

The population of Brazil may consist, in round numbers, of about one million five hundred thousand whites; one million five hundred thousand Indians, mostly wild; one million five hundred thousand free blacks, mostly mulattoes; and three million five hundred thousand slaves, mostly negroes; making, altogether, eight millions of souls, or nearly that. And yet the fear that the negroes, if set free, will overrun the white race, or become a burden to them, does not seem to be considered so serious an objection to their emancipation in this country, where there are but three whites to seven blacks, without reckoning those who are free, as it does with us, where we number twenty whites to three blacks. Indeed it is evident, from discussions in the Legislature, from the admissions of Cabinet Ministers, and from various other indications, that while thinking men in this country do not accept the South Carolina theory of the blessings of Slavery, they also reject that other doctrine, so rife with us, of the *impracticability*

of peaceful abolition. Many proofs of this might be adduced, among which was the introduction, at the late session, of projects for the discouragement of Slavery in this and the other chief cities, which, though too late for present action, were well received, even with the avowal that they were intended as an entering wedge of ultimate emancipation. Thus, while the Capital of the United States is legislating for the expulsion of free blacks from its limits, that of Brazil is meditating only the expulsion of slaves.

There are grave obstacles, however, to emancipation in this country, founded in the deep-rooted prejudices of a people long accustomed to the service of slaves, in the supposed difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of free labor, and on other considerations, some of which are peculiar to Brazil. So that, although the emancipationists may perhaps flatter themselves that the traffic is virtually ended, they have yet no holyday work before them to induce the Legislature to adopt measures for the gradual extinction of Slavery. There are men here, however, who will not shrink from the task, whose principles have been hardened by the fire of persecution, and whose abilities have been sharpened by the exercise of free discussion. They have a weekly paper here, called *The Philanthropist*, well supported, and advocating the most uncompromising abolition doctrines. There is a smaller paper, called *The Abolitionist*, also printed here. A society has been formed, a sort of intelligence establishment, for the purpose of supplying free laborers to those who prefer them; and their men are to be seen in the streets with a conspicuous badge marked "Free Labor," on their heads. The custom-house and some of the arsenals are now systematically served by free labor alone. Yet no danger seems to be apprehended from these "incendiary" documents and proceedings, although there are here one hundred and ten thousand slaves, out of the two hundred and fifty thousand composing the population of the city proper.

To avoid misapprehension, it should be observed, that while the two questions, of the suppression of the African Slave Trade, and of the extinction of Slavery in Brazil, are necessarily much connected, and are both favored or opposed by the same classes of people, yet the general condition of public opinion in regard to the two is by no means the same. In respect to the traffic, it is pretty well made up, a vast majority of the native Brazilians being considered as opposed to its continuance, partly from principle, more from interest, and perhaps more than all from a dread of its future consequences. It has been only through the influence of the Portuguese residents, commanding the purse-strings and much of the talent and education of the capital and other principal cities, that it has survived so long. But in regard to Emancipation, public sentiment is comparatively but now beginning to developе itself, the efforts and arguments of the Anti-Slavery party having hitherto been mainly directed to the suppression of the traffic, as an indispensable preliminary step. The future progress of the question cannot, therefore, be predicted with much confidence, especially by a stranger. But it seems by no means impossible that the young empire of Brazil may lead our boasted Anglo-Saxon Republic in the work of emancipation, and that to the land of Washington, of Adams, and of Jefferson, may fall the singular distinction of affording the last asylum, among civilized nations, to the institution of Slavery.

PEACE.

What is that we do when we maintain the existence of large armies in great civilized countries? We not only overburden the citizens with large and oppressive taxes—we not only embarrass the diplomacy of governments, by keeping in existence masses of men whose interest must run to some extent in a military direction—but, we help to keep alive the passion of war, and to inflame the public mind with grand military displays. We put our faith in the sword as the ultimate arbitrator between nation and nation. We indoctrinate our young people with this baneful philosophy; we influence even the ardent imaginations of women—those imaginations that ought to be centred around all that is lovely, and holy, and generous. We inflame the imagination of the tenderest and most lovely portion of the human race, until the earth is impregnated with the bloody philosophy, and until people and rulers are alike infected by the common insanity. Good citizens must alter the sentiment, and try to impregnate the minds of men with the holy spirit of our common Christianity, to garland philosophy, literature, poetry, and all the holy domestic associations around the grand cause of peace, and effect the general disarmament of the civilized world.—*Henry Vincent.*

TINY LODGER.

The Albany Argus tells a touching story of a little bird, which, during the cold storm of Monday night, at a late hour, knocked for admittance at a window of a hotel which was illuminated by a light within. The occupant, supposing the noise to be the pattering of hail against the pane, gave it no attention. Presently the "rapping" commenced again, when the window was opened and in flew the little creature, apparently delighted to get into comfortable quarters, and confident of shelter and safety. After coursing about the room as if to bathe itself in the warm air, it quietly selected its place and depositing its head under its wing, went to sleep. It is difficult to say which of the occupants of the same apartment felt better satisfied with themselves, or slept more peacefully through

the night. As the day broke, out broke the bird's grateful acknowledgements to the Protector of all, in a song, which, for so tiny a body and a stranger, was remarkably loud and ecstatic. It was nearly famished, and ate and drank with an enviable appetite for its breakfast. Being now able to take care of itself, and not choosing to be dependent longer on charity, the little fellow insisted on being released; the window was opened, and out he went to share his fortune with his tribe, thanking his friend as well as he could for his hospitality.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 24, 1852.

The notice of the Maryland Governor's message, which is introduced into this number, is designed to apprise our readers what is to be expected from any efforts of the free States, or their officers, to conciliate the South, in regard to their claims upon fugitive slaves. The Governor exhibits a spirit very similar to that which Dr. Johnson attributes to the Swedish monarch:

"Peace courts his hand, but spreads her charms in vain,
Think nothing gained, he cries, till nought remain;
On Moscow's walls, till Gothic standards fly,
And all be mine beneath the polar sky."

About twenty six years ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the suggestion of a deputation from the Maryland Legislature, enacted a law to provide for the reclamation of fugitive slaves; but that law also provided for the punishment of kidnappers, and the Legislature of Maryland, in order to defend one of their citizens who had violated the Pennsylvania law, brought its constitutionality in question before the Supreme Court of the United States, and obtained a decision setting the law aside. Now the Governor expresses his dissatisfaction with a law of this State enacted more than seventy years ago, which, by giving freedom to all children born within our jurisdiction, is supposed to clash with a Maryland law which, he says, makes "the issue of a bond-woman a slave without reference to the place of her birth." The attention of the Legislature is therefore called to the subject, and they are advised "to endeavour to create a prevention of the difficulties which may often occur from the existence of these antagonistic laws in these two neighbouring States."

If the Maryland law actually declares the children, born of bond-women, slaves for life, without reference to the place where they are born, it is no cause of surprise that some difficulty should arise, in the execution of such a law, not in Pennsylvania alone, but in all the free States. Does the Governor imagine that the privilege announced in the Maryland Declaration of Rights, "that the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusi right of regulating the internal government ar police thereof," is peculiar to Maryland? If law enacted in Maryland is to be considered bin ing in Pennsylvania, why not in Massachusett Great Britain, or Japan? And if a child born i Pennsylvania is to be adjudged a slave, the pos tive law of the State to the contrary notwithstan ing, because the mother had fled from slavery i Maryland, would not the grand-child, or the d scendant to the tenth generation, be placed in th same category? The simple and obvious truth however, is, that this and other State laws, ar limited in their operation to the jurisdiction of th State which enacts them. The Legislature Pennsylvania declared, in their celebrated act 1780, that all slavery of children consequent o the slavery of their mothers, in case of childre born in the State after the passage of that ac was utterly taken away, and forever abolished.

The provision respecting a servitude to the ag of twenty-eight years, was evidently designed t apply to children born and retained in the State for the redress of grievances and the freedom due are provided for, and, by the supplementary act o 1788, their registration is required. It is true tha the former law provides for the delivery of slave escaping into this State, from others, but is totall silent in regard to any children born of them whil in the State. The case of such children not being excepted in any part of the act, they must fall un der the general provision; viz: that their slavery resulting from the servitude of their mothers, i forever abolished. The object of the Legislatur manifestly was to abrogate slavery within thi Commonwealth, as speedily as their views of polic would admit. Of course every exception to abso lute emancipation must be limited in its construc tion, to the express letter of the law.

There was then no federal constitution to limi the legislation of the States; but when one wa formed, and adopted by Pennsylvania, its provi sions would overrule any State legislation incon sistent with it. But that constitution, while it provides for the reclamation of fugitives from labour, is as silent as the Pennsylvania law, in regard to the children they may have borne while in the State to which they fled. Hence, without looking any further into the constitution, we may safely assume that the States are under no obligation to give up such children to the claimants of their mothers. The silence of the constitution on that point is conclusive.

But if we look a little further into the constitutional article, we find no intimation that the fugitive was to be delivered as the *property* of the claimant; it is even known that such idea was studiously avoided. The delivery is placed on the

ground of debt. A person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, "shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom *such service or labour may be due.*"

In the slaveholding States, the progeny of a female slave is claimed on the principle of property, like the progeny of a beast; but no such principle is recognized in the article of the constitution so often cited. The mother is made, by a fiction of law, simply a debtor, and is to be delivered, as such, to the party to whom *her service or labour may be due.* But this indebtedness, whether real or imaginary, cannot involve the unborn child. And it is manifest that a claim to the services of a child cannot originate in a State which has legislatively declared that all slavery of children born in the State is forever abolished.

It is therefore probable that the difficulty suggested by Governor Lowe, arising from these antagonistic laws in contiguous States, may occasionally appear in the intercourse of Maryland with other States. It is not very probable that the sixteen free States will consent to modify their laws, so as to accommodate them to the legislation of Maryland; and indeed, the experience of Pennsylvania, in her legislative and judicial movements, affords very little encouragement to make the attempt.

There is, however, one mode of proceeding, which the Legislature of Maryland is competent to adopt, but which the Governor has not recommended, which would effectually remove the difficulty whereof he complains. The measure alluded to would have the further merit of raising the value, not simply the *price*, of land in the State. It would in all probability immediately diminish the number of slaves escaping from Maryland into Pennsylvania; and, in a few years, put an end to those elopements altogether.

If the Legislature of Maryland would introduce into their code of laws, certain parts of the Pennsylvania law of 1780, those of Rhode Island and Connecticut of 1784, or that of New Jersey of 1804, with such ameliorations as the light of three score years has furnished, it would soon be found that Maryland had few complaints of injury or insult to prefer against Pennsylvania. If the existing generation of slaves could have a reasonable assurance that they would not be sold into slavery in the extreme South, and that their children would be free, it is probable many of them would more readily consent to wear out their own lives in servitude; and any individuals who might elope into the free States would certainly excite less sympathy there, and receive less encouragement than they do now. Slavery in Maryland, with a certain prospect that it would expire with the passing generation, would be regarded as a less evil than perpetual and hereditary servitude, with the liability of falling, at any time, under the hammer of the auctioneer.

But, however good gradual emancipation would unquestionably be, when compared with the existing system, we ought not to forget, that the policy adopted by the English Government in 1838, was a nearer approximation to justice and sound policy, than any yet tried in the States of the Union where slavery has been predominant.

The strictures of the Governor on the trial of Castner Hanway, are, at best, extremely indelicate. After a man, well known in his neighbourhood as one of remarkably inoffensive character, had been incarcerated nearly three months, to the great injury of his health, as well as to his business; after every effort was made to convict him of a capital crime; and after a heavy expense, defrayed out of the treasury of the Union, had been incurred in support of the prosecution; an intelligent jury pronounced him *not guilty.* Indeed, the whole tenor of the testimony sufficiently proves, that he neither made, nor attempted to make, any resistance to the execution of the fugitive law. His refusal to assist in the arrest of the slaves, if, indeed, the slaves described in the warrant were there, was nothing more, even according to the testimony of the prosecution, than necessary prudence; for such an attempt on his part must have been unavailing, and could only have led to a greater destruction of life, than actually occurred. After all this has been clearly exposed, such reflections as the Governor has indulged, may serve to convince us that we have nothing to hope from the moderation of the slaveholding interest; and that unless we have concluded to yield to all the demands of the South, however domineering and unreasonable, we may as well stand up manfully in support of our own rights and those of the coloured race.

The brief notice of Indian murders, which appears in our columns this week, furnishes a pathetic intimation of the injuries those people sustain from unprincipled dealers, many of whom are often hovering about their places of abode, ever ready to make their profits out of the weakness of the native inhabitant of the forest. They are not only stripped of the hard earned products of the chase, in exchange for an infuriating beverage, but impelled, under the influence of that beverage, to deeds from which, in their sober hours, they would turn with abhorrence. From the days of Stuyvesant to the present time, the introduction of strong drink among them has been the most potent enemy to Indian civilization. One of the wars between the natives and the Dutch of New York, in which many lives, as well as a vast amount of property

were destroyed, is said to have originated in a murder committed in a drunken frolic.

LEWIS' ALGEBRA.—A new and revised edition of this work has been recently issued by Robert E. Peterson, and is now for sale at his Bookstore, N. W. corner of Fifth and Mulberry streets.

MARRIED, on Fourth day, the 14th inst., at Friends' Meeting House on Twelfth Street, CALEB WINSLOW, of Hertford, N. C., to JANE PAXSON PARRY, daughter of Oliver Parry, of this city.

——, at Friends' Meeting House, Bethel, Wayne co., Indiana, on the 29th ult., JOHN BELL to ELIZA, daughter of Jonathan Elliott, both of the same vicinity.

DIED, at Haddonfield, N. J., on the 29th of last month, ATLANTIC BALLENGER, a member of the Northern District Monthly Meeting, in the 79th year of her age.

——, at her residence in Greenwich, N. J., on the 2d inst., ANNE G., wife of Clarkson Sheppard, in the 39th year of her age; daughter of the late Philip Garrett, and a member of Greenwich Monthly Meeting.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The Yearly Meeting having encouraged the Committee for the gradual civilization, &c., of the Indians, to carry into effect the plan for opening a Boarding School at Tunessassah, for a small number of Indian children of both sexes, in which their religious and moral training may be efficientiy promoted; combining with literary instruction such branches of gardening, agriculture, the mechanic arts, sewing, knitting, housewifery, &c., as are adapted to their wants and capacities; and the Friends now in charge of the Farm at Tunessassah having resigned their situations, the Committee are desirous to engage a suitably qualified Friend and his wife, with the necessary assistants, to take charge of the said School and Farm. Any Friends who may feel their minds religiously drawn to engage in this benevolent work, are desired to make early application to Ebenezer Worth, Marshalton, Chester Co., Pa.; Joel Evans, Springfield, Del. Co., Pa.; Thomas Wistar, Foxchase, P. O., Phil. Co., Pa.; or Thomas Evans, No. 180 Arch street, Philadelphia.

SOUP FOR THE POOR.

The Society for supplying the poor of the city with soup and delivering soup and bread, have opened their house No. 16 Green's court, between Spruce and Pine streets, above Fourth street. The severity of the season and the suspension of many of the usual employments, have occasioned an extraordinary demand for the relief of the destitute, and the funds of the Society being nearly exhausted, they respectfully solicit contributions, which will be gratefully received by the Treasurer Jeremiah Hucker, No. 144 South Fourth street, or Thomas Evans, No. 180 Arch street. Donations of meat, flour, vegetables, &c. received at the Soup House.

For Friends' Review.

COLD WEATHER.

We not unfrequently hear the remark, th our winters within the last five and twenty ye in this latitude, have been decidedly milder th they were half a century ago. The writer, ha ing lived more than three score years, has ways doubted the correctness of the opinic There is, however, one thing certain, that t present winter, has thus far, been as severe our forefathers would have desired. Last Fi day, the 18th inst., we had a snow storm th would do no discredit to Canada. The th mometer, in this city, has several mornings be below zero; this morning, in rather a shelte position, it was 2° below that point; and half hour ago, I saw the people walking by hundr from Market and Walnut streets across to Ca den. Notwithstanding the strength of the i and the consequent obstruction to the navi tion of the river, the Camdem Ferry boats ma their way across the stream, and collectiv made nine trips to Philadelphia, throughout t day.

It is much more difficult for the Delaware fasten opposite Philadelphia than it used to on account of the numerous and powerful steam which, while possible, ply from shore to sho and thus prevent the river from closing.

On the 10th of First month, 1835, the ri was all tight. The sleighs were passing and passing in safety. On the morning of the 1 the writer walked across from Camden. In t afternoon the ice had broken up, and so dis peared, that he sailed back, with nothing to struct the wherry boat. On the 24th of t same month, he was in his field, ploughing t ground for corn! In the 1st and second mont 1836, the Delaware was fast at Philadelphia more than five weeks. Many hundred cords wood were taken across with teams. In early part of the 3d month pine wood was wo $10 and oak $14 a cord, coal being then little used. On the morning of 22d of Sec month, 1836, the writer crossed on the ice w several of his family in a sleigh at Gloucester his way to the city; and in the afternoon went on the Delaware at the Point House, so three miles below, and travelled on the ri about five miles, landing at Howell's fishi place, on the Jersey shore. In my memorand book, under date of 3d month 18th, 1836, I f this entry:—I was in Philadelphia to day. T river opened below last night, and the first a vals were to-day; a great many vessels ind came up. H.

Philadelphia, 1st mo. 20th, 1852.

Suspicion is a shoal on which Charity of strikes, and is sometimes wrecked. Crosses a mortifications are the beacons that warn us the danger, and compel us to mind the helm. *Dillwyn.*

For Friends' Review.

THE SHELTER.

In looking over the 16th "Annual Report of the Association for the care of Coloured Orphans," it seemed to me the SHELTER was so decided, though unobtrusive, a charity, that the small space the Report would occupy in the *Review*, might be advantageously used in making known the doings and the *wants* of the Association. The poor and the improvident we have always with us; and for them, it is the duty and the interest of those who are blessed with the good things of this life, cheerfully to provide, for we are assured that he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord. For the friendless orphan—for infantile destitution—there would seem to be a stronger than ordinary claim upon our sympathies and our purses. While we sit in our ceiled houses, partaking at our plentifully supplied boards, and thoroughly protected against the inclemency of an unusually severe winter, let us cherish every feeling of commiseration for those whose privations we may talk about, but which experience has never compelled us to realise, or indeed, enabled us entirely to sympathise with.

"Not more than others we deserve,
Yet God has given us more."

On a settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer of the Shelter, for the past year, there appears to have been a balance due her of $270.53, after all the income of the Association was expended. Yet we trust their "pecuniary difficulties may not have a tendency to lessen" the efforts of our female friends in the performance of the duties connected with this concern, for we think they will be relieved. A.

In preparing the present Annual Report, the Managers feel they have not much to offer their subscribers and friends, beyond a short and simple account of their proceedings during the past year—nothing of more than usual interest having occurred to make much comment needful; yet it is a satisfaction to find from the various representations of the Superintending Committee, whose duty it is frequently to visit the Shelter, that the Institution continues prosperous, and good order and harmony prevail throughout the establishment. The health of the children has been almost uninterrupted, rendering the professional service of our attentive Physician, Dr. Caspar Wistar, less essentially necessary than at some former periods; yet the watchful care and interest he has extended over our little flock, during this season of unusual favour, are duly appreciated and acknowledged by the Association. No death has occurred in the family since our last Report.

There are 52 Pupils in the School, many of them small, varying in age from three to nine years. In our limited course of instruction, spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic are taught, and such other studies as are suited to their condition; attention is also given to instruct them in sewing and knitting, and they have completed 284 garments, with the addition of considerable patchwork. Some of the children promise fairly, and evince an aptness at learning which encourages us to persevere in our efforts to afford them an opportunity of becoming acquainted with at least the rudiments of education. The teachers give commendable attention to their duties, and have often ample need for the exercise of patience and forbearance; but, however small the effects of their labour may appear, we desire their efforts for the advancement of their charge may not be relaxed, many of the children having made an improvement, which does credit to themselves, as well as their instructors. "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

Whilst interested in the moral and intellectual training of those under our care, we are impressed with the importance of giving them also religious instruction,—having the Holy Scriptures daily read in the family, and the children frequently collected for the purpose of hearing and reading books of a religious tendency; when the weather is favourable, those of a suitable age attend meetings for Divine Worship, where they conduct themselves with quietness and propriety.

There are more than 12 little ones in the nursery, not over two years old, requiring the constant care of our efficient Matron, who continues to exercise a salutary influence over the household; and the maternal care and solicitude she manifests in the oversight of her infantile charge with her faithfulness in the discharge of the many responsible duties connected with her office, are, we believe, properly estimated by the Association. It is interesting to behold these little creatures seated on the floor, with happy healthful countenances, partaking of their simple fare of bread and milk, and it is a sight calculated to produce feelings of heartfelt pleasure, in the minds of those who have been instrumental in sheltering them from the winter's cold, and perhaps from infamy and ruin,—with an assurance that their bounty has not been misapplied.

The Gas has been recently introduced into the building, which we regard as an important addition to the convenience and comfort of the family, and we feel indebted to our friends who have generously contributed their aid in defraying the expense, but the bills not having yet been furnished us, we are unable at this time to state the cost incurred thereby.

From the statement of the Treasurer's account it will be observed, our means are inadequate to the support of such a family; the ordinary expenses for the year in conducting the establish-

ment, exceeding the income from all sources, $448.39. And as we are dependent in great measure on the liberality of our friends for the means of carrying on the concern, it would be a relief to the Association, if an additional number of annual subscribers could be obtained, to prevent again the recurrence of our being obliged to intrench upon our small investments. We believe that few Institutions are conducted with greater economy—the annual expense of each child averaging 75 cents per week. Yet we desire our pecuniary difficulties may not have a tendency to lessen our efforts in the performance of this duty, being sensible we have abundant cause gratefully to own it has often pleased the Father of mercies to bless the work, and open the hearts of those to whom He has dispensed much—thus affording relief in due season—and relying for further supplies on Him who relieveth the fatherless, and whose care extends to the least of His family.

We conclude this Report under, we trust, a well grounded belief, that the Shelter is answering the design of its establishment, and the time and efforts bestowed upon its inmates are not spent in vain. "The poor committeth himself unto Thee: Thou art the Helper of the fatherless."

Donations, as heretofore, in dry goods and provisions, will be acceptably received at the Shelter, corner of Thirteenth and James street, or in money by our Treasurer, Catharine Sheppard, No. 235 Vine street.

Philadelphia, First Month 2d, 1852.

BERLIN POLICE.

It is stated that a system of telegraphic wires has been laid from the central Berlin police office to all the stations and police houses, and the men are being instructed in the management of the apparatus. In case of disturbances the telegraphs will offer the means of concentrating the police, or bringing out the military with the greatest rapidity.—*Living Age.*

INDIAN MURDERS.

We hear of another murder committed in Going Snake District. Such instances have been so frequent, for the last year or two, in our country, that we have become perfectly tired of noticing them. And our friends abroad might think we were a set of cut-throats. But this is not the case, and we are happy to say that we have the sober, sedate citizen among us, who would disdain to do an act unworthy the civilized and christian man.

And could we but induce the white man, citizen of the States, to desist from selling liquor to our people, we are satisfied that not half the murder and rioting would be committed by them that now is; for almost every instance that now occurs may be traced to intemperance.—*Cherokee Advocate.*

THE PRESS IN TURKEY.

The history of the press in Turkey is very curious—and has so much suggestiveness, that it reads like an apologue from the "Spectator." The first Turkish press dates from the time of Ahmed the Third, (1727.) At that time there existed at Constantinople several Hebrew, Greek and Armenian presses. So long since as 14[illegible] there had been a Hebrew lexicon printed at Constantinople. Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, the Greek and Armenian presses were in full activity there. In spite of this every attempt up to 1727, to introduce printing for the Turks themselves had completely failed. In the month of October, 1720, Mohammed Effendi was sent as Ambassador to Paris, with the secret mission of endeavouring to penetrate the policy of the great Christian powers. He was accompanied on his travels by his son Said Effendi. The latter was greatly struck by the results of printing at Paris, and noted with attention the progress of the West of Europe, and the decline of the East, since the invention of printing. On his return to Constantinople, Said communicated his thoughts to a Hungarian renegade, of the name of Ibrahim, who immediately drew up a memoir for the reigning Sultan, on the vast advantages likely to result from Turkish printing presses.

Mark what followed! At the very sound of the innovation there was great alarm at Constantinople. Those springs of action called by Bentham "interest begotten prejudices" were soon in full play. The members of the Ulema saw their downfall in the rise of the press. In order to maintain their political ascendency they pretended that the creed of Islam was in danger. They even went so far as to represent the newfangled project as a profanation of human thought, which they said "had always been transmitted by writing, and which ought not to be divulged by any other mode." Then came an outcry from the fifteen thousand Kiatib, or scriveners, who lived by copying manuscripts. These threatened to stone whoever desired to set up printing presses. Nor were the amateurs of the caligraphic art without sentimental grief at the demand being likely to cease for beautiful specimens of penmanship. But the Mufti was firm, and advised the Sultan not to yield to clamour. To take away all pretence for a religious cry, it was arranged that the Koran and the canonical books should continue to circulate in manuscript, but for other books the press was established. The compromise was attended with success enough to disarm opposition; but the wretched success of literature in Turkey attests the apathy of the Turkish mind, resulting, no doubt, from the powerful narcotic of Islamism.

Ibrahim Effendi, the first introducer of the press, was a man of vast energy,—and was on a large scale a printer, translator, corrector, and author. He was one of those superior natives, never wanting to Turkey, who, nevertheless, are unable to achieve great results, owing to certain drowsy and deadening influences which sensualize the Turkish mind, and make it gross and carnal. Ibrahim introduced books of social utility, such as the histories of various countries. But, with all his efforts, after twenty-eight years the Turkish press produced only eighteen works, or twenty-five volumes, the number of copies being only 16,500. The press sank for a time entirely; but was again established in 1783, and from that year, up to 1828, it printed eighty works in the Turkish tongue. The subjects of these were chiefly of a utilitarian character,—abridgments and compilations from European works of celebrity. From 1830 to 1842, there were 108 works printed in Turkish:—and the press appears to be progressing, but at a slow rate. The Sultan has taken a special interest in the publication of works on military science, which are introduced in primary and secondary education. M. Blanchi, ex-translator of foreign languages to the Sultan, has suggested that that prince should imitate the example of the Viceroy of Egypt, and establish at Paris a mission of young Ottomans to form a connecting link of ideas and civilization.

The newspaper press in Turkey dates from 1828:—the first journal having been established at Smyrna, by M. Blacque. It was called the *Spectator of the East.* In 1831, M. Blacque was called to Constantinople by the Sultan Mahmoud, and there established the *Ottoman Moniteur*—the official journal of the Sublime Porte. This journal was published in French; and in the next year another copy, translating its contents into Turkish was published. Up and down throughout the Ottoman Empire, are scattered a few journals which drag out a feeble existence. They apparently are undertaken for personal objects, to attract official influence to the owners and contributors. Two Turkish, four Italian, four French, one Greek, one Armenian, one Bulgarian,—such is the extent of Turkish journalism. About 20 years ago, Mr. Edwards set up the *Smyrna Independent,*—which was lapsed into a French paper.—*London Athenæum.*

MESSAGE OF GOV. LOWE.

The annual message of Gov. Lowe to the Legislature of Maryland, which appears in the Baltimore papers, is quite a lengthy document.

The relations between Maryland and Pennsylvania are alluded to somewhat in detail; and in respect to his refusal of the requisition of Gov. Johnston, in the case of Mr. Mitchell, he says:

"The case was where the child of a female slave, who ran away from her master, which was born in Pennsylvania, was brought back into this State; thus violating a law of that State, which provides for the freedom of all children born within her limits, and which is directly opposed to a law of Maryland, making the issue of a bond-woman a slave, without reference to the place of her birth. The attention of the Legislature is called to this matter, and they are advised to endeavour to create a prevention of the difficulties, which may often occur from the existence of these antagonistic laws in the two neighbouring States."

After stating his action in the Christiana matter, he remarks: "I do not hesitate, nay, it is my sworn duty, to speak the truth to you, and to say that the trial of Castner Hanway was a farce which only added new insult to old injury. The offensive manner in which that trial was conducted, by subaltern officers, the manifestation of the rebel sympathizers, and the extraordinary decision of the Court, will more fully appear to you, by reference to the lucid and powerful report of the Attorney General, herewith transmitted. This judicial exposition of the law of treason, as applied in Hanway's case, utterly annihilates the fugitive slave act, if there was ever any thing of substance in it susceptible of annihilation. It lays down the extraordinary doctrines that the criminal must be shown to have had actual knowledge of the law which he has violated, before he can be declared guilty of treason; and that the fugitive slave act is a private remedy, and not in the nature of a public general law, armed resistance to which would amount to levying war against the government."

He lays the whole blame upon the judges in this case, though he remarks, "Neither will I question the integrity of the judges, by ascribing to them any but correct motives." He concludes the notice of this in terms of the strongest and most emphatic condemnation of the State of Pennsylvania.—*N. A. & U. S. Gaz.*

DISTRIBUTION OF MARINE ANIMALS.

Before Sir James Ross's voyage to the Antarctic regions, the profound and dark abysses of the ocean were supposed to be entirely destitute of animal life; now it may be presumed that no part of it is uninhabited, since during that expedition live creatures were fished up from a depth of 6000 feet. But as most of the larger fish usually frequent shallow water near the coasts, deep seas must form barriers as impassable to the greater number of them as mountains do to land animals. The polar, the equatorial ocean, and the inland seas, have each their own particular inhabitants; almost all the species and some of the genera of the marine creation are different in the two hemispheres, and even in each particular sea; and under similar circumstances the species are for the most part repre-

sentative, though not the same. Identity of species, however, does occur, even at the two extremities of the globe, for living animals were brought up from the profound depths of the Antarctic Ocean which Sir James Ross recognized to be the very same species which he had often met with in the Arctic seas. "The only way they could have got from the one pole to the other must have been through the tropics; but the temperature of the sea in these regions is such that they could not exist in it unless at a depth of nearly 2000 fathoms. At that depth they might pass from the Arctic to the Antarctic Ocean without a variation of five degrees of temperature; whilst any land animal, at the most favourable season, must experience a difference of 50 degrees, and, if in winter, no less than 150 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer;"—a strong presumption that marine creatures can exist at the depth and under the enormous pressure of 12,000* feet of water. The stratum of constant temperature in the ocean may indeed afford the means of migration from pole to pole to those which live in shallower water, as they would only have to descend to a depth of 7200 feet at the equator. The great currents, no doubt offer paths for fish without any sudden change of temperature: the inhabitants of the Antarctic sea may come to the coasts of Chile and Peru by the cold stream that flows along them from the south polar ocean, and, on the contrary, tropical fish may travel by the gulf stream to the middle and high latitudes in the Atlantic, but few will leave either one or other to inhabit the adjacent seas, on account of the difference of heat. Nevertheless, quantities of medusæ or sea-nettles are brought by the Gulf-stream to feed the whales at the Azores, though the whales themselves never enter the stream on account of its warmth.

The form and nature of the coasts have great influence on the distribution of fishes; when they are uniformly of the same geological structure, so as to afford the same food and shelter, the fish are similar. Their distribution is also determined by climate, the depth of the sea, the nature of the bottom, and the influx of fresh water.

The ocean, the most varied and most wonderful part of the creation, absolutely teems with life: "things innumerable, both great and small, are there." The forms are not to be numbered even of those within our reach; yet, numerous as they are, few have been found exempt from the laws of geographical distribution.

The discoloured portions of the ocean generally owe the tints they assume to myriads of insects. In the Arctic seas, where the water is pure transparent ultramarine colour, parts of 20 or 30 square miles, 1500 feet deep, are green and turbid from the quantity of minute animalcules. Captain Scoresby calculated that it would require 80,000 persons, working unceasingly from the creation of man to the present day, to count the number of insects contained in two miles of the green water. What, then, must be the amount of animal life in the polar regions where one-fourth part of the Greenland Sea, for ten degrees of latitude, consists of that water! These animalcules are of the medusa tribe, mixed with others that are moniliform. Some medusæ are very large, floating like jelly; and although apparently carried at random by the waves, each species has its definite location, and even organs of locomotion. One species comes in spring from the Greenland seas to the coast of Holland; and Baron Humboldt met with an immense shoal of them in the Atlantic, migrating at a rapid rate.

Dr. Pœppig mentions a stratum of red water near Cape Pilares, twenty-four miles long and seven broad, which, seen from the mast-head, appeared dark-red, but on proceeding it became a brilliant purple, and the wake of the vessel was rose-colour. The water was perfectly transparent, but small red dots could be discerned moving in spiral lines. The vermillion sea off California is no doubt owing to a similar cause, as Mr. Darwin found red and chocolate-coloured water on the coast of Chile over spaces of several square miles full of microscopic animalcules, darting about in every direction, and sometimes exploding. Infusoria are not confined to fresh water; the bottom of the sea swarms with them. Siliceous-coated infusoria are found in the mud of the coral islands under the equator; and 8 species were discovered in the mud in Erebus bay, near the Antarctic pole. These minute forms of organized being, invisible to the naked eye, are intensely and extensively developed in both of the polar oceans, and serve for food to the higher orders of fish in latitudes beyond the limits of the larger vegetation, though they themselves probably live on the microscopic plant already mentioned, which abounds in all seas. Some are peculiar to each of the polar seas, some are common to both, and a few are distributed extensively throughout the ocean.

The enormous prodigality of animal life supplies the place of vegetation, so scanty in the ocean in comparison with that which clothes the land, and which probably would be insufficient for the supply of the marine creation, were the deficiency not made up by the superabundant land vegetation and insects carried to the sea by rivers. The fish that live on sea-weed must be in a smaller praportion to those that are predaceous than the herbivorous land animals do to the carnivorous. Fish certainly are most voracious; none are without their enemies; they prey and are preyed upon; and there are two which devour even the live coral, hard as its coating; nor does the coat of mail of shell-fish pro-

*This pressure would be about 5,300 pounds on a square inch of surface, or enough to compress 363 cubic feet of atmospherical air at the earth's surface into one.

them. Whatever the proportion may be which predatory fish bear to herbivorous, the quantity of both must be enormous, for, besides the infusoria, the great forests of fuci and sea-weed are everywhere a mass of infinitely varied forms of being, either parasitical, feeding on them, seeking shelter among them, or in pursuit of others.

The observations of Professor E. Forbes in the Egean Sea show that depth has great influence in the geographical distribution of marine animals. From the surface to the depth of 230 fathoms there are eight distinct regions in that sea, each of which has its own vegetation and inhabitants. The number of shell fish and other marine animals is greater specifically and individually between the surface and the depth of two fathoms than in all the regions below taken together, and both decrease downwards to the depth of 105 fathoms; between which and the depth of 230 only eight shells were found; and animal life ceases in that part of the Mediteranean at 300 fathoms. The changes in the different zones are not abrupt; some of the creatures of an under region always appear before those of the region above vanish; and although there are a few species the same in some of the eight zones, only two are common to all. Those near the surface have forms and colours belonging to the inhabitants of southern latitudes, while those lower down are analogous to the animals of northern seas; so that in the sea, depth corresponds with latitude, as height does on land. Moreover, the extent of the geographical distribution of any species is proportional to the depth at which it lives; consequently, those living near the surface are less widely dispersed than those inhabiting deep water. Professor Forbes also discovered several shells living in the Mediterranean that have hitherto only been known as fossils of the tertiary strata; and also that the species less abundant as fossils are most numerous alive, and the converse; hence, the former are near their maximum, while the latter are approaching to extinction. These very important experiments, it is true, were confined to the Mediteranean; but analogous results have been obtained in the Bay of Biscay and in the British seas. There are four zones of depth in our seas, each of which has its own inhabitants, consisting of shell-fish, crustaceæ, corallines and other marine creatures. The first zone lies between high and low water marks, consequently it is shallow in some places and thirty feet deep in others. In all parts of the northern hemisphere it presents the same phenomena; but the animals vary with the nature of the coast, according as it is of rock, gravel, sand, or mud. In the British seas the animals of this littoral or coast zone are distributed in three groups that differ decidedly from one another, though many are common to all. One occupies the seas on the southern shores of our islands and both channels; a middle group has its centre in the Irish seas; and the third is confined to the Scottish seas, and the adjacent coasts of England and Ireland. The second zone extends from the low-water mark to a depth below it of from seven to fifteen fathoms, and is crowded with animals living on and among the sea-weeds, as radiated animals, shell-fish, and many zoophites. In the third zone, which is below that of vegetable life, marine animals are more numerous and of greater variety than in any other. It is particularly distinguished by arborescent creatures, that seem to take the place of plants, carnivorous mollusca, together with large and peculiar radiata. It ranges from the depth of fifteen to fifty fathoms. The last zone is the region of stronger corals, peculiar mollusca, and of others that only inhabit deep water. This zone extends to the depth of one hundred fathoms or more.

(To be Continued.)

HOPE.

Hope, with uplifted foot, set free from earth,
Pants for the place of her ethereal birth,
On steady wings sails through th' immense abyss,
Plucks amaranthine joys from bow'rs of bliss,
And crowns the soul, while yet a mourner here,
With wreaths like those triumphant spirits wear.
Hope, as an anchor firm and sure, holds fast
The Christian vessel, and defies the blast.

CURE FOR SORROW.

Would'st thou from sorrow find a sweet relief,
Or is thy heart oppressed with woes untold?
Balm would'st thou gather for corroding grief?
Pour blessings round thee, like a shower of gold;
'Tis when the rose is wrapt in many a fold,
Close to his heart the worm is wasting there
Its life and beauty; not when all unrolled,
Leaf after leaf its blossom rich and fair
Breathes freely its perfumes through the surrounding air.

Rouse to some work of high and holy love,
And thou an angel's happiness shalt know,—
Shalt bless the earth, while in the world above,
The good begun by thee shall onward flow
In many a branching stream, and wider grow;
The seed that in these few and fleeting hours,
Thy hands unsparing and unwearied sow,
Shall deck thy grave with amaranthine flowers,
And yield thee fruits divine, in heaven's immortal bowers.

BEATTIE.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 3d, arrived at New York on the 16th inst.

ENGLAND.—Many conjectures are afloat in regard to the cause of Lord Palmerston's resignation, but nothing appears to be certainly known in respect to it.

The proposed loan of £2,000,000 for the Great Western and Canada Company, in six per cent. debentures, repayable in 1857, has been completed in London.

The Government has advertised for tenders for conveying the mails by screw steamers between the

Cape of Good Hope and Calcutta, via Mauritius and Ceylon.

Turner, the celebrated artist, has bequeathed £200,000 to found an institution for decayed artists, and has given all his pictures, with the exception of three, to embellish the building.

France.—At the latest dates, Paris was perfectly tranquil. The whole number of votes cast at the election was 8,116,773. Of these, 7,439,216 were for Louis Napoleon, and 640,737 against him; giving a majority in his favor of 6,798,479.

It is understood that in order to tranquillize foreign governments, Louis Napoleon will, almost immediately, send instructions to his ministers at the different Courts, desiring them to give those Courts the most positive assurances of his desire for the maintenance of peace.

A Provisional Chamber of fifteen members has been appointed pending the new election of members.

The French territory is by decree divided into 21 military divisions, each department to form sub-divisions.

Austria and Prussia.—The official project of Prussia continues to assume a more decided tone. It is argued that Austria is endeavoring to establish a centralization in commercial matters that would introduce elements altogether foreign to Germany; alluding to the Italian and Hungarian provinces of that power.

Considerable alarm exists at the ambition manifested by Louis Napoleon, and the most active military preparations are going on in every quarter.

Denmark.—Accounts from Copenhagen state that all parties are now agreed not to make any further concessions to Germany in regard to the Duchies.

Turkey.—Letters from Constantinople express much alarm at the events which have occurred in France.

The Sultan has issued a decree in favor of his Christian subjects, securing to them the freedom of meetings and the registration of their births and marriages.

Persia has become the scene of frightful confusion by the downfall of Mizza Khan, who had been Prime Minister since 1848. A state of complete anarchy has succeeded this event.

Domestic.—Another fatal catastrophe by which a number of lives were lost, occurred in New York on the evening of the 12th inst. It appears that about nine o'clock the City Hall bell tolled for fire, when the inmates of an immigrant boarding house, supposing that the fire was in the building occupied by them, became alarmed, and the lodgers, four hundred and eighty Irish immigrants, rushed for the stairway. The stairs, which were very narrow, soon became crowded to excess, and for a while the greatest confusion prevailed, the unfortunate inmates screaming and struggling to effect an egress, and trampling one another down in their efforts to escape. Their screams quickly brought the Sixth Ward Police and several citizens to the spot, who informed them of the groundlessness of their alarm, and the inmates who escaped death or injury immediately returned to their apartments. Six persons were killed in the struggle, and about thirty more or less injured. The building in which this casualty occurred, is six stories in height, and the stairway is very narrow; utterly inadequate to give safe egress to even one hundred persons in case of ar sudden alarm.

On the 13th inst. the Senate of Massachuset elected Gov. Boutwell as Governor of that Stat The vote stood 28 for Boutwell, 11 for Winthrop.

The New Orleans papers of the 13th state th snow covers the ground to the depth of six inche for the first time in 28 years.

The Charleston News states that a considerab emigration of slave owners, with their slaves, wh are versed in the business of gold digging, is goir on from North Carolina to California.

Encke's Comet was observed from the Nation Observatory at Washington on the evening of th 12th inst., by — Ferguson, with the filar microm ter of the large equatorial. The comet is describe as a faint white nebula, with brilliancy capable bearing only the faintest illumination.

Henry H. Kline, the chief witness against th Christiana prisoners, has been arrested in this cit upon a warrant from Lancaster county, on a charg of perjury. He gave bonds for his appearance.

The evidence for the prosecution in the trial Samuel Williams before the U. S. District Cour closed on the 15th inst., when, owing to the indi position of Judge Kane, the further proceeding w deferred.

Congressional.—The resolution authorising contract with Donaldson & Armstrong for printin the returns of the seventh census, was taken up i the Senate on the 13th inst., and after considerab debate, was postponed for three weeks. On th 14th the memorial praying for the restoration flogging in the navy was taken up, and S. R. Ma lory spoke at length in support of the prayer of th petitioners. He concluded his speech on the 15th and was followed by J. P. Hale in reply; afte which the subject was postponed for one week.

In the House, on the 15th inst., D. Mace offere a series of joint resolutions, proposing an amen ment of the Constitution of the United States, pr viding for the election of United States senators b the qualified voters of each State. It was referre to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—Bills have bee presented for repealing the 4th and 6th section of the law of 1847, respecting kidnapping; als a bill to prevent negroes and mulattoes from comin into or settling in the State.

On the 15th inst., the vote for Governor bein counted, William Bigler was declared to be dul elected. His majority over William F. Johnsto was 8,465.

On the 16th, a resolution was taken up and pass ed for the appointment of a joint special Committe to inquire into the expediency of removing the sea of government from Harrisburg.

The Report of the State Treasurer makes th following exhibit:

Receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year from ordinary sources	$4,472,393 9
Receipts from loan authorized by Act of 16th of April, 1851 . .	98,000 0
Balance in the Treasury Nov. 30th, 1850	754,252 81
Total revenue .	$5,324,646 74
Whole amount of expenditures .	4,780,667 53
Balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1851	$543,979 21

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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LANGUAGE OF FRIENDS.

George Fox seemed to look at every custom with the eye of a reformer. The language of the country, as used in his own time, struck him as having many censurable defects. Several of the expressions then in use appeared to him to contain gross flattery, others to be idolatrous, others to be false representatives of the ideas they were intended to convey. Now, he considered that Christianity required truth; and he believed therefore that he and his followers, who professed to be Christians in word and deed, and to follow the Christian pattern in all things, as far as it could be found, were called upon to depart from all the censurable modes of speech, as much as they were from any of the customs of the world, which Christianity had deemed objectionable. And so weightily did these improprieties in his own language lie upon his mind, that he conceived himself to have had an especial commission to correct them.

The first alteration, which he adopted, was in the use of the pronoun Thou. The pronoun You, which grammarians had fixed to be of the plural number, was then occasionally used, but less than it is now, in addressing an individual. George Fox, therefore, adopted Thou in its place on this occasion, leaving the word You to be used only where two or more individuals were addressed.

George Fox, however, was not the first of the religious writers who had noticed the improper use of the pronoun You. Erasmus employed a treatise in showing the propriety of Thou, when addressed to a single person; and in ridiculing the use of You, on the same occasion. Martin Luther also took great pains to expunge the word You from the station which it occupied, and to put thou in its place. In his *Ludus* he ridicules the use of the former by the following invented sentence: "Magister, Vos estis iratus?"* This is as absurd as if he had said in English, "Gentlemen, art Thou angry?

But though George Fox was not the first to recommend the substitution of Thou for You, he was the first to reduce this amended use of it to practice. This he did in his own person where ever he went, and in all the works which he published. All his followers did the same.—And from his time to the present, the pronoun Thou has come down so prominently in the speech of the Society, that its members are generally known by it at the present day.

The reader would hardly believe, if historical facts did not prove it, how much noise the introduction, or rather the amended use, of this little pronoun, as reduced to practice by George Fox, made in the world; and how much ill usage it occasioned the early Friends. Many magistrates, before whom they were carried in the early times of their institution, occasioned their sufferings to be greater merely on this account. They were often abused and beaten by others, and sometimes put in danger of their lives. It was a common question put to a Friend in those days, who addressed a great man in this new and simple manner, "Why, you ill-bred clown, do you Thou me?" The rich and mighty of these times thought themselves degraded by this mode of address, as reducing them from a plural magnitude to a singular, or individual, or simple station in life. "The use of Thou," says George Fox, "was a sore cut to proud flesh and those who sought self-honour."

George Fox, finding that both he and his followers were thus subject to much persecution on this account, thought it right the world should know, that, in using this little pronoun, which had given so much offence, the Society was only doing what every grammarian ought to do, if he followed his own rules. Accordingly, a work was written to show, that in all languages Thou was the proper and usual form of speech to a single person, and You to more than one. This was exemplified by instances taken out of the Scriptures, and out of books of teaching in about thirty languages. Two members, of the names of John Stubbs and Benjamin Furly, took great pains in compiling it: and some additions were made to it by Geo. Fox himself, who was then a prisoner in Lancaster castle.

*Master art you angry?

This work, as soon as it was published, was presented to King Charles the Second, and to his council. Copies of it were also sent to the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London and to each of the Universities. The king delivered his sentiments upon it so far as to say that Thou was undoubtedly the proper language of all nations. The archbishop of Canterbury, when he was asked what he thought of it, is described to have been so much at a stand that he could not tell what to say. The book was afterwards bought by many.

It is said to have spread conviction wherever it went. Hence it had the effect of lessening the prejudices of some; so that Friends were never afterwards treated, on this account, in the same rugged manner as they were before.

But though this book procured the members of the Society an amelioration of the treatment on the amended use of the expression Thou, there were individuals in it, who thought they ought to put their defence on a better foundation, by stating all the reasons, (for there were many besides those in this book,) which had induced them to differ from their fellow-citizens on this subject. This was done both by Robert Barclay and William Penn, in works which defended other principles of the Body, and other peculiarities in their language.

One of the arguments, on which the use of the pronoun Thou was defended, was the same as that on which it had been defended by Stubbs and Furly,—that is, its strict conformity with grammar. The translators of the Bible had invariably used it. The Liturgy had been compiled on the same principle. All addresses made by English Christians in their private prayers to the Supreme Being were made in the language of Thou, and not of You. And this was done because the rules of the English grammar warranted the expression, and because any other mode of expression would have been a violation of those rules.

But the great argument, to omit all others, which Penn and Barclay insisted upon for the change of You, was that the pronoun Thou, in addressing an individual, had been anciently in use, but that it had been deserted for You, for no other purpose than that of flattery to men; and that this dereliction of it was growing greater and greater, upon the same principle, in their own times. Hence, as Christians, who were not to puff up the fleshly creature, it became them to return to the ancient and grammatical use of the pronoun Thou, and to reject this growing fashion of the world. "The word You," says William Penn, "was first ascribed, in way of flattery, to proud popes and emperors imitating the heathens' vain homage to their gods, thereby ascribing a plural honour to a single person; as if one pope had been made up of many gods, and one emperor of many men; for which reason You, only to be addressed to many, became first spoken to one. It seemed the word Thou looked like too lean and thin a respect,—and, therefore, some bigger than they should be would have a style suitable to their own ambition."

It will be difficult for those, who now use the word You constantly to a single person, and who in such use of it never attach any idea of flattery to it, to conceive how it ever could have had the origin ascribed to it; or, what is more extraordinary, how men could believe themselves to be exalted, when others applied to them the word You instead of Thou. But history affords abundant evidence of the fact.

It is well known that Caligula ordered himself to be worshipped as a god. Domitian, after him, gave similar orders with respect to himself. In process of time the very statues of the emperors began to be worshipped. One blasphemous innovation prepared the way for another. The title of Pontifex Maximus gave way at length for those of Eternity, Divinity, and the like. Coeval with these appellations was the change of the word Thou for You, and upon the same principles. These changes, however, were not so disagreeable, as they might be expected to be to the proud Romans; for while they gratified the pride of their emperors, they made their despotism in their own conceit more tolerable to themselves. That one man should be lord over many thousand Romans, who were the masters of the world, was in itself a degrading thought. But they consoled themselves by the haughty consideration, that they were yielding obedience not to a man, but to an incarnate dæmon, or good genius, or special envoy from Heaven. They considered, also, the emperor as an office and as an office including and representing many other offices; and hence, considering him as a man in the plural number, they had less objection to address him in a plural manner.

In behalf of their assertions on this subject Friends quote the opinions of several learned men and those in particular, who, from the nature of their respective writings, had occasion to look into the origin and construction of the words and forms of language.

Howell, in his Epistle to the Nobility of England, placed before his French and English Dictionary, takes notice that both in France and in other nations the word Thou was used in speaking to one; but, by succession of time, when the Roman commonwealth grew into an empire the courtiers began to magnify the emperor, as being furnished with power to confer dignities and offices, using the word You; yea, and deifying him with more remarkable titles; concerning which matters we read in the Epistle of Symmachus to the emperors Theodosius and Valentinian, where he useth these forms of speaking: "Vestra Eternitas, Vestrum Numen, Vestra Serenitas, Vestra Clementia;" that is, Your, and not Thy, Eternity, Godhead, Serenity

Clemency. So that the word You in the plural number, together with the other titles and appellations of honour seem to have had their rise from despotic government, which afterwards, by degrees, came to be applied to private persons. He says, also, in his history of France, that in ancient times the peasants addressed their kings by the appellation of Thou; but that pride and flattery first put inferiors upon paying a plural respect to the single person of every superior, and superiors upon receiving it.

John Maresius, of the French Academy, in the Preface to his Clovis, speaks much to the same effect: "Let none wonder," says he, "that the word Thou is used in this work to princes and princesses, for we use the same to God. And of old the same was used to Alexanders, Cæsars, queens and empresses. The use of the word You, when only one person is spoken to, was only introduced by these base flatterers of men of later ages, to whom it seemed good to use the plural number to one person, that he may imagine himself alone to be equal to many others in dignity and worth; from whence it came at last to persons of lower quality."

Godeau, in his Preface to the Translation of the New Testament, makes an apology for differing from the customs of the times in the use of Thou, and intimates that You was substituted for it, as a word of superior respect. "I had rather," says he, "faithfully keep to the express words of Paul, than exactly follow the polished style of our tongue. Therefore I always use that form of calling God in the singular number, not in the plural, and therefore I say rather Thou than You. I confess, indeed, that the civility and custom of this world require him to be honoured after that manner. But it is likewise, on the contrary, true, that the original tongue of the New Testament hath nothing common with such manners and civility; so that not many of these old versions we have do observe it. Let not men believe that we give not respect enough to God, in that we call him by the word Thou: which is, nevertheless, far otherwise. For I seem to myself, (may be by the effect of custom,) more to honour his Divine Majesty in calling him after this manner, than if I should call him after the manner of men, who are so delicate in their forms of speech."

Erasmus, also, in the Treatise which he wrote on the Impropriety of substituting You for Thou, when a person addresses an individual, states that the strange substitution originated wholly in the flattery of men.

Another alteration that took place in the language of the Society, was the expunging of all expressions from the vocabulary which were either superfluous, or of the same flattering tendency as the former.

In addressing one another, either personally or by letter, they made use of the word Friend, to signify the bond of their own union, and the character which man, under the Christian dispensation, was bound to exhibit in his dealings with his fellow-men. They addressed each other, also, and spoke of each other by their real names. If a man's name was John, they called him John; they talked to him as John; and added only his surname to distinguish him from others.

In their intercourse with the world, they adopted the same mode of speech; for they addressed individuals either by their plain names, or they made use of the appellation of Friends or Neighbours.

They rejected the words Sir or Madam, as then in use. This they did, because they considered them, like the word You, as remnants of ancient flattery, derived from the papal and antichristian ages; and because these words still continued to be considered as titles of flattery, that puffed up people in their own times. Howell, who was before quoted on the pronoun Thou, is usually quoted by Friends on this occasion also. He states in his History, that "Sir and Madam were originally names given to none but the king, his brother and their wives, both in France and England. Yet, now the ploughman in France is called Sir, and his wife Madam; and men of ordinary trades in England, Sir, and their wives Dame; which is the legal title of a lady, and is the same as Madam in French. So prevalent have pride and flattery been in all ages, the one to give and the other to receive respect!"

Friends banished also the word Master, or Mister, as it is now pronounced, from their language, either when they spoke concerning any one, or addressed any one by letter. To have used the word Master to a person, who was no master over them, would have been to have indicated a needless servility, and to have given a false picture of their own situation, as well as of those addressed.

Upon the same or similar principles they hesitated to subscribe themselves as the humble or obedient servants of any one, as is now usual, at the bottom of their letters. "Horrid apostacy!" says Barclay; "for it is notorious that the use of these compliments implies not any design of service." This expression in particular they reprobated for another reason; it was one of those which had followed the last deluge of impious services and expressions, which had poured in after the statues of the emperors had been worshipped, after the titles of Eternity and Divinity had been ushered in, and after Thou had been exchanged for You; and it had taken a certain station, and flourished among these.—Good Christians, however, had endeavoured to keep themselves clear of such inconsistencies. Casaubon has preserved a letter of Paulinus, bishop of Nolo, in which he rebukes Sulpicius Severus for having subscribed himself "his humble Servant." Paulinus flourished in the year 460. He is reported by Paulus Diaconus to

have been an exemplary Christian. Among other acts, he is stated to have expended all his revenues in the redemption of Christian captives; and at last, when he had nothing left in his purse, to have pawned his own person in favour of a widow's son. The Barbarians, says the same author, struck with this act of unparalleled devotion to the cause of the unfortunate, released him, and many prisoners with him, without ransom. A part of the letter of Paulinus runs thus: "Take heed hereafter, how thou, being from a servant called unto liberty, dost subscribe thyself Servant to one, who is thy brother and fellow-servant: for it is a sinful flattery, not a testament of humility, to pay those honours to a man and to a sinner, which are due to the one Lord, one Master, and one God."—*British Friend.*

For Friends' Review.

ABOLITION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

In the 18th number of the *Review*, I observed a short article from the *European Times*, stating that "the slave trade is, so to speak, abolished." This information is given on the authority of an English sloop of war, recently from the coast of Africa. A Friend in England writing under date of 18th of last month, probably refers to the same intelligence, when he says: "The slave trade appears to be put down, for a time, on the coast of Africa, and we may rejoice if it be only a suspension: if it be an utter abolition of the traffic we shall rejoice still more."

Having long since adopted the sentiment embraced in a declaration of the "fundamental principles" of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society—"that so long as Slavery exists there is no reasonable prospect of the annihilation of the slave trade, and of extinguishing the sale and barter of human beings," I had strong doubts of the correctness of the report. These doubts, I regret to say, are confirmed by recent intelligence from Cuba. A letter dated Havanna, Dec. 31st, 1851, states that four cargoes of African slaves, numbering in the aggregate 1980 souls, have been landed on that Island. We have also an account of the recent seizure of an American slaver on the African coast.

It is, therefore, evident that the complete extinction of the foreign slave trade has not yet been accomplished by American and British cruisers; and I would here express my conviction of the truth of another "fundamental principle" of the B. & F. Anti-Slavery Society;—"That the extinction of slavery and the slave trade will be attained most effectually by the employment of those means which are of a *moral, religious and pacific* character."

In our own country we know the slaveholders are exceedingly jealous of any movement tending towards the suppression of the domestic slave trade. They are well persuaded that it is "pa and parcel" of slavery itself, and essential to th continuance of the system. The time may po sibly come when in Cuba and Brazil, as it is i the United States, the consumption of slav may be supplied by *home production;* and it wi then be the interest of a *certain class* of slav holders in those countries, as it has long been many slaveholders in Maryland, Virginia, Nort Carolina and Kentucky, to prohibit the impo tation of slaves from Africa. But when we r flect that the domestic slave trade, whether i the United States or Brazil, is, in no respec less sinful than the foreign, and that, in some its features, it is even more abominable, we sha see the propriety and necessity of directing ou efforts against the root of both, which is slaver itself.

"We should ever bear in mind," said a wri ter in *The Friend* several years since, "tha slavery is the support of the slave trade—withou it, this system of theft, oppression, rapine an murder must of necessity cease. It is slaver that creates the demand for slaves, and the de mand for slaves stimulates the cupidity of th man-stealer and the slave trader. Hence th importance of *keeping our minds continuall alive* to the subject, and standing prepared, a Christians, to take such means as Divine wisdo may point out for hastening the termination o this crying evil."

It should also be remembered that slavery, a well as the slave trade, has its support. Ou friend Jesse Kenworthy, in his recent publica tion, "Thoughts on Slavery," shows what con stitutes this support and clearly indicates on important means for "hastening the terminatio of this crying evil," viz: a refusal to traffic i or use the productions of slavery. He says "It is the value of the slave's services, over an above the small pittance he receives in food an clothing, that *furnishes the profit to the maste and the inducements to hold him*; take away tha profit and give the servant a *just* compensation *equal* to the value of his services, *and the mo tive for holding him would also be take away.*"

The subject is truly one which demands ou most serious and constant attention, for slavery to use the language of the same writer, "being so contrary to the justice and humanity enjoine in our civil institutions, and so utterly oppose to the principles of our holy religion, it become our duty to use every reasonable endeavour t avoid being accessaries, either in its extension o support; lest we become implicated in its guilt and justly liable to share in its calamities, an the punishment due to its crimes."

S———s.

First Month 19th, 1852.

He who has learned to govern himself, is pre pared to govern others.

ON QUAKERISM.

"There is no subject perpetually before our eyes more imperfectly understood than Quakerism. Nineteen-twentieths of our countrymen believe a Quaker to be infinitely inferior to themselves; to the brutal, he is an object of abuse; to the rude, of ridicule; to the supercilious, of contempt; to the kind-hearted, of pity; but all agree in looking down upon him as from some very decided elevation. It is difficult to dissipate feelings which flatter our self-esteem, and whatever places another permanently below us, certainly administers to that quality: we are pleased to have an opportunity of despising, and often absolutely plume ourselves on despising, courteously and religiously, kindly and conscientiously. We, [the editors] are willing to believe that this relative position between the Quaker and the man of the world arises entirely from the fact already adduced—that Quakerism is imperfectly understood: we see the husk, we taste it, and find it unpalatable; but so also is the husk of the cocoa nut, and of fifty other fruits. Now we have no more right to judge the Quaker, than the cocoa nut by its exterior alone; it is not only unfair to the object, but unjust to ourselves. Let us, however, pause for a moment over the husk itself; the quaintness, oddity of the costume and mode of address, &c. It should be distinctly understood that these peculiarities are not of themselves considered in the light of good deeds, but often serve as a protection against evil deeds. The true Quaker has a decided objection to amalgamate with that world whose fashions and excesses he has conscientiously renounced, and these peculiarities act as a universal apology for his not mingling in scenes in which others can perceive no harm. Races, hunting, theatres, balls, concerts, cards, drinking, gambling, occupations held to be almost necessary to people of the world, and, to use the most circumspect phraseology, *tolerated* by their religious instructors, are forbidden to the Quaker; and from his youth upwards he is taught to avoid them. Abstinence from these indulgences are inculcated with the first lessons of religion, and intellect has no sooner dawned than his moral education begins. This abstinence from occupations too common in the world, has become so notorious that the Quaker garb is a sufficient apology for non-indulgences. It would be out of place at all public amusements, in all scenes of riot and intemperance, so that, whatever the inclination, the Quaker, in Quaker garb, dares not mingle in such company. The husk, as we have termed it, worn under parental authority, thus becomes a safeguard and protection to the young, a protection even against inclination, for we are not to suppose the youth *of any sect* devoid of the taste for amusements, which is the characteristic of this period of our existence. In after years the *man* has often to look back with gratitude on the protecting power of that garb, and those peculiarities which he felt irksome as a *youth;* and seeing the service they rendered to himself, he inculcates their observance on his successors; indeed, enforces it, so long as parental authority endures. Thus, however much we may be inclined to dislike or censure those peculiarities, we shall find it difficult to deny their utility; and we shall also find that a portion of our feeling of contempt arose from an insufficiency of our own information. We are ever ready to smile at what we do not understand; and, in our journey through life, we often feel the smile of scorn dissipated by an enlarged power of comprehension, and even succeeded by respect, and perhaps admiration. While on the subject of dress, we may further remark that the Quaker garb is professedly a mere retention of the usual costume of that period when Quakers were first associated as a body, and a refusal to comply with the ever-changing vagaries of fashion. So much for the husk; we wish to place it in its true light and to remove those erroneous impressions which result from mistaking it for the kernel.

"QUAKERISM may be said to date its existence from the preaching of George Fox: prior to this, some Quaker doctrines had been vaguely promulgated; but, under the majestic and energetic mind of Fox, they received mind and character, they became distinct and intelligible, so that to him must be attributed the establishment of the sect. It will be recollected by all who are conversant with the history of the Reformation, that the participators in that great movement aimed at a far more extensive subversion of the ceremonies of the Romish Church than they had the power to achieve; thus we find the more eminent of those reformers inveighing bitterly against certain observances, which, as they say, 'plainly savour of Popery.' Among such objectionable observances they enumerate 'figured music and organs, the forms of sponsors, the use of the cross in baptism, kneeling at the sacrament, sprinkling of infants, bowing at the name of Jesus, &c. But Queen Elizabeth, whose memory as a Protestant reformer is so highly cherished by the Episcopalian Church, insisted on the re-introduction of those observances, and took care that they should be rigidly enforced.

"The Act of Conformity was passed in 1554, and by this all the Romish ceremonies which the Queen or her advisers were pleased to continue became law, in opposition to the principles and the entire spirit of the Reformation. This, of course, induced violent discontent, and very many of the true Reformers refused to comply, and formed small associations on principles opposed to one or other of the prescribed forms. Hence arose those numerous bodies of Dissenters which, in the time of Charles I., had become so powerful; and which, however they might differ on other points, were unanimously agreed in denying the Divine right of bishops, and thus they rendered themselves obnoxious to ecclesiastical

authorities. But amidst all the distaste for certain particular forms and ceremonies, no sect ventured to proscribe them ALL. It was left for George Fox to found a religion [rather to revive a religion] founded on the New Testament alone; to dispense with *all* priestcraft and priesthood, with *all* forms and ceremonies and observances, and to declare that worship is a spiritual act between man and his Maker, a tribute to be offered independently of human assistance, and unaccompanied by any human inventions. Since Christianity was first preached by the immediate followers of Christ, no such doctrine had ever been broached. Peter, Mahomet, Luther, Wycliffe, Calvin, Wesley, and the thousand minor powers that have succeeded, all had their ceremonies performed by priests; all looked on the priest as a being whose offices were essential to the safety of the soul. George Fox alone, of all the world, repudiated priesthood and priestcraft, and dared to deny the right of a human mediator between God and man. He acknowledged but one mediator; one whose services were not to be doled out in pittances apportioned to the coin returned. It, therefore, is not remarkable that the priesthood, of whatever denomination, [seeing their craft was in danger], should rise as one man against the Quaker, and denounce him from the pulpit and the press as an atheist and a traitor; an enemy alike to religion and to law. Such was the case; and when we remember how subtle, how ramified, how extended is that power and influence which he attacked, we cannot wonder that the Quaker was hunted from place to place like a beast—was torn from his home and family—was thrown into the most filthy dungeons—was flogged, maimed, crippled, and murdered, merely on a false charge of irreligion and disaffection, originating entirely in the vengeance of a priesthood whose offices he declined, and with whose emoluments the spread of such opinions must of necessity interfere. The license for marriage, the marriage form, and the interference of the priests in completing it—the churching of women—the sprinkling of infants—the administration of the sacrament—the ceremony of confirmation—the funeral service—the consecration of churches and churchyards—all forms of prayers and written sermons—all were of no avail with the Quaker. This was accounted atheism and high treason in the eyes of the clergy, and all those over whom this influence extended. The boldness with which Fox preached these doctrines is shown in his own Journal. 'The Journal of George Fox,' says Sir James Macintosh, 'is one of the most extraordinary and instructive documents in the world, and no man of competent judgment can peruse it without revering the virtue of the writer.' Here we are presented with the origin of the Quaker tenet against a paid clergy of any description: and from the doctrines of their founder, as agreeing with the New Testament, the Quakers conceive themselves called upon to protest openly against *such* a ministration of the Gospel, as being contrary to the spiritual injunctions of Christ, and the practice of the apostles, and the early Christian Church. Hence they refuse to pay all tithes or Church demands, patiently submitting to the legal penalties attached to such refusals, and to the rapacity of their enemies, who, in the early periods of the Society, carried their plunder to so great an excess as not only to involve many in total ruin, but also subject them to long and cruel imprisonments, which, in many cases of particular hardship, terminated in death. The number who perished in this way throughout the kingdom amounted to three-hundred and sixty-nine persons. It would be a subject of interesting inquiry, but foreign to the objects of a literary review, whether the grand features of this mission of George Fox, and the practice of his early followers resulting from it, are nor based upon more solid principles of Christianity, and are not more closely allied to its pure spirit, than the world at large generally admits. Quakerism is grounded on the passage that 'the grace of God, which brings salvation, has appeared to all men, and that the manifestation of the Spirit of God is given to every man to profit withal.' Fox maintained that by a faithful obedience to the inward teachings of the Holy Spirit we become God's people, and by its aid alone acquire a clear understanding of the Scriptures; but which inward monitor, if continually neglected, or, after the example of Felix, dismissed for a more convenient season, will in time be withdrawn, leaving the heart reprobate and abandoned to its own wicked desires; for God has declared, 'My Spirit shall not always strive with man.'

"This inward principle is the good seed which, being sown in all soils, flourishes in some, pines away, or is choaked in others; and in some individuals finds no root at all. Scriptural authority, if to be literally interpreted, is at least in favour of Fox's testimony against all oaths, and all wars, as being anti-christian, and in direct opposition to the dictates of Christ, and the practice of the apostles and early Church. And further, in accordance with his emulation of the noble and disinterested example of the early Christian pastors, who ministered the Word of Life without fee or reward; and with his rejection of all outward ceremonies and forms of worship, because they had degenerated into religious rites, and which he considered as so many stumbling blocks and impediments to the spiritual devotion required of man by his Maker. Again it would appear to support his great Christian principle that no system of policy whatever should be founded on expediency, but upon that golden precept of Christ's, 'of doing unto others as we would they should do unto us,'—a maxim that, if faithfully acted upon, would do away at once with all grounds of contention and warfare.

The Quakers, therefore, as a body, may be considered universal philanthropists; and in their Christain love and good-will to all men, they are as much opposed to every measure which is injurious to the free and just rights of man, as they often are the foremost supporters of those devised for his good."—*Westminster and Foreign Review.*

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

A young man, of eighteen or twenty, a student in a university, took a walk one day with a professor, who was commonly called the student's friend, such was his kindness to the young men whom it was his office to instruct.

While they were now walking together, and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation to grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in the path which they supposed belonged to a poor man who was at work in the field close by, and who had nearly finished his day's work.

The young student turned to the professor, saying, "let us play the man a trick; we will hide his shoes and conceal ourselves behind those bushes, and watch to see his perplexity when he cannot find them."

"My dear friend," answered the professor, "we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich, and you may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of this poor man. Put a dollar in each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves."

The student did so, and then placed himself, with the professor, behind the bushes hard by, through which they could easily watch the laborer, and see whatever wonder or joy he might express.

The poor man soon finished his work and came across the field to the path, where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on the coat he slipped one foot into one of his shoes; but feeling something hard, he stooped down, and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder were seen upon his countenance; he gazed upon the dollar, turned it round and looked again and again, then he looked again on all sides, but could see no one. Now he put the money in his pocket, and proceeded to put on the other shoe; but how great was his astonishment when he found the other dollar! His feelings overcame him; he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven, and uttered aloud a fervent thanksgiving, in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and his children without bread, whom this timely bounty, from some unknown hand, would save from perishing.

The young man stood there deeply affected, and tears filled his eyes.

"Now," said the professor, "are you not much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?"

"O, dearest sir," answered the youth, "you have taught me a lesson now that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood, 'it is better to give than to receive.'"

We should never approach the poor but with the wish to do them good.—*Southern Paper.*

ANIMAL INSTINCT.

The application of experience is traceable in the lowest orders of life. The razor shell-fish buries itself deep in the sand when left by the ebbing tide, and is attracted to the surface by a little salt being dropped into its hole. A movement in the sand immediately follows, and presently, half the fish becoming visible, the fisherman draws it out with an iron prong; but should he fail in seizing it, or relax his hold, the fish rapidly disappears, and will not rise again, although more salt be thrown to it. It seems thus to be aware of its danger, for it will come forth on the fresh application of salt, should it not have been touched in the first instance. Borlase says he saw the attack of a lobster on an oyster. Lobsters, like most other crustacea, feed principally on shell-fish, which they extract with their claws, and in the instance in question, the oyster closed its shell as often as the lobster attempted to insert itself; after many failures, the lobster took a small stone, which it placed between the shells as soon as they were separated, and then devoured the fish. Monkeys in the West Indies have been seen to resort to the same device. Crickets, if disturbed, withdraw quietly into their holes, and reappear again soon; but if the disturbance be repeated, they remain altogether within them. A fox escaped from a trap in which it may have been caught, remembers the danger, and is not again to be deceived. Birds are equally suspicious. The quail which has once been enticed into the net by the call-pipe, will not allow itself to be caught again; but some, like the red breasts and titmice, are not so readily alarmed. A wasp encumbered by the struggles of a large fly, which it had caught, bit its wings off, and then bore it away with ease; the same with the sand wasp, which attempted to draw a small moth into its hole, but being prevented by the wings of the insect, it separated them and the legs from the body, and thus secured it. Duges saw a spider which had seized a bee by the back and effectually prevented it from taking flight; but the legs being at liberty, it dragged the spider along, which presently suspended it by a thread from its web, leaving it to dangle in the air till it was dead, when it was drawn up and devoured.—*Thompson's Passions of Animals.*

A friend of mine once informed me, that at one time he was in the practice of presenting flowers to humming birds, and that they at length became

so tame that they would receive their accustomed treat within the reach of his grasp. He, finding them so familiar, at last closed his hand and took his tiny guest captive. The poor bird appeared greatly alarmed, but was soon released; and, what was remarkable, not one of these visitors would ever afterwards come within his grasp. Does not this circumstance show that these little birds possess a medium of information?

Another informed me that a member of his family was once doing something with a vessel of honey, in his yard, when a bee came and began to help itself to a portion of the delicious nectar. A boy, who was present, remarked that this bee would go and tell the rest; and, surely enough, they soon found the yard occupied with what seemed to them a whole swarm.—Ed.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 31, 1852.

The winter which is now passing is admitted, by general consent, to be one of unusual severity. The thermometer, in this city and its vicinity, has several times fallen some degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit's scale. The snow has visited parts of our country where it seldom appears. And the quantity which has fallen in some portions of Europe, as well as in our own country, is uncommonly great. Even to those who possess all the means of comfort which an ample supply of food and clothing, together with well warmed houses, can furnish, these piercing blasts are sufficiently pinching. When, as we walk the streets of this crowded city, we hear the sleigh bells jingling on every side, and see the light sliding vehicles bouncing over the snow clad pavement, we may soberly reflect, that however comfortable or exhilirating such conveyance may be to the citizen wrapped in blankets or buffalo robes, the poor horses, that swing their drivers so smoothly along, are often exposed to severe alternations of heat and cold—heat from excessive exertion, and cold from standing at the door, while their masters are enjoying the comforts of a glowing fire. In truth, the sufferings to which that valuable animal, the horse, is subjected during the time when good sleighing continues, may well excite a regret to find such time greatly protracted.

There is, however, a class of sufferers, less exposed to public view, whose privations, from the severity of the season, are more severe than those of the hard driven horse. In this city, as is unquestionably the case in many others, there are hundreds of poor, occupying habitations ill adapted to protect them against the inclemency of the season, and with a very scanty supply of the necessaries f life. Abundance has certainly been done, and s still doing, towards supplying the destitute w food; but some recent examinations have produ quite affecting disclosures respecting the manner which many of the more destitute classes lodged and clothed. It even appears that numb of the poor actually pay a rent for the wretch and scarcely tenantable habitations which they cupy, yielding a much higher return for the ori nal outlay, than can be derived from dwellings the most respectable and comfortable descriptio

In the 40th number of our previous volume, inserted a notice, copied from Chambers' Ed burg Journal, of the efforts which have been ma and of the success of those exertions, to provi model lodgings for the labouring and itiner classes, in which comfort and cleanliness were p ticularly regarded. Now, we would suggest to su of our readers as reside in large cities, a conside tion whether some provision of a similar ki might not be advantageously made in this cou try. The great number of miserable dwellin which abound in the purlieus of this city, in whi numerous families are crowded, exhibit a state affairs demanding a remedy. It has been often served that the true mode of assisting the poor is put them in a way to provide for themselves; a it may be added, that an effectual mode of inciti the poor to exert themselves for procuring the co forts of life, is to show them in what manner th may render such exertions available. Hope is t great stimulus to exertion, in relation to the affa of this world and that which is to come.

While we would encourage our fellow-citizens exercise an active charity towards the destitu class during the wintry season, we would al gladly encourage an effort to render those wretch habitations which many of them occupy, no long a source of profit to their owners; and this mig probably be effected by providing more comfor ble quarters, on the model lodging plan.

Married,—At Friends' Meeting-house, Whi Lick, Morgan county, Indiana, on the 24th of la month, Zimri W. Brown, of Hendricks county, Sarah, daughter of John R. Hadley, deceased, the former place.

Died,—At the residence of Thomas Thorn, Gre county, Ohio, on Third-day, the 21st of Tenth m last, in the 60th year of her age, Hannah Beal; member of Greenplain Monthly Meeting.

——, Of erysipelas, on the 2d inst., at her res dence, Benton, Columbia county, Pa., Narciss wife of Parvin Masters, and daughter of Thom Mendenhall, in the 28th year of her age; a muc esteemed member of Muncy Monthly Meeting.

Died, Suddenly, in this city, on the 27th of Eleventh month last, in the 64th year of her age, Mary T. Brown, widow of the late John Brown; and formerly a much beloved member and Elder of Dover Monthly Meeting, New Hampshire. In the unexpected removal of a tender mother and a sympathizing friend, those who have mourned have been comforted in the assurance that through secret sorrow her meek and quiet spirit was prepared by Divine Love for fulness of joy; and that though quickly called, in the still watches of the night, hers was the blessed awaiting of the girded loins, and the burning lamp.

For Friends' Review.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

In looking over the 24th "Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge," in this city, made to the Legislature, and recently published, one can scarcely fail to perceive the excellent arrangements and effective discipline manifested in the administration of this large concern; or rather, we should say, of these large concerns; for in addition to the white department, containing on the first of the current year, 201 inmates—154 boys and 47 girls—we have now a coloured department, with 124 inmates—91 boys and 33 girls—in successful operation. These arrangements, however, so far as the white department is concerned, are found to be entirely inadequate to the wants of a community, which, in the 23 years that have elapsed since the House was opened for the reception of inmates, has increased from 180,000 to 440,000; and the Managers are anxious to supply those wants by the erection of a building near the Refuge for coloured children, which will accommodate 432 delinquents. The estimated cost of the building, and to furnish it, is $200,000, of which the Managers have available means, amounting to about $140,000; for the deficiency of $60,000, they rely upon the liberality and wise political forethought of our State Legislature. If prevention of evil is far preferable to its cure,—if the proper training of the boy, results far more to the benefit of the State than the punishment of the man,—if the active industry of the juvenile's workshop is better than the felon's cell, then surely is a liberal endowment of Houses of Refuge for the restraining and disciplining of juvenile delinquents well worthy the patronage of enlightened legislators. "Could every parent throughout the length and breadth of the land," says the Report above referred to, "have impressed upon his or her mind the sad truth that Houses of Refuge are mainly peopled from the neglect of parents to exert a proper control over their youthful offspring, the painful duty would not so frequently devolve upon the managers of such Institutions, of having to report that the accommodations are inadequate to the wants of the community. That this truth may be proclaimed, the Board asks the aid of all philanthropists."

The labour of the boys in the white department in 1851, amounted to $4,724.87—that in the coloured department, to $1,966.01. The expenditures in the former were $15,281.58, in the latter $8,955.43: general expenses common to both departments, $1,638.68, making a total of $25,875.69. The boys at the white department are principally employed, when not in school, in making razor strops, cane seats, and in book binding. In the coloured, they are employed in manufacturing umbrella furniture.

The numerous testimonials of good behaviour from the persons to whom children from the Refuge have been indentured, are particularly gratifying, and afford the best evidence of the efficiency of the discipline that is brought to bear upon the inmates of these establishments; who, without these restraining influences, would probably have grown up in destitution and vice.

Z.

Insanity among the Coloured Population of the Free States. By E. Jarvis, M. D., Dorchester, Mass.

An article in the last October number of the "*Journal of Insanity*," endeavors to show an extraordinary disproportion of insanity and idiocy among the coloured people of the free States; and having, apparently, proved this, by quoting the statements of the national census of 1840, the writer significantly asks, "Who would believe, without the fact, in black and white before him, that *every fourteenth coloured person in the State of Maine is an idiot or a lunatic?*" Here was an important qualification—"without the fact." Fortunately, that condition of belief is still wanting.

That article is founded on the deductions drawn from the statements of the census of 1840, which seem to be irresistible facts. They are so recorded and published in that document, which was prepared by the officers of our Government, and states on its own title page, that it is "Corrected at the Department of State," and "published by authority of an Act of Congress under the direction of the Secretary of State."

When this Report first appeared in 1841, it attracted the attention of a great many naturalists, physicians, political economists and others. Although the deductions were strange and unexpected, and almost incredible, still they seemed undeniable, and tables founded on them were published in the several journals and the newspapers, and in some of the Lunatic Hospital Reports.

Soon, however, they appeared to be so contrary to all previous experience and observations, that some were led to examine into the character of the authority on which the tables were founded, and discovered that the whole of the statements in reference to the disorders of the coloured race

was a mere mass of error, and totally unworthy of credit.

The American Statistical Society, in 1845, first analysed the census of 1840, and then prepared a long memorial to Congress. In their petition they set forth the errors, inconsistencies, contradictions and falsehoods of that document, and asked Congress to disavow the whole, and cause another and correct one to be prepared and published. This memorial was presented to both Houses of Congress, and referred to separate committees in each. The Senate printed the petition, and it is now to be found in the Senate documents of that session. It was also printed in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, of New York, in February 1845.

The *Philadelphia Journal of the Medical Sciences*, also, in 1844, published a review of the census, in as far as it related to the insanity among the coloured population, and refuted its statements as to this whole matter. A similar review and refutation was published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 30th, 1842. The Massachusetts Medical Society, in May 1844, appointed a Committee to enquire into the facts in regard to this matter in that State. This committee made a thorough investigation, and reported the results in 1845. Their report shows that no such diseased coloured persons exist in most of the towns and families where the census stated them to be. The Society published this report in their transactions for the year 1845.

The refutation was complete and satisfactory. The errors of the census, and the thorough groundlessness of the theory of the preponderant liability of the free African, or coloured race, to insanity or defect of vision, hearing or voice, over the slave African, was demonstrated beyond all question. It was sent forth to the world through some of the leading journals of the country,—channels so respectable that it was, not unreasonably, hoped it would be quoted and republished co-extensively with the erroneous statement, and thus reach the eye and the conviction of all the people of the land, and set the falsehood forever at rest.

It is easy to refute these extraordinary and unphilosophical assertions of the census, by counter and contradicting statements of the same document.

The marshals were directed to enquire of each family the age, employments, health, &c., of all its members. These officers were furnished with blank books or sheets, ruled and divided into seventy-four parallel and vertical columns, in which they were to record so many varieties of answers in respect to the people. When the work was finished, the deputy-marshals were obliged to take a copy of the record of their work, and deposit it in the office of the district clerk of the State to which they respectively belonged. In these clerk's offices these returns were condensed into towns, and ag copied. One copy was sent to Washington, a there the whole was digested and printed in volumes which were distributed through country.

In all these stages, in the primary record each householder, and the condition of his fami in the sheets of the deputy-marshals; the sa condensed into towns and counties in the cler offices; and the digest of the whole in tow counties, States, and the nation at Washingt and, finally, the printed edition, there was same form used,—the seventy-four vertical parallel columns, filled with the answers in resp to the people.

In the primary record, and in each succeed transfer, there was a chance of error. T seventy-four columns were necessarily long narrow, and the descriptive heading at the was at a considerable distance from the place entry of many of the items. It required mu discipline, therefore, to follow with the eye column from its title, at its head, to its place entry below. There were ten columns appropria to insanity or defects of sense, in the white the coloured. It is easy to suppose, then, t one might mistake the proper column, and en the coloured for the white, and the white the coloured. This mistake might have b made by the marshal, when he made his f entry, and when he copied his work; again might have been made by the amanuensis at clerk's office, and by the copyist, and the prin at Washington. There were two editions print one by Blair and Rives, and the other by T mas Allen. These were both liable to mistak and they might each commit a different error

If all were perfectly correct, all these success and cotemporaneous copies would be exac alike. They would contain the same ident facts, agreeing in the minutest particular. we find, on examination and comparison, that many and so various mistakes have been m by all of these officials, from the first record the last printed copy, that no two of them exactly alike. Mathematically and specifica they give as many different versions of the sa facts as there are reports. In some particul the original entry of the householders and fa lies in Massachusetts tells one story, the c densed copy in the clerk's office, at Boston, t another story, the printed edition of Blair Rives, at Washington, tells a third, and edition of Thomas Allen gives a forth variat of the same facts.

These errors of statement seem to be greatest in regard to the insanity of the colou population of the northern States. Fortunate beside the disagreements of the several co of the reports with each other, the docum itself furnishes its own refutation. One statem contradicts another statement and shows error.

The original record made by the deputy marshal of Worcester, Massachusetts, states that here were in the family of Samuel B. Woodward, n Worcester, one hundred and thirty-three oloured lunatics. But in another column, or et of columns, he states that there were no colured persons at all in the said Samuel B. Woodward's family. Both of these assertions, hat there were one hundred and thirty-three oloured lunatics, and that there were no coloured ersons at all in Dr. Woodward's family, are copied nto the record deposited in Boston, and these ere incorporated into the condensed statement n respect to the town of Worcester, and they ent through all the successive copies, and were oth finally printed at Washington.

Another deputy-marshal states that there were our colored pauper lunatics, and one colored lind person in the family of Jacob Cushman, in he town of Plympton, in Massachusetts, while n another set of columns, he states that there ere no coloured persons at all in the family of acob Cushman. These contradictory statements, so, were both copied and condensed and enterl into the final printed report.

The original detailed report of the town of epperell, in Massachusetts, states that there ere fifteen *white* lunatics in the family of harles C. Parker. The copyist, in his abstract, rst made these to be fifteen *blind*, when perieving his mistake, he drew his pen across this ecord, and then made them to be fifteen *coloured* natics; and thus it stands in the clerk's office Boston. But, finally, the printer at Washgton made another change, and restored the iginal statement of fifteen white insane.

(To be Continued.)

INSANITY IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco Courier is pressing upon he attention of the authorities of that State the ty of providing a public asylum for the inne. The necessity of some provision for the ception and treatment of patients suffering nder this dreadful affliction, is urged by the eat and increasing prevalence of insanity nong the emigrants. There is scarcely a physian in the State who has not had more patients an one. Hardly a vessel leaves the port for he Atlantic States which does not take away me sufferer for medical aid. A Judge of one the lower Courts in San Francisco has stated at more than 150 cases had come under his bservation, in that city, in less than six months, nd the editor of the Courier thinks there have en at least 400 victims since the settlement of he place by the Americans. At the mines the sease is also prevalent. In fact the accounts ake it plain that in no other known commuty has there ever been so large a proportion of rsons deprived of their reason, and needing the nderest cares of sympathizing kindred, and the humane guardianship of some public institution.

The causes which produce these remarkable results need not be searched for far or long.—They lie upon the surface, and are open to the understanding of the most careless observer.

California has been a land of the most extravagant hopes, and the most bitter disappointments. Never were the most powerful passions more wildly excited; and though some have been successful, many have been suddenly awakened from dreams of boundless wealth by shocks which scattered these visions, and overwhelmed them with the blackest prospects, crushed them with the pressure of impending want, and filled them with regrets, and anxieties, and forebodings, before which, the reason of many a stout hearted man has given way.

Some unused to labour, trained in habits of self-indulgence or ease, allured by the prospect of sudden fortune, and never counting upon toil or reverses, rushed into the wilds, where, instead of gathering gold dust plentifully in peace, they had to meet with the rough frontier settler, the old and hardy hunter and miner, the daring and desperate criminal, and, without the protection of law, to struggle for life and bread with a horde of jostling, fighting, remorseless adventurers. Deserting, perhaps, the gentle but pure streams of industrious occupation, which might have filled the measure of their rational desires, they hunted in the wilderness for the rivers of gold, and too often perished in the dusty and empty channel. They had left at home, perhaps, a loving family, dependent children, wanting the means of subsistence, which had been exhausted in carrying the deluded gold hunter to regions whence he was to transmit back immediately some of that golden treasure which awaited his eager haste. When worn down with fruitless toil, enfeebled by disease, with no kind hand to nurse, or gentle word to cheer, racked with apprehension of his own fate, anxiety for the absent, and despairing of the means of returning, and even destitute and helpless, to try a new career in the old deserted place, what wonder is it that madness came in to substitute insensibility for the intolerable burdens of such thoughts. Sickness and penury, want, disappointment and despair, following upon extravagant exaltation of hope and passions stimulated to unhealthy excess, these are the obvious causes of the insanity which is recognised as existing in California in a degree beyond any other known country; because, in no other country has human nature been so severely tried by fluctuations so vast, so rapid and so distracting. It is, indeed a melancholy but instructive reflection, that so many of the golden dreams which have heated the public mind, and drawn off throngs of hopeful and aspiring spirits to a fountain of inexhaustible wealth, should have proved to be only lures to the destruction of body or mind.

It is an illustration upon a grand scale and under circumstances of unusual development of the same moral law which rules in all the pursuits of life, that excessive and ill-regulated desires are injurious to the powers of the intellect, as well as the quiet of the heart, and that he who strives to be suddenly rich, or to reach eminence of any kind by unusual means, without patient toil and steady preparation, rarely achieves any thing but disappointment and misery, the wreck of his faculties and the destruction of his peace.—*Cherokee Advocate.*

Extract from the 15th Report of the Managers of the Association for the Benefit of Coloured Orphans, N. York.

While the retrospect of the past year may not afford as many subjects of stirring interest to arrest attention, as some which have preceded, there is still legibly recorded on every page of its tablet the dealings of a Gracious Providence; and the blessings bestowed have largely added to the responsibility of the Managers.

Though disease has passed again and again over the threshold, and some of their little ones have been consigned to an early tomb, still its ravages have been mercifully arrested, and the general health of the establishment has been good.

The measles, which has repeatedly been introduced among the children, developing in its course, symptoms of consumption, again made its appearance during the past winter, and thirty-four were attacked with this disease.

In the early part of the summer the Managers were informed that a case of small-pox existed in the Institution. Strenuous measures were immediately taken to arrest its further progress, while the most vigilant attention was bestowed by physician and nurse. Still it silently pursued its course for three successive months, leaving its footprints on 22* children, all of whom recovered but one little boy, who was deaf and dumb, and possessed of striking intelligence. As this child came from another State his board was required to be paid, which was done by John Horsburg, until the decease of this excellent Friend and Patron of the Colored Orphan Asylum.

It would be vain to attempt to describe the feelings of the Managers on the introduction of this appalling disease among their children; and they desire to look back upon this period of painful anxiety with the deepest gratitude. Had it appeared before the erection of the Hospit its results might have been more disastrous for the well ventilated apartments of this bui ing, furnished an opportunity of isolating the children who showed symptons of the disease.

The example of the Superintendent and M tron at this crisis, who have ever been esteem as faithful fellow-laborers by the Manage seemed to inspire all with confidence, energy a disinterestedness; nor have their efforts be confined to the promotion of the physical comfo of the children, but, as is believed, they ha been "instant in season," and out of seas to "reprove, rebuke, exhort."

The self-sacrificing conduct of the nurse, ring this period of sickness, should not be ov looked; cut off from all social interest and co panionship, and toiling with unwearied assidu and zeal, she patiently endured her privatio partaking of her solitary meals, surrounded the sick and suffering.

One poor boy, who had been classed amo the froward and disobedient, and on whom t hand of death appeared to have rested, was this solemn time brought under availing conv tions. On being asked by the Superintend if, in the event of his death, he thought he sho go to Heaven? he distinctly answered, No. another time said—he was not prepared Heaven. Could he pray? no—he could o say his prayers—a distinction which some greater intelligence and attainments appear overlook. His situation and the improbabil of his recovery, were plainly set before him; a he was devoutly recommended to the mercies God, through the atoning sacrifice—Christ sus.

On the 29th of 7th month (July) the Super tendent says in his minutes: "On my appro to him he held out both of his hands. I asl if he should be spared, whether he thought would be a good boy; he replied he had pra to the Lord every chance he could get; he asked the Lord to spare him a little longer to forgive him. This last he said had been do and he promised if spared to be a good boy."

In infinite love and condescension, the life this poor child has been prolonged to the pres time, but his failing strength gives evide that He, "who gathers the lambs into his fol will soon release him from pain and anguish.

The happy death of Ellen Conover, a chil thirteen years old, who had spent four years the Asylum, is an additional source of encour ment both to the Managers and to some of officers of the house. She had been remark for her integrity, truthfulness, and honesty; fond of reading religious books; and about months before her death, the Matron ascertai that she had been in the habit of daily pra During her illness, her faith appeared unwa ing. Her Sabbath-school teacher had sev interesting and satisfactory conversations w

* Several of these children, whose arms presented well-marked vaccine scars, were seized with this disease in so violent a manner as to leave doubt whether they had really been vaccinated. It is hence inferred that these scars cannot always be admitted as proof of the vaccine having taken effect. On the first appearance of the disease, all inmates of the building were re-examined, and those who appeared to require it were re-vaccinated.

her, and presented her with "the guide to the Saviour;" this she read herself, and afterwards left it as a legacy to her nurse, who also read it to her. On being asked by the Matron, if she had any fear of death, she said "No." Do you pray through your Saviour? she replied that she did. At another time, on being asked if she had rather go to Heaven than remain here, she said, "I do not wish to live—I had rather go."—The nurse said to her one day, "Ellen, I'm afraid you do not pray much." "Yes," she replied, "I do." "Do you feel satisfied to go, if it pleases the Lord to take you?" "Yes." "Do you feel that you will be better off in the next world?" To this she also answered in the affirmative, and again said, "I do not wish to live." The night before her death, on being asked if she kept her mind staid on the Lord; though much exhausted, she replied that she did. Her little sister, to whom she was fondly attached, was much with her.

This dear child, with many others of her companions, was sorely afflicted with scrofula,—which, added to a dropsical affection, she patiently endured until her wasted strength gradually gave way, and she sweetly fell asleep in the arms of that Saviour on whom her mind was staid.

Since the establishment of the Hospital, children are admitted who are not likely to become permanent inmates and have no contagious disease. This increases the list of deaths, but smooths the pillow of many a little sufferer. One child of four years old, was brought to the Asylum last spring by a heartless, unfeeling woman, claiming the sacred name of mother, but from whom the parental tie appeared wholly severed. The sympathy and compassion evinced by the Matron, on beholding the emaciated form of this stricken child of sorrow, was readily understood by the little sufferer, who clung to her for protection and kindness. Her mother discovered no tenderness or regret at leaving her in the hands of strangers,—but with frigid indifference bade her good bye—thus parting with her for the last time, as the poor child died four days afterwards.

The progress of education, has always been regarded with deep and prevailing interest among the Managers. The schools are generally well conducted, and the improvement of the children is satisfactory. Being indentured at twelve, their course of study is necessarily limited, but before leaving the Institution, they are generally well instructed in the fundamental branches.

As the size of the schools has gradually increased, the managers have felt the necessity of making some other provision for children residing in the neighborhood, who have hitherto been admitted as day scholars; and ascertaining that no school for colored children was likely to be established in this vicinity, they determined on appropriating a room in the basement of the hospital building for this purpose, which, being placed under the care of a suitable teacher, and supplied with some inexpensive furniture, was soon well filled, and has been conducted with spirit and success.

It is gratifying to the Managers to be able to state, that the children indentured are, as is believed, generally giving good satisfaction to their employers; and a considerable number have creditably fulfilled their term of service.

S. W., an orphan girl of four years old, was the first child admitted into the Institution. For several years her slender form and delicate health gave little promise of her arriving at maturity.

Having given her the advantages of education, the Managers retained her under their care until she was fourteen years old, with a view of making her a teacher, but as she preferred more active employment, an excellent situation was obtained for her, where she has won the affection and interest of her employers, with whom she has completed her term of apprenticeship; and has lately returned to visit the Asylum in vigorous health, with a knowledge of the tailoring business, and possessed of a small sum of money, which is paid in annual stipends by the employer, and deposited in the savings' bank for the children indentured.

E. G.. who has also completed her apprenticeship with credit and satisfaction, returned to the city to nurse a sister who was ill, and has since deceased. Having faithfully discharged this duty, she has gone back to her employer, who receives her on wages.

J. W.'s term having expired, she came by permission, to make a visit to the Asylum with a thoroughly good character. She has been employed by another branch of her employer's family, on wages.

A. R. completed her eighteenth year at the Asylum as a domestic. She is now an industrious, respectable young woman, assisting in the support of two children of a deceased sister.

J. R.'s employer, in consideration of past faithful services, presented him with a piece of land, and relinquished the last year of his apprenticeship. J. is now employed by his master's son, on good wages.

M. F.'s term of apprenticeship expired about eighteen months since. She continues in the same family on good wages.

J. R. completed his term, and called on one of the Managers with his employer, who paid up the amount of stipend money due, and retains him in his service on wages.

Five others have also fulfilled their indentures with credit, three of whom are respectably married.

The depressed state of the finances at the present time, as will be seen by the Treasurer's report, is embarrassing and perplexing to the Society. They have felt that the value of this Institution is appreciated by that portion of the community whose Christian philanthropy de-

mands the religious, moral, and intellectual training of the infantile mind, without distinction of complexion or cast, as essentially requisite to the welfare of society.

To these they would address themselves, and reiterate their appeal for succor and support. The receipts for current expenses, from individual donations, are less than the preceding year, and the size of the family considerably increased. The Managers have supposed that contributions may be kept back in consequence of the Legislative appropriation already alluded to. When it is remembered that this was specifically granted for improvements on the premises, which were imperatively required, and are happily in progress, and also for the liquidation of a mortgage, they earnestly hope that the hand of sympathy may no longer be withheld, and the usefulness of the institution curtailed, for want of suitable support.

AGRICULTURE, POPULATION AND MANUFACTURES OF THE U. S.

The "Report" of J. C. G. Kennedy, Esq., the Superintendent of the Census, is one of the valuable documents of the day. It abounds with facts and figures on important subjects, and derived from the most authentic sources. We proceed to notice some of the most interesting:

The Population of the Union.—Assuming the population of California to be 165,000, (which we do partly by estimate,) and omitting that of Utah, estimated at 12,000, the total number of inhabitants in the United States was, on the 1st of June, 1850, 23,246,301. The absolute increase from the 1st of June, 1840, has been 6,176,848, and the actual increase per cent. is 36.18. But it has been shown that the probable amount of population acquired by additions of territory should be deducted in making a comparison between the results of the present and the last census. These reductions diminish the total population of the country, as a basis of comparison, to 23,074,301, and the increase to 6,004,848. The relative increase, after this allowance, is found to be 35.17 per cent. The aggregate number of whites in 1850 was 19,619,366, exhibiting a gain upon the number of the same class in 1840 of 5,423,371, and a relative increase of 38.20 per cent. But excluding the 153,000 free population supposed to have been acquired by the addition of territory since 1840, the gain is 5,270,371, and the increase per cent. is 37.14.

Slaves.—The number of slaves, by the present census, is 3,198,298, which shows an increase of 711,085, equal to 28.58 per cent. If we deduct 19,000 for the probable slave population of Texas in 1840, the result of the comparison will be slightly different. The absolute increase will be 692,085, and the rate per cent. 27.83.

Free Coloured.—The number of free colou in 1850, was 428,637; in 1840, 386,245. increase of this class was been 42,392, or 10 per cent.

Increase.—From 1830 to 1840, the incre of the whole population was at the rate of 32 per cent. At the same rate of advancem the absolute gain for the ten years last would have been 5,578,333, or 426,515 than it has been, without including the incre consequent upon additions of territory.

Area of the States.—Taking the thirty States together, their area is 1,485,870 squ miles, and the average number of their inh tants is 15.48 to the square mile. The t area of the United States is 3,220,000 squ miles, and the average density of populatio 7.219 to the square mile.

Mortality of the Union.—The statistics of r tality for the census year, represent, the num of deaths occurring within the year as 320,1 the ratio being as one to 72.6 of the living po lation, or as ten to each 726 of the populat The rate of mortality in this statement, take as a whole, seems so much less than that of portion of Europe, that it must, at pres be received with some degree of allowance.

Manufactures.—The entire capital investe the various manufactures in the United Sta on the 1st of June, 1850,—not to include establishments producing less than the ann value of $500—amounted in round numb to, $530,000,
Value of the raw material, 550,000,
Amount paid for labour, 240,000,
Value of manufactured articles, 1,020,300,
Number of persons employed, 1,050,

Agriculture.

Value of farming implements,	$151,820,
Live stock,	552,705,
Bushels of wheat,	104,799,
Indian corn	591,586,
Pounds of tobacco,	199,532,
Ginned cotton, bales,	2,474,
Pounds of wool,	52,422,
Gallons wine,	141,
Pounds of butter,	312,202,
Pounds of cheese,	103,184,
Tons of hay,	13,605,
Tons of hemp,	62,
Bushels of flaxseed,	567,
Pounds of maple sugar,	32,759,
Hhds. of cane sugar,	318,
Home made manufactures,	$27,525,

Cotton Goods of the Union.

Capital invested,	$74,501,
Value of raw materials,	34,835,
Male hands employed,	33,
Female hands employed,	59,
Value of entire products,	61,869,

Woollen Goods of the Union.

Capital invested,	$28,118,650
Pounds of wool used,	70,862,829
Tons of coal,	46,870
Value of raw material,	$25,755,988
Male hands employed,	22,678
Female hands employed,	16,574
Value of entire products,	$43,207,555

Iron Trade of the Union.

Capital invested in pig iron,	$17,346,425
Value of entire products,	12,748,777
Capital invested in castings,	17,416,361
Value of entire products,	25,108,155
Capital invested in wrought iron,	14,495,220
Value of entire products,	16,747,074

The Press.—It appears that the whole number of newspapers and periodicals in the U. States, on the 1st day of June, 1850, amounted to 2,800. Of these, 2,494 were fully returned, 234 had all the facts excepting circulation given, and 72 are estimated for California, the Territories, and for those that may have been omitted by the assistant marshals.

From calculations made on the statistics returned, and estimated circulations where they have been omitted, it appears that the aggregate circulation of these 2,800 papers and periodicals is about 5,000,000, and that the entire number of copies printed annually, in the United States, amounts to 422,600,000.

The following table will show the number of daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues, with the aggregate circulation of each class :

	No.	Circulation.	No. copies printed an.
Dailies,	350	750,000	235,000,000
Tri-weeklies,	150	75,000	11,700,000
Semi-weeklies,	125	80,000	8,320,000
Weeklies,	2,000	2,875,000	149,500,000
Semi-monthlies,	50	300,000	7,200,000
Monthlies,	100	900,000	10,800,000
Quarterlies,	25	29,000	80,000
	2,800	5,000,000	422,600,000

DISCIPLINE AND PEACE.

O Saviour, whose mercy, severe in its kindness,
Has chastened my wanderings and guided my way,
Adored be the power which illumined my blindness,
And weaned me from phantoms that smiled to betray.

Enchanted with all that was dazzling and fair,
I followed the rainbow; I caught at the toy;
And still in displeasure, thy goodness was there
Disappointing the hope, and defeating the joy.

The blossom blushed bright,—but a worm was below;
The moonlight shone fair; there was blight in the beam;
Sweet whispered the breeze, but it whispered of woe;
And bitterness flowed in the soft flowing stream.

So, cured of my folly, yet cured but in part,
I turned to the refuge thy pity displayed;
And still did this eager and credulous heart
Weave visions of promise that bloomed but to fade.

I thought that the course of the pilgrim to heaven
Would be bright as the summer and glad as the morn;
Thou show'dst me the path; it was dark and uneven,
All rugged with rocks, and all tangled with thorn.

I dreamed of celestial reward and renown,
I grasped at the triumph which blesses the brave,
I asked for the palm branch, the robe and the crown,
I asked—and thou show'dst me a cross and a grave.

Subdued and instructed, at length, to thy will,
My hopes and my longings I fain would resign;
Oh give me the heart that can walk and be still,
Nor know of a wish or a pleasure but thine.

There are mansions exempted from sin and from woe,
But they stand in a region by mortals untrod;
There are rivers of joy—but they roll not below;
There is rest—but it dwells in the presence of God,

Sir Robert Grant.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The mail steamship Arctic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 21st, and the America at Halifax on the 25th instant, bringing Liverpool dates respectively to the 7th and 10th inst.

ENGLAND.—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Amazon, from Southampton to the West Indies, took fire at about 1 A. M. on the 4th inst., when about one hundred and ten miles southwest of the Scilly Islands, and was entirely consumed, together with the mails, the Captain, four of the chief officers, the surgeon, sixty-nine of the crew, and forty-one passengers. Elliot Warburton, author of the "Crescent and the Cross," was also among the lost. The total number on board was 155, of whom 55 were passengers. Thirty-one of the crew and fourteen passengers escaped in boats, and were picked up by an English and a German vessel, and carried, respectively, into Plymouth and Brest. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion of the coal.

The American ship Columbus was wrecked on the 7th inst., off Waterford, on the Irish coast. Four passengers and eight of the crew perished.

The dissolution of the English Cabinet is deemed inevitable. The Marquis of Lansdowne has tendered his resignation as President of Council.

The revenue returns for the past year, show a falling off in every branch of the ordinary public income, except the customs, excise and Post Office. The total decrease in the year amounts to £527,047.

The Engilsh papers publish an affidavit, made by Robert Martin, stating that on the 22d of the 7th month, 1845, when in command of the whale ship Enterprise, in lat. 75 deg. 10 min., long. 66 west, he met the expedition of Sir John Franklin, and had considerable conversation with Sir John and his ice master; that Sir John informed him he had provisions for five years, which, if necessary, could be made to last for seven, by means of the birds, which were very abundant in those regions. The truth of this statement, however, is questioned.

IRELAND.—The emigration from the southern counties continues without cessation. and whole districts on the borders of Tipperary, Kilkenny and Waterford, are said to be left almost without inhabitants.

On the 4th inst. an edict was promulgated in the Roman Catholic Chapels of Dublin, against mixed marriages. Any member of the Romish Church who marries a Protestant, or other heretic, is to be cut off from the Church.

In the county of Louth a system of assassination, by a band of riband men, has been detected, direct-

ed against landlords and their agents, seemingly without regard to the characters of the landlords.

France.—A decree of the President orders that the gold, silver, and copper coin shall bear the effigy of the president, with the words "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte." On the reverse are to be engraved the words "Republique Francaise," and around the edge, "Dieu protege la France."

The prisoners of Ham have been offered their liberty, on condition that they shall exile themselves from France for one year, and shall not reside, during that period, in Belgium.

It is stated that 900 of the prisoners arrested on political grounds had been removed from the forts of Bicetre and Tuery, and were to be conveyed to Cherbourg or Brest, with a view to their transportation to Cayenne.

The Minister of the Interior has decreed the erasure of all the Republican mottoes from the public edifices, and the restoration of the ancient historical names to buildings, &c.

It was announced at Paris that a further delay of ten days would take place before the promulgation of the new Constitution.

Italy.—The Neapolitan State trials had proceeded to the seventh day, but the public were kept out of earshot of the prisoners, and no notes were allowed to be taken. It was thought that the late events in France would hasten the fate of the accused, who were expected to be sent to the galleys for life.

Austria.—The Constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, is abolished, and the privileges then announced are abrogated. The foundations of the future organization of the State are defined. The Constitution is to be altered in a conservative sense, and "with due consideration for all preponderating interests." A civil and penal code will be gradually introduced in the Crown lands. The district functionaries and governments will appoint committees of conservation, selected from members of the land proprietary and the commercial classes. Trial by jury is abolished.

Hungary.—Throughout Hungary things wear an unquiet aspect, and a number of political arrests have been made. The death of Gov. Kossuth's mother is contradicted.

Germany and Denmark.—The treaty between Denmark and Germany has been virtually concluded. The German troops have evacuated Holstein, but the Austrian troops remain provisionally at Hamburg, to secure the execution of the conditions imposed upon Denmark.

The German Diet has decided on suppressing the Federal fleet, after declining Austria's proposal to form a German navy, the three divisions of which were to be commanded by the officers of the three leading powers.

Russia and Circassia.—It is reported that Murat, one of the bravest of the Circassian chiefs, has surrendered unconditionally to the Russians, with his fortress and a large body of soldiers, and that he is a prisoner at Tifflis.

Cape of Good Hope.—News from the Cape, to the 12th mo. 2d, have been received. The Kaffres and Hottentots continued to make predatory incursions on the colonists, stealing their cattle, burning their buildings, and murdering the inhabitants. Sir Harry Smith had been utterly unable to put any check upon their operations, and more troops are demanded for this purpose.

Domestic.—Pennsylvania Legislature.—The two Houses met in Convention, in the Hall of House, on the 19th inst. for the purpose of electi State Treasurer. John M. Bickel, of Schuylkill was elected, on the first ballot, by a majority of votes over all other candidates. The Inaugura of Governor Bigler took place on the 20th. On 21st a message from the Governor was received the Senate, informing them that he had signed bill authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiat temporary loan of $300,000, to meet the semi- nual interest on the public debt, falling due on 1st proximo.

In the House, on the 24th inst., a resolution adopted instructing the Committee on Ways Means to inquire into the expediency of making offices in the State House at Philadelphia, sala offices, and requiring the said officers to pay i the State Treasury the amount of fees over and ab the salaries so fixed.

Congress.—In Senate, on the 19th, C. Sum offered a resolution directing an inquiry into expediency of abolishing the spirit rations in Navy, and increasing the monthly pay of the sail The resolution was laid over. On the 22d it called up and adopted.

On the 20th W. H. Seward presented the reso tions of the Corporation of New York, offering the United States suitable ground, in that city, the erection of a Mint.

On the 21st, Wm. H. Seward, from the Commit on Commerce, reported a joint resolution authorizi the exploration and reconnoisance of the course navigation used by whaling vessels, in the regio Behring's Straits, and also of such parts of China Seas, Straits of Gaspar and Java Seas, as in the route of vessels to and from China.

In the House little business has been transac during the past week, the time having been prin pally spent in debate on the bill making an app priation to meet the next instalment of the Mexic indemnity.

Recent statistics show that the amount of bi minous coal mined in Pennsylvania during the y 1851, was nearly 2,400,000 tons, and of anthrac nearly 4,900,000; showing an aggregate of nea 7,300,000 tons. This includes, not only the amo sent to market, but also that consumed by famili manufacturing establishments, railroads, &c., in t coal regions.

In the case of the Syracuse rioters, a motion h been made to quash the indictments. At latest da the question was still pending.

The Grand Jury of Lancaster have ignored t bill against all the Christiana prisoners, charg with riot and murder.

The southern papers report the sailing of t steamer Isabel from Charleston, for Havanna, w 100 passengers, including 40 slaves, for Californ from North Carolina and Georgia.

The body of Joseph C. Miller, whose death w noted in our 18th number, has been twice subject to a post mortem examination, at the instance his friends. In the first examination, the conditi of the neck led to the belief that his death was caused by hanging; and the coats of the stoma furnished evidence that poison had been appli Upon a further examination of the contents of t stomach, the presence of arsenic was detected, the usual chemical tests. Notwithstanding the p vious verdicts of suicide, these investigations gi strong probability to the suspicion that the decea was murdered.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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LETTER OF JOHN FOTHERGILL TO FRIENDS.

Dear Friends and Brethren,—Dwell, I beech you, in a sense of the great need you daily ave of the renewing of this taste, and in remembrance of God's inexpressible love to your uls, in discovering unto you the way of life; en unto you who sat in darkness, and under e region and shadow of death, now is light rung up, according to Scripture testimony. s you have walked in this light, the light of e glorious Son of God, which has shined as m on high into your souls, you have come to hold the baits and snares of your soul's enemy, that many have been made to pour forth their uls to God, in a sense of the need they were of a Saviour, and of his having heard them in acceptable time, granting them ability to ape the evils they had been overcome with, d giving them victory over that which had en master over them. Thus many have been ade conquerors, and more than conquerors, rough him who hath loved them; through om not only inward, but even outward ene-es, have been in a great degree subdued, and de willing to be at peace with them. This th been the Lord's doing, and indeed it is rvellous in the eyes of many to this day; and ave faith to believe it will never be forgotten them. But it is their chiefest concern how demean themselves so as that they may swer the great love of God to their souls, not the least doubting, but as they thus live, all ngs in this life will be added, as the Lord s convenient.

My heart is filled with the aboundings of d's love towards you, my dear Friends, who thus concerned, and herein I can dearly ite you, with my mind bowed to the Lord ovah, in whom is safety, that he may pre-ve you ever mindful of him, and low before , waiting, as at his footstool, to hear the gracious words that proceed from him; considering, that of yourselves, and without him, you can do nothing that will further the great work which he hath called you to be engaged in.

And thus as we all keep in self-denial, and under the daily cross, the cross of Christ, which the apostle said, was to them that are saved the power of God, we shall dwell under his power, and the operation of the Spirit of Truth in ourselves, and be made instrumental in the hand of the Lord, in our respective places and offices in the church, every one considering what his duty and station in the body is. For if we are members of the church, we have each one some service in it, either greater or less; and that all who profess themselves to be of her, may be stirred up to consider what this is, and to be diligently engaged in performing it, to work while it is called to-day, before the night comes, wherein none can labour, am I at this time concerned. That so the end for which the Lord reached unto us, and visited our souls, may be answered by all to his honour and our comfort. I cannot but earnestly desire, that all may be aroused up faithfully to pursue after this point, in this time of peace and outward quiet, if it please the Lord to lengthen it out to you a little longer, that, when we are called to account, we may so have numbered the favours and mercies of God to us, as to be able to give up our accounts with cheerfulness.

What shall I say or write that may prevail upon you, whom God hath been pleased to call by his grace, and to reveal his saving Truth in you. How shall I prevail upon you to shake yourselves from the dust of the earth, and come away in faithfulness and obedience to your call, in zeal and boldness for your heavenly Captain; and no longer to confer with flesh and blood, nor reason with the spirit of the world, which hinders your growth, and makes you dwarfish, so that there is but very little fruit on some of you, upon whom the Lord hath bestowed much labour. And although some of you, as to age, might have been teachers of others, yet have you need that others should teach you, though you may not be very willing to hear of it, but be ready to say, in order to excuse or cover yourselves, that you have known the Truth many years, and have openly professed it. But let me tell you, in the fear and dread of the power-

ful God, that a knowledge of the Truth, or a profession thereof, is not sufficient. Nay, although it has been so obeyed, as that you have come out of the open profaneness of the world, which may well be called the open streets of Babylon; yet if you do not obey its requirings, so as to bring forth fruits meet for him who hath given you so many refreshing showers of his pure love, and come out of the secret chambers of Babylon also, you will be in danger of suffering great loss, in more ways than one. For God is determined to lay her waste, to make her a heap of ruins; and woe will be to all those who have been delighting to drink in the cup of her fornications, whatever their profession or appearance has been; and the day of her sorrow is hastening with speed.

Therefore, my brethren and sisters in profession, my heart being full of good will, I am led, in the constraining love of God, to warn you all to beware of the merchandizes of Babylon, especially the pleasures of this fading world, and to have a care that they do not prevail upon the minds of any, so as to get between you and the Lord, or separate you from the love of God, manifested unto you through his dear Son, and the light of his Holy Spirit. May all who have come to believe in the light of Christ, so live as that they may show forth their faith by obedience unto righteousness, which is always the fruit of true faith: for as the body is dead without the spirit, so is faith without works dead also. James ii. 26.

And as you come up in obedience to him in whom you profess to believe, he will lead and guide you into all Truth, in the way of holiness, which is the only way to rest and peace. Thus you will be Israelites of God in heart as well as in profession, and your care will be to dwell alone—no more to be numbered among the nations, neither in their worship, which is in the alienation from God; nor in the polluted ways and customs of the world. This is what my soul desires, and is the end of my present exercise; and that it may never happen to any whom God has visited in this day, as it did to some of the Israelites formerly, who lived to see a time wherein they were ready to lament that the summer was over, the harvest ended, and they ungathered. This state my soul earnestly breathes to God may never be any of ours, to whom he has graciously given a summer season; but that we may embrace his tender love, which is extended towards us. For this and his numberless tokens of mercy and favour vouchsafed to us ever since we were a people, my soul in reverence, with many more, doth bow unto the living Fountain; and feeling his pure love to fill my soul at this time, I am made to sing praises to God who dwells on high, and is alone worthy, worthy, world without end.

To you, my elder brethren, who have known the Truth many years, I cannot but say, in humility of soul before the Lord, and with a tru esteem for faithful elders, as the words ra through my heart when this exercise came upo me, lift up your eyes and see how white th fields are unto harvest. Do not you see ho many there be who do not yet profess with u but are so far convinced as to confess that it the Truth which is held forth amongst us? Ar now their eyes are attentively upon us, to s how we come up in the practical part of our r ligion, in care, in zeal and circumspection in a our undertakings. I have sometimes said, th in many places verbal testimonies are not much wanting, as a care in answering our tes monies and principles, in all our behaviour a deportment amongst the sons of men. The wa whereof doth often hinder Truth from preva ing, and stands in the way of those who are n yet of this fold, whom the Lord yet waits to g ther into it. For the sake of such he hath sta his hand, which hath long been stretched o over this poor nation. Wherefore let all be st red up to see if nothing lies at any of your doo or remains undone on your parts; but that y come up in a holy zeal and boldness for God a his cause upon earth, that so the beauty a glory of the everlasting Truth may shine for to the world through you all. Let your ligh so shine in the world, that they that see yo good works and holy care, may glorify yo heavenly Father: this doth my soul earnest entreat for you all.

It would be a dismal thing indeed, if a whom God had sent to be as way marks to othe to walk by, to be as the salt of the earth, as t primitive Christians were, and the true Chr tians [now] are, should, through negligence indifference, rather be hinderers of others, un the time of gathering be over. Would not su be in danger of being guilty of the blood others? In the fear and love of God, therefo let all lay these things to heart. Turn to t light of Christ in your own bosoms, and consi of your ways, and see by it how the mat stands between God and your souls; whet you have not resisted, as Jerusalem did, u they were left in darkness, and could not disc the things that belonged to their peace? W ther you have answered the call of the Lord obedience unto righteousness, and there brought honour to God? Or have otherwi by negligence, or liberty taken to fulfil the lu of the flesh, caused the way of truth to be evi spoken of? If it hath thus been with any w profess the blessed Truth, methinks the trum of the Lord sounds very loud to such; and w yearning bowels of true good will, I cannot warn such to seek the Lord with your wh hearts, if haply he may yet be found of y And although it be in the way of his righte judgments, which is the alone way of reder tion, and is for the present not joyous, but gri ous, yet embrace it, and be willing to bear

chastisements, while he condescends to mix them with mercy. For this I must say, that those who will not bow under the judgments which God Almighty is offering in love, they must bear his indignation, when the door of mercy is shut upon them in the day that is approaching, when the sinners, although in Zion, shall be afraid, and fear will surprise the hypocrite, even all such who profess themselves to be what they are not in reality.

Oh! how shall I write, or what shall I say, to clear myself, and ease my spirit of that weight of exercise which rests upon me, in true love to all? Let me say unto all who make mention of the name of the Lord, depart ye from iniquity; and, in the words of our Lord, speaking to the Jews that had believed on him, if ye abide in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the Truth, and the Truth shall set you free. They then alleged they were Abraham's children, and consequently free; but our Saviour replied, that if they were Abraham's children they would do the works of Abraham; but he tells them plainly, they were of their father the devil, and his lusts would they do. You, therefore, who are the children of believing parents, have a care, I entreat you, of trusting to this plea of the Jews. It is a covering that will prove too narrow; an excuse that will do your souls no good; and if you are not following your Father's steps in the way of regeneration, and working the works of righteousness, you will stand condemned as the Jews were, and your profession will be of no avail.

(To be continued.)

Notice of JOSEPH BEWLEY, *of Sandford, Ireland, who died near Castlewellan, 9th mo. 15th,* 1851, *aged* 56 *years.*

This beloved friend had been spending a few days with his family at the above retired watering place, and was returning with them from a walk, in which he had greatly admired the beauties of nature, and conversed on the beneficence of the Creator, when, without any premonitory symptoms, he fell to the ground, and on being raised, it was found that life had become extinct.

Sudden as was the call to put off mortality, there is good ground to believe it did not find him unprepared. He was one who, from early youth, evidenced by a consistent life and conversation, that he had yielded his heart to the love of Christ; and walking in humility and watchfulness, he became a bright example of dedication to the cause of truth.

His natural talents were good, and he possessed an enlarged and highly cultivated understanding; these being sanctified, were dedicated to the glory of the Great Giver, and he became singularly useful in the concerns of our religious Society, and of the community at large. He long filled the important offices of Elder and Overseer with great acceptance, and in other departments of service in the church, he labored with much fidelity and willingness.

Beloved and honored for his works' sake, he had acquired much influence; yet was he a remarkable example of humility and meekness; and his conduct was characterized by a suavity of manner that gained for him a large share of respect and esteem.

Being blessed with a competency, he had retired from the active pursuits of business for several years; and in the stewardship of the pecuniary means with which he was entrusted, he exhibited an exemplary liberality.

During the season of famine with which Ireland was visited a few years ago, he filled the office of joint secretary with his friend and active fellow-laborer Jonathan Pim, to Friends' Relief Committee, and with a zeal and diligence rarely equalled, devoted his time and talents to the alleviation of the wretchedness and poverty, which had overspread his native country.

We believe he is now numbered among those of whom it is said, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."—*Annual Monitor for* 1852.

THE POLAR REGIONS.

LECTURES BY DR. KANE.

Dr. Kane, Surgeon, U. S. N., and late of the American Arctic Expedition, has just concluded a Course of Three Lectures, before the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, relative to the Voyage and Researches of the gallant party who braved the perils of the Polar regions, in search of the unfortunate Sir John Franklin. We present our readers with a sketch of the first lecture of the series, and will give similar reports of the remaining two as early as practicable.

Lecture I.

The lecturer commenced by briefly relating the history of former Arctic Explorations, reminding the audience that the discovery of this Continent was one of the results of a search for "a Northwest passage." The Arctic Sea, especially, has been the theatre of adventurous effort from the very earliest periods of maritime research. In the first years of the 16th Century, only ten years after the voyage of Columbus, the coast of Spain was in mourning for the two brothers, Corte Real, one of whom was lost while sailing towards North Labrador, and the other while directing a fruitless attempt to find and rescue his brother. In 1552 England was thrown into consternation by the loss of Sir Hugh Willoughby, who, "seeking Cathay," perished, with some seventy souls. The journal of his cruise was found, two years afterwards, by some

Russian fishermen, by the side of the frozen Commodore. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, returning from Newfoundland, in 1584, foundered and was lost with all his crew. In 1610, Hudson perished; and now, in the 19th century, the world is doubting as to the fate of Sir John Franklin, and his 138 companions.

The earlier expeditions differed materially in system and character from those of the present day. The caraval and pinnace, and even the open decked boat, were the vessels used, ranging in burthen from 24 to 50 tons; and the summer was the only season for operations. The spirit of adventure then, as now, was nurtured by individual enterprise and liberality;—and Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Lumly, and others, whose names have since become historical, stood in the same relation to the explorers in Queen Elizabeth's time, as in a later day have stood Sir Felix Booth, Lord Mayor of London, and Henry Grinnell, the citizen of New York.

The Arctic Ocean has an area of about four and a half millions of square miles. The region whose waters contribute to it is immense. On the American side it is nearly equal to the tributary valleys of the Gulf of Mexico and Carribean Sea together; McKenzie river alone, deriving its stream from an area half as large as the combined basins of the Mississippi and Missouri. The water shed of the Asiastic coast is immense, almost beyond computation. Such is the ocean, with a coast line of more than 2,400 miles, which baffled for so many years the research of navigators.

In 1816 the government of England determined upon renewed expeditions for the discovery of a northwest passage, and the Royal Society and all the most influential men of the day lent the project their co-operation and counsel. What was the *cui bono* of these expeditions? Why this search for an impracticable passage? Why all this risk of life, and all this appropriation of national treasure for an objectless, or in the approved utilitarian phrase, "a worthless chimera?" It was not geography alone which had been made definite by these researches. The determination of the figure of the earth, by the vibration of the second's pendulum, owes its confirmation to them. The northwest passage may be said to have established the oblate spheroidicity of our planet, which had been only indicated before by geodetic measurements upon arcs of the meridian, and by the inequalities of result of lunar observations. The solution of the problem of the intensity and direction of magnetic forces, was alone worth all the hazard and expense that contributed to effect it. It was one of the northwest voyagers who planted his signal staff at the focus of converging variations, and found that the needle became vertical, in fact, at the spot which scientific deduction had marked out before for the north magnetic pole. To this great result of an expedition, in some other respects a failure, we are indebted for the noble system of international observatories, for valuable astronomical knowledge and for systematic contributions to natural history. To come down to that more obvious utility, that is allied to some pecuniary scheme of individual or national profit, it may be said that the cod-fishery of Newfoundland grew out of the voyage of Sir Humphrey Gilbert; the northwest passage of Davis opened the whale fishery of West Greenland; Frobisher pioneered Hudson to the bay that now margins the greatest Fur Company of the age; Sir John Ross led the whalers to Northern and Western Baffin's bay, now the seats of most lucrative fishing; and Parry extended their field to Lancaster and Regent's Sounds.

After briefly running over the details of the earlier Arctic expeditions, the lecturer brought the subject down to the year 1844, when the Erebus and Terror, having returned from Ross's expedition to the Antarctic seas, were devoted to the other pole, under the command of Sir John Franklin, than whom no man could have been selected who combined so many admirable qualifications for the duties of an explorer. In proof of the justice of this tribute, Dr. K. gave a sketch of the public life of the intrepid adventurer, dwelling upon the horrors of the expedition in 1819, in which he descended to the mouth of the Copper mine.

On the 26th May, 1845, the Erebus and Terror weighed anchor for that undiscovered region from which they have never returned. The last that was seen of them was on the 26th of July following, in lat. 74 degrees 48 minutes North, lon. 66 degrees 13 minutes West, surrounded by icebergs, moored to one of them and awaiting an opening in the pack to cross to the other side of Baffin's Bay. During the same month of the last two years, it was the fortune of our little American party to be similarly imprisoned, and in the same place.

When the year 1848 arrived without tidings of this gallant party—then in the third year of their absence—Great Britain at once despatched three separate expeditions in search of the lost navigators. The party from whom the most was expected, was that under Sir James Clarke Ross, which had assigned to it the "trail" of the missing voyagers. But his expedition was a most lamentable failure. The commander of that expedition wonderfully unites experience, intellect and persevering energy. But there was something wrong. Instead of wintering on the northern side of the Sound, as the judgment of the whalers and the theoretical laws of the climate indicated, he placed himself at the mouth of Regent's Inlet in a deeply embayed harbor, called Leopold, in a place familiarly known as "ice-trap." In his published official report he speaks of this position as "that of all others most desirable." "Being at the junction of the four

great channels of Barrow Strait, Lancaster Sound, Prince Regent's Inlet, and Wellington Channel," it was hardly possible, he thinks, for any party after abandoning their ships to pass along the shores of any of those inlets "without finding traces of the proximity of our position." From the little cul de sac thus mentioned as "most desirable," he was unable to depart for more than a year, glued up in ice. From it not one of the shores of the inlets could be seen; and as to its being "hardly possible for any party after abandoning their ships, to pass along the shores of any of those inlets, without finding traces of the proximity of his position," we might as soon expect a party wrecked upon Cape Henlopen to discover the hen-roosts of Cape May. In fact, at this very time, upon the most prominent headland of these very "shores," stood the graves and beacon cairn of the lost wanderers.

There was one point to which all men conversant with these seas, looked anxiously; it was Cape Walker—a cape first seen by Parry, but never visited. From it Franklin was to steer to the southward and westward; and to it Sir James Ross was ordered to direct his efforts, for here were expected tokens of the progress of Franklin. He passed, on his way towards the magnetic pole, within thirty miles of this cape; but determined not to divide the party as he had "originally intended, until he should find a more practicable point for their exertions;" which more practicable point he never found, and therefore never visited the cape.

When all these expeditions had been fruitless, and in the year 1850, these lost men had been five years in the ice, the civilized world rose in one common sympathy. One great directing mind, Lady Franklin, gave form to this sentiment. Great Britain renewed her efforts; Russia and Denmark, sent to their northern colonial stations instructions of co-operation; and America was appealed to by a touching letter from the noble wife.

The appeal was responded to by one citizen—he is of New York—whose name is justly inscribed on the furthest land range that any navigator of the Polar seas has returned to verify. Henry Grinnell furnished and fitted out at his own cost, two vessels for an expedition of discovery and rescue, and obtained the seemingly reluctant assent of Congress that they should sail under the flag of the United States.

We left New York, a united little body of thirty-seven officers and men in the brigantines Advance and Rescue, on the 23d of May, 1850. Twenty-five days afterwards we sighted the rugged mountains of Greenland, and by the 7th of July, found ourselves fast in the great ice-pack of Baffin's Bay.

The Bay of Baffin serves as the great thoroughfare of the Polar ice, on its passage to the South from the far Northern estuaries which lead to the Arctic ocean. During the long winter the whole of this great Bay may be looked upon as one field of ice, which, whether moving or consolidated, is known technically as "the pack." This great body of ice does not end here. After throwing out innumerable processes into the Fiords of Greenland and America, it unites with a similar mass in Hudson's Bay, passes down the coast of Labrador, and even abuts against the Northern coasts of Newfoundland and the Straits of Belle Isle. This immense area—equal to the United States east of the Alleghanies—has annual variations in extent and condition. Influenced by winds and temperature, sometimes it is one enormous agglutination, sometimes a drifting chaos, composed of grinding fragments, varying in diameter from mere 'skreed' i. e. rubbish, to "fields" many miles in diameter. Among these, with terrific crash and turmoil, the "ice mountains" pursue their resistless march.

This ice is the great bugbear of Baffin's Bay navigation. In this ice, Franklin was last seen. The more observant of the whalers think that they can determine its position beforehand, from the combined indications of the season and the wind. It was to us for two years (1850-'51) a subject of careful study; and I do not hesitate—speaking from my note book, as an individual only—to say that its central character seems to me overrated. The seat of our imprisonment in this middle pack was most dreary. On all sides save one, we were environed by an unbroken range of water sodden ice. The one exception was towards the coast of Greenland, where, far in the distance, a strange and solitary spar of ejected trap loomed up as if in "monumental mockery" of our fixed forlornness. On the 28th of August, a gale arose; the icy walls of our prison-house were thrown down, and in a few hours we were driving along through the crashing floes, in sight of the Glaciers of Greenland. We were now fairly within that mysterious region, known to the whalers as Melville's Bay, a great indentation which commences at Lucifer's Thumb"—the place of our confinement—and extends with many lesser bays of different titles far to the North.

It is during the transit of this region that most of the catastrophes occur, which have made the statistics of the whalers so fearful. It was here that in 1832, more than one thousand human beings were cast shelterless upon the ice—their vessels destroyed by the pressure of the floes—and it is rarely that a season goes by in which its passage is attempted without disaster. They call it "running the gauntlet." The in-shore side of this indentation is lined by a sweep of glacier, through which here and there the dark headlands force themselves with severe contrast. The shore is lined with a heavy ledge of ground-ice, thicker and more permanent than that in motion. This extends out for miles,

forming an icy margin or beach, known technically as "land ice," or "the fast." Against this margin, the great "drift" is in constant contention, sometimes, by the influence of wind and currents, opening into a tortuous and uncertain canal along its edge,—at others, closing, under the same influences, into a barrier of contending floes and bergs. Vessels caught between these are said to be "nipped."

Through this uncertain passage the American expedition pursued their tortuous way; sometimes fast for days in the closed ice; at others slowly advancing by constant and heavy traction with hand and windlass and capstan and hawser and whole line. Some idea may be formed of this sort of progress and the exertions that attended it, from the fact that we were forty-two days in advancing 200 miles, and that during this period we parted seven ten inch cables, and uncounted numbers of whole lines. The thermometer was here at the midsummer temperature of 2 degrees above the freezing point; indeed ice formed freely during those hours of "low sun," known as night in that latitude. Yet the skies were warm and sunny, and the weather to our acclimated perceptions, worthier of the Bay of Naples than of Baffin. Here, too, the bergs were numerous, and the phenomena of reflection upon a scale of marvellous splendor.

NAVAL FORCE OF RUSSIA.

Russia's naval force is estimated as follows: 4 ships of the line of 120 guns each; 6 ships of the line of 100 to 110 guns each; 26 ships of the line of 80 to 90 guns each; 18 ships of the line of 70 to 80 guns each; making, collectively, 54 ships of the line, with about 4,600 guns. 4 frigates of 60 guns each; 24 frigates of 40 to 50 guns each; 34 war steamers, and above 40 corvettes, schooners, &c. The number of seamen maintained by Russia is stated to be 42,000.

The United States Navy, at the commencement of last year, consisted of 11 ships of the line, one of 120 guns, the remainder of 80 to 90 guns; 14 frigates, of from 50 to 60 guns; 21 sloops of war, from 20 to 16 guns; 7 brigs and schooners, 5 large steamers, 3 2d class steamers, 7 small steamers or tenders, and 5 store vessels,—a grand total of 75 vessels of all descriptions. Allowed by law 7,500 men.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA.

The following interesting extracts are from an address delivered by Mr. Andrew Williams, in San Francisco, on the evening of the 14th November last, before an audience assembled at an Agricultural and Mineral Fair. The statements, astonishing as they are, may be relied upon as strictly true, and will give some idea of the agricultural products of California:

"As we approach the centre of the State, the banana, the orange, the lemon, the olive, the fig, the plantain, the nectarine, the almond, the apricot, and the pomegranate of the South, mingle in the same luxuriant gardens of Los Angelos, with the peach, the pear, the cherry, the plum, the quince, and the apple of the north—the fruits of the oak and the pine, of gigantic size and delicious taste, furnishing to man and beast the richest and most nutritious food—and one uncommon article of fine white sugar, the exudation of a species of pine tree, called the sugar pine—the successive range of mountains, whose extent is lost to view in the distance, waving with rich harvests of oats, the spontaneous productions of the soil—solid trees of the red-wood on the banks of the Trinity and Shasta rivers, 68 feet in circumference; hollow ones, whose cavity has sheltered sixteen men and twenty mules for the night; pines crowning the dizzy peaks of the Sierra Nevada, 380 feet in height; the first 250 feet without a branch or limb—an extent of growth so far beyond the ordinary size, as to seem almost incredible, but well known, and seen and verified by the uniform and concurrent testimony of many whom I see sitting around me.

"On land owned and cultivated by Mr. James Williams, in the county of Santa Cruz, an onion grew to the enormous weight of 21 pounds; on this same land a turnip was grown which equalled exactly in size the head of a flour barrel. On land owned and cultivated by Thomas Follen, a cabbage grew which measured, while growing, 13 feet 6 inches around its body. The various cereal grains grow to a height of from six to twelve feet. One red-wood tree in the Valley, known as Fremont's tree, measures over 50 feet in circumference, and is nearly 300 feet high. Added to these astonishing productions are a beet grown by Mr. Isaac Brannan, at San Jose, weighing 63 pounds; carrots three feet in length, weighing 40 pounds. At Stockton, a turnip weighing 100 pounds. In the latter city, at a dinner party for twelve persons, of a single potatoe larger than the size of an ordinary hat, all partook, leaving at least the half untouched.

"But let us cast our eyes around this hall, and what do we see, even from this hasty collection and casual contribution? Our agricultural, botanical, geological, mineral, and floral exhibition, embracing nearly 1000 varieties of pressed flowers, of every hue and of surpassing brilliancy, nearly 200 varieties of which are illustrated by truthful and beautiful drawings; seeds of more than 2000 varieties of native flowers; 20 varieties of lily and other bulbous roots, embracing the remarkable soap plant, rivaling the finest boast of the toilet, and adding to its healing qualities, as if provided by nature for the double purpose of sanitary and abluent properties for

the native sons of the forest; specimens of 1000 varieties of the principal quartz veins and soils of the State; about 20 varieties of the principal grapes and clovers, many of the specimens pressed, embracing the burr clover, that feeds to fatness "the cattle of a thousand hills," when all other sustenance is parched and withered. Shelton's mammoth clover, whose stalks, from one root, covered an area of thirty-one square feet, some of the stalks six feet long, a half inch in diameter, and the clover head five inches in circumference; single stalks of the white lily, producing 100 flowers of indescribable delicacy and beauty; stalks of the oats gathered by Mr. Shelton, 13 feet high; specimens of wheat and barley having 150 and 200 mammoth stalks springing from one root, the produce of a single seed; the red sugar beet, grown by Mr. L. M. Beard, of San Jose, 28 inches in circumference, and weighing 47lbs; some from the luxuriant gardens of Alderman Greene, of this city, of only two months growth, weighing six and seven pounds; cucumbers raised by the same, 18 inches in length; onions cultivated by Messrs. Chamberlain and Musser, five, six and seven inches in diameter, and weighing three and four pounds each—nearly 70,000 pounds to an acre, and the whole number from the acre supposed to average one pound each; potatoes from Mr. H. Speel, of Santa Cruz, 120 pounds from five vines of a single hill; one from Mr. J. B. Stevens, of Santa Clara, 13 inches in length, 27 inches in circumference, and weighing 7½ pounds; the Russian bald barley, grown by Mr. Johnson on his ranch, upon the banks of Bear river, weighing 66 pounds to the bushel, with a kernel nearly double the size of large wheat; raspberries five inches in circumference; barley from the San Jose valley, of which two hundred and sixty-five bushels were produced from less than five acres of land; some from the farm of Madame Scoopy, of Sonora, where twelve acres, by ordinary cultivation, produced a crop of 53,000 lbs.; single bunches of luscious grapes from the garden of Gen. Vallejo, at Sonoma, weighing 10 lbs; apples, peaches, figs, and other fruits of enormous size from the same; from Mr. Horner, tomatoes weighing two pounds each; pumpkins and squashes 100 to 140 pounds; cabbages two feet in diameter, and weighing over 50 pounds; onions, beets and potatoes, of enormous size, not isolated, but by hundreds of bushels, the top onion produced the first season from the ordinary seed; samples of wheat and barley of uncommon size and weight; besides specimens of countless varieties of plants, herbs, vines, fruits, grains, and esculents of exceeding size and singular perfections, to the enumeration of which the proper extent of this address is wholly inadequate.

"Indeed, there is scarcely a fruit or a plant, a shrub or a flower, a mineral or a vegetable, of which any land can boast, but what is embraced within the limits of California, a 'bright and particular star' in the constellation of States, the crowning gem in the tiara of freedom."

The speaker gave the following as the product of 800 acres of Mr. Horner's farm in Santa Clara Valley, for the fifth year, with the average aid of 60 co-labourers.

Potatoes,	120,000 bushels.
Onions,	6,000 "
Table Beets,	4,000 "
Turnips,	1,000 "
Tomatoes,	1,200 "
Barley,	5,000 "
Pumpkins,	30 tons.
Solid headed cabbage,	108,000
Chickens,	600
Eggs,	1,200 doz.
Onion Seed,	800 lbs.
Beet Seed,	200 "
Cabbage Seed,	100 "

These, at a cost of about $50,000, producing a crop worth, at present prices, some $200,000. —*Inquirer.*

The Editor is not prepared to vouch for the correctness of these statements. The articles described were no doubt selected from those of the largest growth. A near connection of the Editor, who has been for some time engaged in the cultivation of several species of garden vegetables, of the kind above described, in the neighbourhood of San Jose, has given accounts in some of his letters, which though certainly not equal to the statement of the San Francisco orator, indicate a degree of fertility there, to which we, in eastern Pennsylvania, are quite unaccustomed.

FIVE SUNDAYS IN FEBRUARY.

It has probably not been generally observed, that there will be five Sundays in the coming February—the month commencing and ending on that day. This will not occur again until 1880. After that it will not occur again until 1920, as the year 1900, when it should occur, will not be leap year, owing to the necessity of dropping a day at the end of each century.—*Late paper.*

There is nothing remarkable in this circumstance; for this shortest month in the year must, in every leap year, have some one day of the week repeated five times, the 29th being the same as the 1st. As four consecutive years, provided a centurial year does not intervene, always contain 208 weeks and 5 days, or 2 less than 209 weeks, any day, of any month, will happen two days earlier in the week, at the end of four years than at the beginning. Hence, if, in a leap year, the first day of the Second month falls on the first day of the week,

it will occur on the sixth, fourth, &c., on the following leap years; and thus, running over the alternate days of the week, it will fall once on each of them in 28 years. Of course each day of the week will occur five times in the Second month, within that period. This order, however, is broken by the intervention of a centurial year, in case the number of the century is not divisible by four; for such centurial years are common ones. After 1920 the wonder noted at the head of this article will occur once in 28 years until the year 2088, inclusive.—Ed.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SECOND MONTH 7, 1852.

Our readers have been already informed, under our Summary of News, that bills have been introduced into the Legislature of this State, for repealing parts of the law of 1847, and for preventing negroes and mulattoes from removing into, or settling in the State. These bills were still pending when this paper was prepared for the press.

It is devoutly to be hoped that, if there is not virtue and intelligence enough in our halls of legislation to prevent such a retrograde movement, as the measure contemplated would evidently be, the voice of the people may be raised, in tones sufficiently loud to claim the attention of those to whom the responsible power of framing laws for our government has been intrusted.

Pennsylvania has enjoyed the reputation of taking the lead, in a legislative provision, for the extinction of negro slavery within her borders. The noble sentiments contained in the preamble to the act of 1780, sufficiently proves that the statesmen of that day regarded the coloured race as a part of the human family, equally entitled with themselves, by the laws of nature and of nature's God, to the freedom for which they were themselves contending with the mother country. That their legislation did not correspond, in its full extent, to the principles announced in the preamble, merely shows that the slavery of the African race was viewed as an evil too deeply implanted in their political system, to be suddenly and completely eradicated with safety. Hence, the existing race of slaves were left to die in servitude. Little, probably did the supporters of that measure imagine, that after the lapse of three score years and ten, during which they, and the slaves of their day, should be gathered to the house appointed for all living—and at a time when the people of this Commonwealth could honestly declare that *slavery* had become to us an obsolete term, having no application to any human being, except what adhered to it in its transit from less enlightened or liberal communities—their successors in the hall of legislation would so far disavow the principles upon which Pennsylvania, in conjunction with her sister republics, assumed their station among the nations of the earth, as to deny to the coloured race those rights and privileges which we deem essential to our own happiness.

The law of 1847, some portions of which it is now proposed to repeal, encroaches on no right which even the slaveholding policy can claim. It merely provides for the protection of those legally free; and was intended, though unhappily without effecting its object, to secure the peace of the Commonwealth, and to prevent those scenes of violence and outrage which frequently attend the arrest of alleged fugitives from labour. The provision respecting our jails, only leaves to the General Government the burden assigned to it by the Supreme Court. That act was passed with entire unanimity, and upon the urgent request of a large number of petitioners. Why, then, should any part of it be now repealed, when no public expression demands such repeal, and no evidence is adduced to indicate that any evil has arisen, or is likely to arise from it?

The proposed exclusion act is so repulsive in its nature, and offers such facilities for the reduction to slavery of any coloured emigrants, free or bond, who may come into the State, that an appropriate title to the bill would be, *an act to promote kidnapping, and to assist the owners of fugitive slaves in their recapture.*

Not only is this bill a violation of the rights of the coloured race, but a manifest invasion of the privileges of our own people. The imposition of a heavy fine for the employment of a coloured emigrant, would be exceedingly vexatious to our farmers, particularly to those who reside in the vicinity of the Delaware and Maryland lines. The requisition made upon the overseers of the poor, if enacted into a law, will probably drive most of the peaceable citizens out of that office, and place the care of the poor in hands much less worthy of the trust than those now usually employed. Will the community suffer such bills to be enacted, without raising a voice against them? If the soil of Pennsylvania cannot be held sacred to freedom, or her air too pure for a slave to breathe in, let the odium and the criminality rest, where they ought, upon those who support the system, and not on Pennsylvanians who have discarded it.

Married.—On the 31st of 12th mo. last, at Spring Meeting, Alamance County, N. C., Samuel B. Hill of Randolph county, to Nancy H. daughter of John Newlin, of the former place.

DIED,—At his residence in Parke County, Indiana, on the evening of 17th of 12th mo. last, LEVI HARVEY, aged about 43 years; a member of Rush Creek Monthly Meeting.

——, On the 28th of 11th mo. last, at the residence of his father, in Mahaska County, Iowa, HENRY, son of William Pearson, in the 24th year of his age, a member of Spring Creek Monthly Meeting.

——, on the 23d of last month, at his residence in Columbiana County, Ohio, THOMAS FRENCH, in the 79th year of his age, a member of Salem Monthly Meeting. During his lengthened and useful life, our dear friend was remarkable for attention and hospitality to strangers of every class, and assiduous to assist Friends who were travelling in the ministry. His decline was gradual, and his close peaceful. To a friend taking leave of him, he remarked, "I have been endeavouring to make a searching examination, and can find nothing in my way—no cloud—all is peaceful, which I feel to be a great mercy; but not for any works of righteousness that I have done; no, far from it; but through the merits and merciful intercession of my dear Redeemer, I hope to find admittance into a mansion of rest and peace." After taking leave of the family, a short time before his decease, he said, "give my love to all my dear friends; my love is to every body." He quietly expired, without a sigh or struggle, leaving the consoling assurance, that having kept the faith, firm unto the end, there was laid up for him a crown of Righteousness that fadeth not away.

Operations of the U. S. Mint for January, 1852.

We are indebted, says the Pa. Inquirer, to E. C. Dale, Esq., for the following valuable information:—

COINAGE FOR JANUARY, 1852.

	Gold.	
173,930 Double Eagles,		$3,478,600 00
13,020 Eagles,		130,200 00
31,320 Half Eagles,		156,600 00
112,884 Quarter Eagles,		282,210 00
174,505 Gold Dollars,		174,505 00
505,659 Pieces,		$4,222,115 00
	Silver.	
125,000 Dimes,		12,500 00
100,000 Half Dimes,		5,000 00
730,659 Pieces,		$4,239,615 00
	Copper.	
274,149 Cents,		2,741 49
		$4,242,356 49

Gold Bullion deposited for coinage from 1st to 31st of January, 1852, inclusive:

From California,	$4,041,000 00
Other sources,	119,500 00
	$4,160,500 00
Silver Bullion deposited in same time,	$17,650 00

E. C. DALE, Treasurer.

Insanity among the Coloured Population of the Free States. By E. JARVIS, M. D., Dorchester, Mass.

(Concluded from page 315.)

As the original record contained the name of every householder in whose family any lunatic was stated to exist, a way was open for inquiry at the source of the facts, to learn whether they were so or otherwise. In 1845 the Massachusetts Medical Society by its members, made this inquiry in every family in the State, which was said, by the census, to have any colored lunatics, with the exception of three, which were said, by the census, to be in the towns of Carver and Swanzey. The result of their inquiries showed that there were only twenty persons during the whole of the year 1840, instead of one hundred and seventy-one persons stated in the marshals' manuscript records, or two hundred, as stated by the printed edition of Blair and Rives. The Medical Society ascertained these to have been in only eight towns, while the marshals stated that they were in twenty-four towns, and Blair and Rives distributed them in thirty-eight towns. The original records of the marshals state that there were eighteen colored lunatics who were supported by their own estates or by their friends; the edition of Blair and Rives made these to be twenty-seven; and the inquiry made by the Medical Society in Massachusetts, found no such lunatics in the towns or families in which the record or the document reported them to be.

That many of these were merely errors of record which placed the figures in the wrong column, is evident from the statement of the Medical Society Committee,—"That many families which are recorded and reported as having *colored* insane, or blind, or deaf and dumb persons, were found not only to have no such persons, but had *white* insane, blind, deaf and dumb persons, who were not so recorded and reported." So far as these go, they diminish the numbers of the white lunatics, and increase the colored, as is remarkably seen in the mistake in regard to Dr. Woodward's family, in the hospital at Worcester.

It would be easy here to quote the names of every family in the State of Massachusetts, which, according to the record of the marshals, contained colored insane, or blind, or deaf and dumb persons, and to designate which of these, according to the personal inquiries of the members of the Medical Society, contained none. But that will be unnecessary here, and those who wish to pursue the investigation more minutely in this direction, are referred to the "Transactions of the Massachusetts Medical Society, for 1845," appendix, p. 90 to 95. And if any doubts remain, it is hoped that the Medical Societies of other States will consult the records of the marshals deposited in the clerks' offices of their respective districts, and see how far these agree

with the printed document, and also make further inquiries into the families where these colored persons are said to be, and ascertain whether it was so or not in 1840.

It will now be sufficient to show the errors of the census in respect to lunacy, by its own contradictory statements, and thus convict it out of its own mouth. One page of the manuscript record of the marshals shows the number of colored persons of all ages in each family, and another page of the same record states the number of these colored persons who are insane, or blind, or deaf and dumb, in these several families. The condensed copies of these marshals' records in the district clerks' offices, and the printed editions of the census, contain similar statements of the whole number of colored persons, and the number of these who were diseased in mind, or deprived of vision, hearing and voice, in the respective towns, counties and States.

We have now only to compare these two statements, which we quote from Blair and Rives' printed edition of the sixth census of the United States.

In these we find in a number of towns or districts of several States—

	Total col.	col. lun.
In Maine,	8	70
New Hampshire,	4	13
Massachusetts,	157	150
Connecticut,	2	7
Vermont,	8	9
New York,	37	46
Ohio,	31	87
Indiana,	2	11
Illinois,	8	32
Pennsylvania,	31	50
Michigan,	1	14
	289	489

Thus making an aggregate of 489 colored lunatics, residing within districts in which the whole colored population amounted to 289.

As if this burden of mental disease, thus thrown by the National Census upon this ill-starred race, were not sufficient for their endurance or our credulity, this document multiplies their defects of sight and hearing, and of speech, in a similar ratio, and presents a like disproportion of the deaf and dumb, and the blind, that it does of the insane among the colored inhabitants of the northern States.

The statements of the Sixth Census of the United States, in respect to the white lunatics, are not corroborated by other authorities. Wherever the numbers of these have been sought by the State Governments, by societies, or by individuals, they have all come to very different conclusions from those of the National Documents.

There are also manifold contradictions and disagreements between the different parts of that Report in regard to other matters—employments, capital, education, &c., sufficient to throw a doubt over the credibility of the whole, and to cause men to hesitate in believing any of its statements unless substantiated by collateral or extraneous evidence.

But our present purpose being only to disabuse our readers' minds of any suspicion, that the colored population of the free states are in any extraordinary degree liable to mental disorder, founded on the statements of the Sixth National Census; albeit, it vaunts itself as "published under the direction of the Secretary of State," and as "corrected at the Department of State," we have therefore, been contented with mainly showing the palpable contradictions of the Document itself.

Making such deductions from the numbers of the colored people said to be insane, as the pages of the Census itself admit must be made, the apparent number of these lunatics is very materially diminished, and the extraordinary disproportion of insanity in this race, in their free condition, vanishes.

Thus among the 94 colored lunatics and idiots, said to be in Maine, 70 are stated to be in towns which have only 8 colored inhabitants. This of course, deducts 62 from the 94, and leaves only a possibility of 32 in the State.

In New Hampshire, 13 of the 19 colored insane are in towns which contain only 4 colored inhabitants. This reduces them to 10 at most.

The 79 colored lunatics, according to the Census in Illinois, includes 32 in towns that have only 8 colored people in them. This reduces the utmost numbers to 55 in that State.

The 165 in Ohio, include 87 which are distributed in towns which contain only 31 colored persons. Making the necessary deduction, leaves only 108—two-thirds the number stated.

The 200 stated by the printed editions to be in Massachusetts, must be reduced to 171, which the Marshals recorded in their manuscript. These again must be diminished by 133 which are pretended to be found in Dr. Woodward's Hospital, where the same record says there were no colored people. Again, we must deduct 7 which is the excess of the number of cases of lunacy over the number of colored persons in the towns quoted in the table in this article.—This leaves only 31 colored lunatics in the State which is the utmost that can be believed to be there, according to a complete analysis of the Census; and these are 15 more than the pauper returns showed to have been in the several towns in the State at the time.

These numerous statements of the cases of insanity in towns and families where there were no such persons to be disordered, will prepare us to doubt the other statements which assert that all, or almost all, or any large proportion of the colored inhabitants were lunatics.

It is not enough that we make the deductions above proposed, and then believe that all the colored people in many towns and counties, or that two-thirds, or one-half, or any considerable proportion of these persons in other towns, were insane. No man in his senses, at all conversant with diseases of the mind, will admit, that the 32 cases of insanity in Maine, the 10 in New Hampshire, or the 108 in Ohio, which may, possibly, have been subjects of disease, had in 1840 any certain existence. There is an extreme probability of an excess of statement here, as there was a certainty of it in the cases that we have been able to disprove. And we may fairly assume that the sixth census is not reliable authority in any matters of disease, and has furnished no ground for any opinion or theory as to the prevalence of lunacy or idiocy among the colored people of the northern States, nor of the liability of this race to mental disorder.

It has seemed somewhat remarkable, that statements so glaringly false in themselves, so palpably contradictory to each other, so contrary to all common observations and experience, so unsupported by any analogies or even theories, should have been passively acquiesced in by the people of this country, and especially by the naturalists, the physicians, and the statisticians of America. The Massachusetts Medical Society is the only association of physicians, or naturalists, that are known to us to have been so disturbed by these assertions as to pursue the inquiry into the same families, and ascertain them to be false. The American Statistical Association is the only philosophical, historical, or statistical society, that have inquired into it, and endeavored to set the matter right before the people.

The matter was brought to the attention of the Secretary of State, in 1845, by one of the oldest and ablest statesmen in the country. The Secretary admitted the errors pointed out to him, and yet he thought it not worth while to take any public action to remedy it. Still the deductions drawn from these errors were adopted as grounds to sustain, to their extent, some measures of public nature. The subject was brought before both houses of Congress by able and influential members, and referred to committees in each body. But no further public action was taken, except that the Senate printed the memorial of the Statistical Association.

After all this indifference on the part of the public authorities who assumed the responsibility of this document, and the apathy and neglect on the part of the medical profession who ought to know and look after these things, and who should jealously watch over the reports of science and natural history of our country, it is not strange that the people believed these new statements, —that newspaper writers, not familiar with nosological science, should repeat and publish these startling facts, and that the world should tremble at the very thought of the overwhelming power of lunacy upon the colored race when left to itself, in the free States of this Union.

The scientific world rested much of its hopes upon the sixth census, and anticipated great advantage and light from the investigations and discoveries in this hitherto untrodden field. It was thought that so extensive inquiry would show the prevalence of several diseases and defects among several millions of people of different races, living in climates so various, and in conditions so opposite, as to indicate the comparative influence of these upon human health and power. But all such hopes are disappointed by a thorough examination of the document itself. There was such a want of competence and faithfulness on the part of some of those who prepared and published it, and its statements of some facts, were so gross, and its deductions so groundless, that so far from advancing the cause of truth, and knowledge, and science, it has put a stumbling-block in their way and retarded their progress.

American Journal of Insanity.

LIBRARIES AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.*

It is interesting to our readers to look at the public Libraries of the Seat of Government, indicating the currents of literature not less than the public spirit of our people. There are many sensible men who look to the advances of education—the general diffusion of knowledge not only as a sure guarantee of the institutions of the country, but as an index of the popular mind—and no where are there found better evidence of these things than in the Public and private Libraries of our citizens. The public Library of Congress is a curious collection of books, and is remarkably varied in its character. It contains fifty-two thousand volumes. The Library of Congress was founded the 24th of April, 1800. The collection was commenced by Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Gallatin and others. In 1814 it contained three thousand volumes in which year it was destroyed by the British Army, on the 24th of August. In 1815, Congress purchased Mr. Jefferson's Library, containing 7,000 volumes, at a cost of $23,000. Besides the books in the Congress Library, the rooms contain a large number of curious manuscripts, a series of medals, designed by Denon and executed by order of the French Government, commemorative of events during the reign of Napoleon, maps, charts, busts of Presidents, and some paintings. Congress appropriates five thousand dollars per annum for the purchase of miscellaneous books and one thousand dollars for Law Books.

The Library of the House of Representatives is made up of 12,000 volumes. This Library is composed mostly of public documents, and its annual increase is about four hundred volumes.

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*From the Detroit Free Press: written before the late disastrous fire at the Capitol.

The State Department has about 7,000 volumes. It commenced in 1781, on the organization of the Department of foreign affairs—subsequently changed to Department of State. It has fifteen hundred unbound maps and charts. Its annual increase is about fifty volumes. The Library occupies two rooms, and a vast amount of material relating to the history of the country, its commerce and business, especially in connection with affairs abroad. The copy-right books alone, one of which must be deposited in the Department, amount to ten thousand, this number not being included in the books of the Library proper.

The Library of the War Department contains 7,000 volumes. It was organized by Lewis Cass in 1832. Gov. Cass was Secretary of that Department. For ten years two thousand dollars a year have been expended in purchasing new books. The Navy Department has about 3,000 volumes, but no organized Library. The Library of the Patent Office has six thousand volumes; the Treasury Department two thousand; the Engineer Department one thousand seven hundred; the Columbian Library six thousand two hundred volumes; the Washington Library five thousand; the Smithsonian Institute six thousand volumes.

The Smithsonian Institute was established by act of Congress, on the basis of a fund bequeathed by James Smithson. Its board of Regents are authorized, by act of Congress, to appropriate annually to the collection of a Library £25,000. By a resolution of the Regents, one half of the income of the Institute is to be appropriated to lectures and reports on various subjects; and the other to Science, Literature and Art. The National Institute for the promotion of Science, founded in 1840, has a Library of 3,173 volumes. This Institute has three manuscripts of an extraordinary character; two in Arabic, and one illuminated Latin. Then there is the Jefferson Apprentice Library of 2,500, and the Observatory of five hundred more. There are also in Washington, more than in any other city of its size, private Libraries, some of which, we are told, reach as high as twelve thousand volumes. The public Libraries, enumerated, make a sum total of one hundred and twenty thousand volumes.

MAN MAGNIFIED.

The flea magnified, until he looks as large as an elephant, and as ugly as a crawfish, is an old friend with all sight-seers. Neither are such marvels of the microscope, as the terrible combat displayed in the circle of light on the walls of the Polytechnic Institution—where animals, like all sorts of tigers and snakes, beetles and flying fish, dart and twist and jerk, in all directions—unfamiliar even to juvenile and nervous spectators. These are amongst the chosen subjects for popular illustrations. But far more startling objects may be seen through the lenses nearer home. Men may be magnified as well as fleas. The fancies of Swift have been paralleled by the discoveries of the microscopist. The rough skin of the Brobdignagian has been shown in reality under the object glass, with other things much more strange than any the Dean ventured to imagine. Now-a-days from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, every tissue of the human frame has, in turn become the subject of investigation. The bones on which the body is built—the muscles that move it—the brain that exerts the will—and the nerves that convey that will to each limb—the blood that vitalises and repairs—and the lungs which feed the blood with air—have all been put to the test, and made to reveal their peculiarities.

We need not, to see all this, set up one of Ross's fifty guinea microscopes, or trouble anatomists for specimens. The whole task has been gone through by various medical inquirers, and we have the results told in scientific terms by Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, in his volumes on the "Microscopic Anatomy of the Human Body, in Health and Disease," recently completed and published. Without troubling the doctors for terms, let us see what facts they afford us.

No Microscope ever was made (nor ever will be made probably) large enough to grasp any whole specimen of the genus *Homo* at once. You cannot catch a life-guardsman, or even Tom Thumb, and put him under the power of eight or nine hundred diameters. But though we cannot magnify the entire animal at once, we can yet examine him in detail, portion by portion. One hair, or one drop of blood, displays the characteristic features of its construction, just as completely as though the whole scalp, or the entire contents of the heart, could be seen at once. Knowing one, we know all.

A small piece of skin, for instance, displays a series of ridges and furrows, having a somewhat scaly surface; between the ridges, little openings are seen. They are the mouths of the perspiratory ducts. Under the surface and forming the most important and interesting portion of the skin, is the layer in which resides the sense of touch; but if this be valuable, it is even less beautiful as we see under the microscope, than the scaly cuticle provided for its protection, for it looks more like a dense crop of double teeth than anything else—each tooth having four sharp tubercles. Between each tooth, we see the continuation of the perspiratory duct winding its way deeper into the frame; just as a good farmer places tiles to drain his lands. These flesh teeth are known as the papillary portion of the skin, and where they are most numerous, there is sense of touch most keen. On the soft, sensitive hand and fingers of a young lady, looking the perfection of whiteness and delicacy, they are ranged thick and threefold; and so, too, a

they on the skilful fingers of the workman trained to the more delicate manipulations of art. In the rough labourer, they become buried under a hard crust of coarse cuticle. The naked eye can easily detect the ridges into which the papillæ are arranged; each ridge being, in fact, two rows of papillæ—two rows of double teeth—but the microscope is wanted, if we wish to behold them in their exact forms—beautifully adapted to the work they have to do, but rougher than the rind of a pine-apple, or the scales of a French artichoke, and by no means as picturesque as the scale armour of the magnified flea.

The hair may be called the offspring of the skin; and in health and disease, youth and age, there is a close sympathy between the two. A fine growth of hair, when magnified, might be compared to a plantation of osiers, when the leaves are off; with some differences, of course. Human hair is not perfectly round, as it seems to be when seen with the naked eye; nor is it of the same thickness through its whole length. At its origin in the skin, it swells out into a bulbous form, like a crocus-root, or the body of a young spring onion, before the leaves have opened. From this base the hair springs forth, and gradually becomes bulkier as it lengthens. This goes on to a certain point, at which the greater growth is attained: and then the hair grows fine by degrees and beautifully less; until, if allowed its full growth as on the head of a young damsel, its point is many times smaller and more delicate than the portion near the centre of its length. Some hair is much rounder, more cylindrical, than other; some being oval, and some flattened. The flat hair it is that curls most. Adonis and the negro are, therefore, alike in one point at least. Hairs vary very much, both in thickness and in length; those on the female scalp being, naturally, the longest of all; and those of the beard of men being next in length, and longer than those of the male head. The hair of the female scalp is not only longer than that of the male, but, in proportion to its length, is larger in diameter. The thickest of all human hair, however, is that of the beard of men; and the investigations of this subject tend to justify the assertion of the barbers, that frequently cutting and shaving the hair, has a tendency to make it thicker. Every hair has a stem and a root, just as a tree has; the root being bedded in the skin just as the tree is in the earth. But the comparison does not end here. The tree has bark, medulla, and intervening substance; the hair has the same. The bark (or cortex) of the hair displays a series of scales placed, one overlapping another, just as we see tiles overlap on a house-top. Immediately below this scale bark we have a fibrous portion, forming two-thirds of the bulk of the hair. These fibres are seen to separate when the hair splits from being left too long uncut. The centre of the hair has a little canal, full of an oily, marrow-like substance, containing the greater part of the colouring matter; black in black hair, brown in brown hair, and almost absent when the hair has become gray. The marrow of the hair, and its two outer coatings, are well seen in a section of a hair from a well-shaved chin. The razor, day by day, cuts it across; it cannot grow longer, so it grows thicker and stronger; and each slice taken away by the matutinal shave, looks, under the microscope, like a section of a bone; just as a bone is cut across when a ham is cut up into slices for broiling; whilst the *stump* remaining on the chin has just the same look as the bone on the section of grilled ham ready for the breakfast-table. The primly shaved mouth is thickly dotted round by myriads of hideous hair-stumps, with inner layer and marrow all exposed. Fashion, ever since the days of Louis Quatorze, has demanded the daily sacrifice, and men continue to pay it. Happily they do not see the stumps of their beards through a microscope or razor-makers would starve.

Fat appears to be a series of little globules, each enclosed in a vesicle. A collection of fat, therefore, is like a series of receptacles each full of oily matter. The hold of a Dutch or Irish trader full of well-filled bladders of lard, resembles the material which makes up the rolls of fat that traditionally hang, like robes of office, about an alderman. The consistence of fat varies in different animals, and varies also in hot and cold weather. The fat of an ox or a sheep is harder than that of a pig; that of the human subject being intermediate between the two extremes. The quantity of fat secreted, varies (as is well known) in different animals, and in different constitutions; the tendency to its increase varies also at different times of life. In man, the unwieldy accumulation of fat usually indicates that he has passed the meridian of life. A moderate proportion of these bladders of oil, however, adds both to health and to beauty. Their uses are many. They give softness to the skin, symmetry to the human outline; they are a garment to keep out cold; often (as on the soles of the feet) act as guards against injurious pressure on bones, and nerves, and muscles; and in certain cases, form a reserve of nourishment on which the system can draw for sustaining life, when food cannot be taken, or is not to be had. So, if the fat of the frame, when magnified, does look like a portion of the contents of a provision shop, the similitude is as great in fact as in appearance.

Marrow only differs from fat in this respect; the cells are rounder, and it is less encumbered with cellular tissues. Inside a bone, the fat requires, in fact, less tying together than is needed in other situations on the body.

From this partial substitute for food, to the masticators of it, is no very violent digression. The teeth, under the microscope, are seen to be

made up of three different portions; the enamel on the surface above the gum; the ivory, making up the bulk of the tooth beneath the enamel; and the coating of the fang. The ivory of the tooth is full of small tubes, running from the cavity in the centre towards the outer surface of the tooth. These tubes get finer and finer as they approach the surface, and many of them branch out like little tubular trees. The microscope gives strength to the supposition, that decay of the teeth, with the horrible aches which accompany it, arises from a parasitical growth promoted by a vitiated condition of the secretions of the mouth. The tartar that accumulates on neglected teeth consists of lime mixed with mucus, and the refuse from the lining substances of the mouth. This substance contains, in the case of negligent and dirty people, animalcules and vegetable growths. Imagine a human being with a small zoological and botanical collection between, and round about, the teeth.

We have spoken of the skin, the hair, the fat, and the teeth; all contributing to the appearance of the surface of the body. One other of the materials of which the frame is made up must be mentioned; for, from it all the rest are built up; upon its presence their vitality depends; and, to its brightness and visibility is due that great charm of the beauties of England—a blooming complexion. We speak of the blood. It seems simply a crimson fluid till scrutinized under the magic glass of the microscopist. Instead of appearing one evenly bright red stream; we see that it is made up of globules, some of which are white, and others red. The white ones, indeed, are largest, and roundest; but the red ones are by far the more numerous. On they flow, whilst life lasts; the red dots being too many in a plethoric alderman, or fox-hunting squire; and too few in a pale, love-lorn maiden. But in both alike, on, on they flow through the arteries, like myriads of red and white billiard balls running through a series of tubes.

This revelation of the ultimate forms of living structure may not altogether make up a flattering picture. Man magnified may be less handsome than man seen by ordinary unassisted eyesight. Skin, rough as the bark of an old pine tree; hair, a winter osier-bed; teeth, encrusted by earthy matter; and blood shown sometimes glutinously rich, and sometimes indolently poor, make no flattering picture for self-satisfied contemplation. But the roughness of the skin, covered by its myriads of perspiratory ducts, teaches the need for careful cleanliness; the hair, tortured by frizzling-irons and mutilated by razors, suggests a thought as to the purposes for which portions of the frame were thus carefully covered by the Author of all things; teeth becoming sources of agonizing pain, and falling to decay, teach the wise necessity of giving them proper care—both direct, by washing, and indirect, by keeping the juices of the mouth pure by proper food and wholesome temperance. Blood too white or too red warns us against gluttony on the one hand, or indolence and innutrition on the other.

There is not one particle of the vast natural kingdom but has its lesson, if we do but take the trouble to read it. Surely there is an obvious code of morals plainly indicated in this one glimpse of Man Magnified.—*Household Words.*

DEATH OF THE POET MONTGOMERY.

The decease of James Montgomery, whose name for half a century has been familiar to the readers of English poetry, is announced to us by the last arrival from England. Although he never attained the highest eminence in his art, and was more indebted for his reputation to the sweet and touching devotional pathos of his effusions, than to any of the rarer gifts of poetic inspiration, he has held a cherished place in the hearts of a numerous class of readers, who will not hear of his departure from mortal scenes without an emotion of tenderness. Nor will this be diminished by the recollections of his personal character, which presented an uncommon union of integrity disinterestedness, and purity. A noble love of freedom animated his public career, and led him to make cheerful sacrifices for that glorious cause.

Montgomery was born on the 4th of Nov., 1771, and consequently had just completed the unusual allotment of fourscore years. On his eightieth birthday, the 4th of the present month, he planted an oak tree on the lawn in front of the Infirmary of Sheffield, in which town he had resided from early life. Descended from parents who were attached to the Moravian faith, he received his education at a school belonging to that persuasion, and never lost the impressions which were then made on his susceptible mind. His parents intended him to enter the ministry among the Moravian brethren; but, finding himself disinclined to pursue that vocation, he entered a mercantile house with a view to adopting that business as his permanent calling. Becoming deeply interested in politics, and having already attained a certain readiness and power in composition, he connected himself with a journal in Sheffield, of which he soon became the leading editor. His freedom of remark on public affairs subjected him to the suspicion of the government. He was narrowly watched, and soon was made the subject of prosecution. He was first sentenced to three months' imprisonment. This was in the year 1794; and during the next year he was condemned to six months' imprisonment for a similar offence.

His first poetical work was "The Wanderer in Switzerland," which appeared in 1806, and, in spite of a scathing review in the *Edinburgh*, which was then in the full flush of youthful bloom and petulance, was received with signal

favor by the public, and has passed through some fifteen editions. "The West Indies" was published in 1807; "Prison Amusements" in 1810, though written sixteen years before; "The World before the Flood" in 1813; "Greenland" in 1819; and the "Pelican Island" at a subsequent period. An edition of his collected works was issued in 1841.

Montgomery will be chiefly remembered in British Literature for his devotional poetry. His productions in this kind are tinged with a slight colouring of mysticism; they breathe the spirit of the simple and fervent Moravian piety in which he was nurtured; at the same time, they are truly lyrical; not didactic statements in verse, but gushing from a deep religious fountain; blending enthusiasm with sweetness, and a certain Oriental unction with modern refinement; they will continue to be regarded among the choicest specimens of choral melodies, while men speaking the English tongue shall meet in solemn assemblies for social worship.—*Tribune.*

During the year 1851, the number of emigrants who arrived at New York from foreign ports was 389,601; of which number 163,256 were Irish, 69,883 Germans, 28,553 English, 7,302 Scotch, and 6,064 French.

THE ROCK IN THE ATLANTIC.

BY JAMES GILBOURNE LYONS, LL. D.

In the sleepless Atlantic, remote and alone,
Is a rock which the wild waves all wrathfully beat;
Its echoing bulwarks with sea-drift are strown,
And dark are the waters that roll at its feet.
Let the shrill winds of ocean go forth as they may,
It wars with the surges, and knows not of rest;
Its pinnacles drip with the fast falling spray,
And billows are breaking in foam on its breast.

But though breakers and whirlwinds around it may sweep,
That hermit of ocean lives conquering on,
And the mariner sees it still fronting the deep,
As it flung back the surf in the years that are gone;
All worn, but unshaken, that desolate rock,
Fast rooted where islands and earthquakes are born,
Looks fearlessly down on the breaker's rude shock,
And laughs the vain force of the tempest to scorn.

O thou who reverest a Master above!
And sighest for glories immortal and high,
Be strong in believing and steadfast in love,
When passion is loud and the tempter is nigh;
When infidels bid thee be false to thy Lord,
When they laugh at the faith that ennobles and saves;
When they scoff at his people and rail at his Word,
Be thou to their wildness that rock in the waves.

Aye! stand like that sea cliff, nor ask thou to shun
The work of obedience, the cares, or the cost;
There are treasures of infinite price to be won,
There are treasures of infinite price to be lost.
With the wiles of the tempter, his vengeance or mirth,
Strive thou as the bold and the faithful have striven,
And the sorrows and toils of thy warfare on earth,
Shall be paid in the peace and the raptures of Heaven.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The steamship Prometheus, from San Juan Nicaragua, arrived at New York on the morning of the 31st. ult. She brings 355 passengers, $63.000 in gold dust and freight, and $800,000 in the hands of passengers. Her dates from San Francisco are to 1st month 1st.

The U. S. steam frigate Saranac, Commodore Parker, and the sloop of war Albany, the British steam frigate Arrogant, sloop of war Calypso, and brig Express were lying in the harbor of San Juan.

The Arrogant had been despatched thither by the British Admiral of the West India station, with the assurance to Commodore Parker that the British Government entirely disavowed the acts of the British Consul and the Captain of the brig Express, in exercising any authority whatever in connection with the Mosquito Government, or in interfering in any way with the commerce of the United States with San Juan.

Assurances were given by Commodore Parker, that the difficulty relative to the whole Mosquito question was in process of amicable adjustment, and no doubt existed that it would be speedly settled to the complete satisfaction of all parties.

CALIFORNIA.—On the 30th of the 12th month, a meeting consisting of forty-one members elect to the Legislature, was held in San Francisco, for the purpose of consulting together as to the place where the next Legislature should be held—when the question was decided in favor of Vallejo, by a majority of 28 to 13.

By a decision of the Supreme Court, the acting municipal officers have been ousted, and the persons elected in September declared duly elected. Of the latter, Stephen R. Harris, who was the candidate for Mayor, has taken possession of that office. Some of the old officials, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Whig General Committee have determined to hold on. Greene, who was ousted from his post as President of the Common Council, has instituted proceedings against the new Mayor, for the purpose of testing the authority on which he has acted.

Two or three slight shocks of an earthquake have been felt in San Francisco.

A land slide occurred at San Francisco on the 27th of the 12th month, at Clarke's Point, by which two iron warehouses built by Griffin and used by the Government for storing bonded goods, were entirely destroyed. The stores contained three thousand tons of bonded goods, much of which was totally ruined.

The survey of a railroad from San Francisco to San Jose has been completed. The total cost is estimated at $1,539,126 17.

No further steps had been taken in regard to the other railroads proposed in the State.

The Indian War in the Southern counties of California had terminated. It turned out to be merely one of those periodical predatory incursions of such frequent occurrence in these regions. It is said to have been more immediately provoked by an illegal attempt by the Sheriff of San Diego to seize the cattle of the Indians in payment of State taxes, as well as by cruel and barbarous conduct towards the Indians by evil-disposed white persons.

Accounts from the mines were favorable, and the late heavy rains had been of much service.

OREGON.—The advices from Oregon are to 12th month 24th, at which time the Legislature were

still divided as to the legal place for the seat of Government, and the members were holding separate sessions at Salem and Oregon city. The Judges were divided in opinion on the subject.

Sandwich Islands.—The advices from Honolulu are to 12th month 6th. Commissioner Juss has completed the new Constitution, which will be submitted to the Legislature at its next session.

The whale-ship Saratoga, at Honolulu, had reached a higher latitude than ever before accomplished. On the 21st of 9th month she had gone as far north as latitude 70 deg. 50 min., being ten miles further north than the point reached by Captain Beechy in 1826. Whales were abundant in lat. 70 deg.

The eighth anniversary of the independence of the Island, occurred on the 28th of the 11th month. Business generally was more brisk, and affairs appeared to be improving.

Mexico.—Advices from Mexico to the 18th ult. report that an attack upon Matamoras, by Carvajal, was hourly expected. He had recently received large accessions to his force from the United States.

Despatches have been sent from the officer commanding Fort Brown for more troops, to enable him to prevent parties of volunteers from invading Mexico. Gen. Avalos has been appointed Military Governor, or Commandant of the States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila and New Leon, with extraordiry powers, giving him, in effect, supreme command of the frontier, and investing him with almost dictatorial powers.

The steamer Humboldt arrived at Halifax on the 2d inst., having left Havre on the 14th ult. She encountered a succession of heavy western gales, from which considerable damage and delay were experienced.

England.—The next session of Parliament was expected to commence on the 3d inst. The Russell cabinet was still in power. The effort to form a junction between the Peel and the Russell parties has proved unsuccessful.

Sir H. Smith has been superseded in the government of the Cape colony, by the appointment of Major General Cathcart, Lieutenant of the tower of London.

About the middle of last month 10,000 persons were thrown out of employment, in consequence of a dispute with their employers.

A subscription was on foot, throughout the United Kingdom, for the relief of the widows and orphans left by the destruction of the Amazon. The Queen contributed £150 toward this object.

France.—The situation of affairs in France appears very unsettled. A decree has been issued for banishing Victor Hugo, Chanas, and many of their party, from France, Algeria, and the colonies. Conspiracies and arrests appear to have revived the reign of terror.

Domestic.—The Syracuse riot cases have been sent, by Judge Conklin, to the Circuit Court at Canandaigua, to be tried at the June term. Judge C. gives no opinion on the validity of the indictments, leaving the whole matter to be argued before Judge Nelson.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Wheeling Bridge, has rendered a verdict against the Bridge Company.

The bill before the Indiana Legislature, enacting more rigid provisions for the exclusion of mulattoes and negroes from the State, has been lost in the Senate.

Congressional.—In the Senate, on the 26th ult., J. P. Hale presented petitions from citizens of New Hampshire for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and for the passage of a law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia; which were laid on the table without being read.

Wm. M. Gwin presented a petition from Jonas P. Levy, proposing to carry the U. S. mail from New York to San Francisco, through in 20 days, semi-monthly, for the sum of $575,000, by opening a line of communication from Vera Cruz to Huatulco, on the Pacific coast, and connecting at Vera Cruz and Huatulco with lines of steamers.

The bill making grants of land to Iowa, to aid in the construction of railroads in that State, was taken up. J. R. Underwood submitted an amendment, proposing the distribution of the public lands among the older States, to the amount of about fourteen millions of acres; which was debated on that and a part of several following days. The resolutions of H. S. Foote, declaring the finality of the "Compromise measures" of the last Congress, was debated on the 28th and 29th. On the 29th, J. W. Bradbury introduced a bill to alter and amend the Judiciary system of the United States, conferring on the District Courts the powers now exercised by Circuit Courts, and establishing a Court of Appeals; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House, the bill providing for the payment of the next instalments of the Mexican indemnity, was read a third time on the 28th ult. On the 29th the bill making an appropriation of $6,000 for the relief of the Cuban prisoners pardoned by Spain, was read a third time, and passed. J. K. McLanahan, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the fees and costs allowed to Clerks, Marshals and Attorneys of the District Courts. On the 30th J. L. Robinson, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to set apart and sell to A. Whitney, of New York, a portion of the public lands, to enable him to construct a railroad from Lake Michigan, or the Mississippi River, to the Pacific; and bills for the improvement of the navigation of the Arkansas and Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. They were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—On the 29th ult. the Governor returned to the Senate, with his objections, the supplement to the act incorporating the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, authorizing the Company to borrow money. The Governor's objections were to what he conceived a defect in the provisions of the bill, in not restricting the amount of the certificates of the loan to $100, so as to prevent certificates under that amount from being used as a circulating medium. The bill was subsequently taken up, the defect remedied, and the bill re-passed.

A bill making an appropriation of $60,000 to the House of Refuge, passed the House on the 29th. The bill has passed through all its stages, and received the Governor's signature.

The resolution calling upon the Canal Board for information relative to the expenses of the Portage Railroad, with an estimate of the additional expense and time required to complete that portion of the work necessary to avoid the use of the Inclined Planes, Nos. 2 and 3, with a continuous road to the foot of No. 4, was taken up and passed.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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LETTER OF JOHN FOTHERGILL TO FRIENDS.

(Concluded from page 329.)

Therefore, as you believe in the light, see that you walk in it, while it shines upon you, that so ye may become the children of the light and of the day, children of God, heirs and co-heirs with Christ in the kingdom of his Father's glory, which will be of more value in a dying hour, than all the pleasures of the world, were it possible for a man to obtain them. Let me therefore recommend you to the ingrafted Word, which, as it is obeyed and followed, is able to save the soul. It is not far from any, but nigh at hand, even in the mouth and in the heart, that it may be both heard and done. Thus as all come up in obedience unto the word of Truth, you will draw down the favour of God upon you, and the Lord will be as a king to defend you, a rock of refuge in the scattering day that is near at hand, when the Lord will hide his faithful children as in the hollow of his hand.

Remember, dear Friends, how the Lord's love was manifested over those exercised ones who were in pain for the welfare of Jerusalem. On these he set his mark for their safety, whilst those who beheld the abominations with ease and unconcernedness, perished with those who worked them, though they might not be found with them in open profaneness; but they had all one fare. These things have been left for our instruction, and my soul desires that we may thoroughly consider them; then I believe a concern would be begotten in many hearts who are now at ease, that we might grow rich towards God, and bring forth fruits to his honour; and not to seek ourselves, or the favour or friendship of the world. For those who do so, and are more concerned herein, than in considering how they may behave, so as to be worthy receivers of the many blessings, both spiritual and temporal, which he hath favoured us with, may be assured, that the all-seeing eye of God is over them, and he sees them with displeasure, though they may think themselves safe and rich, and may create to themselves peace, and deck themselves with God's jewels, yet their peace may be broken when they have the greatest need of true peace, and their riches become poverty and want; which I heartily desire may never be the state of any whom God hath visited with his glorious Truth.

This word lives in my heart to you all, whether old or young, rich or poor, whom the Lord hath concerned to labour for the good of his church, whether in a public testimony, or in a more private manner. See that you come up in your proper office, in the dominion and authority of the pure Truth, and keep close under the government of your heavenly Captain, who hath engaged you in his warfare against the enemy of souls; and beware of consulting with flesh and blood, or giving way to the reasoning part. This weakens your hands as it gets room, and is the work of the enemy, who seeing himself dethroned in you, and the Lord concerning you to help to overturn his power in others, I know great are his endeavours to hinder such in their progress, and many are the snares he is making use of. Therefore, dear Friends, keep true to your leader, whether it be little or more that the Lord requireth of you. Let your eye be singly to him, your faith fixed in his power, and the enemy, with all his agents, will be put to flight. And as you abide in the word of his patience, you shall grow strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. Notwithstanding some may be ready to think, that though they get one step forward one day, yet they lose it another; and so are ready to faint in their minds, and let in discouragements; let me caution you, my tender Friends, against admitting these things to have too much place in your thoughts: for God, who hath begun the work, if you abide in his counsel, will carry it on, and perfect it, in his own time, to his praise and your comfort. Be faithful, therefore, in your several conditions, and think not God's time long, but wait for it. Remember David, and how long it was ere he came to rule Israel after he was annointed king by the prophet, and how many trials and deep exercises he under-

went, insomuch that he feared he should one day fall by the hand of those who sought his life. Certain it is, that many whom the Lord has service for, he is pleased to try with various exercises, in order that they may be experimental witnesses for him, of his great power.

Neither let any despise the day of small things, but be faithful in the little: if the Lord see meet he can add more. But those who are not faithful in little, how are they likely to be faithful in much? And therefore are unfit to have it. See therefore, my Friends, that you quit yourselves like men and women for God, in your several services, whether in public testimony, or in affairs relating to discipline and the good order of the church; that so nothing may be wanting on your parts. Then, how soon soever the Lord may come to take a view of his vineyard, in order to clear it of the fruitless branches, which he hath long beheld with a sparing eye, and plentifully watered them with the showers of his love, you may be clear of the blood of such, having discharged your duty every way toward them. Methinks, Friends, I find it rest upon me to say, this day draws on apace; a day wherein he will make it plain who are on his side, and are following him faithfully; and who they are who profess to follow him, and yet live to themselves, and in the liberty of their own carnal hearts. My soul is in deep heaviness many times for such, though they are often the most unwilling to consider things aright; and sometimes the most forward to judge hardly of the servants of the Lord, who are made willing to spend and be spent for the glory of God, and the good of his people; and of whose labour and travail, both in body and spirit, the Lord takes notice, and they shall not go unrewarded, as they continue faithful unto God; unto whom they look in all they take in hand, and dare not spare, neither for favour, affection, nor anything that is here below, when the Lord opens their understandings; and these shall rest from their labour, in endless happiness, and their works shall follow them.

And unto you who have kept your integrity, and are as fathers and mothers in Israel, for whom I have a reverent esteem in the Lord; a word dwells upon my spirit, in the pure love of God. May you ever remember the days of your youth, and how tenderly the Lord dealt with you; how he led you even on step by step, and often passed by the infirmities and weaknesses that attended you. And when you were in danger of missing your way, you, whose desires were good, did not he condescend to inform your understandings, lead you as by the hand, and help you into the way again? Thus did your heavenly Father deal with you, in his tender love and mercy. As you keep these things in remembrance, they will engage your minds to be watchful over, and very tender towards, those who are but as children, as you once were, in whom the Lord is at work, and forming them fo his service, to promote the good of Zion, and th welfare of Jerusalem; for which many of yo have faithfully laboured in your day. The Lor is stirring up many, whom he will make valian for himself and his Truth upon earth, as the stand faithful unto him, when many of you ar gone to your rest. Therefore, dear Friends, re ceive the word of exhortation; and whereve you see any tender breathing babe, that hath i Father's stamp upon it, although it appear wea and in a stammering manner, if you can discer that its longing and desire is for the prosperit of Truth, and of the glorious work of God, ho can you but be glad thereof? And if it happer that such an one should at any time miss i way, either on the right hand or on the left, ho ready should the wise in heart be to inform, an extend a hand to help in the same love where God dealt with you in your childhood. As yo are thus preserved in the pure meek spirit Jesus, your heavenly Head, it will abundant add to your authority, and beget the more ca in those you are thus concerned for, to answ your advice, and to keep close to the requirin of God; and it will also give you the great weight with such as are justly blameable. Th will the government of Christ, the power a authority of the gospel, more and more prev over that which is of the flesh and fleshly wi through your keeping in the dominion and di nity of Truth, the church of God be adorned wi her own robe, with the Holy Spirit of the livi Lord; and her members will love and cheri one another, every one acting in its own pla and station, be it ever so small or low; the c culation of heavenly life will then be witnesse and all will go on to the glory and honour the great God, who is worthy for ever.

My brethren, as much as in you lies, keep the meek, gentle, condescending spirit of lo one towards another; so that nothing may ev get place amongst you, that may grow to ha ness, or cause grudgings to arise in any of yo minds one towards another, for this will insen bly eat as a canker, to the weakening of yo strength and authority unawares. But so g way to one another, in the liberty of truth, th you may grow up in the blessed fellowship the glorious gospel, as that all who behold yo Christian behaviour one towards another, m have cause to say you are the people of God, a taught by his Holy Spirit. And thus you w be a good example to the very hindermost those amongst whom you are concerned, whi will be a means to fasten and set home yo several services upon all you are engaged wi You will also be kept near and dear one u another, in the unity of the one spirit, the bo of lasting peace; which as you abide in, enemy, with all his twistings and twinings, w never be able to break or deprive you of. The fore, my brethren, join hand in hand, and

shoulder to shoulder in this weighty work,—the promotion of God's blessed Truth,—and go on in the name and fear of the Lord, in self-denial, which reaches a great way, if truly considered, and under a sense of the daily need you have of his assistance. This doth my soul earnestly entreat of you all, being filled with a sense of the goodness of God at this very moment, and drawn forth therein much more than I did expect. But having now eased my bowed spirit of that which has remained as an exercise upon me, I shall conclude, earnestly wishing the welfare of you all; and the Lord, saith my soul, multiply his mercies and the visitations of his pure love, with the peace of his Holy Spirit, upon his whole flock and family. To God the Father, through Jesus Christ, be everlasting glory, honour and praise, who is worthy, worthy, now and for ever.

JOHN FOTHERGILL.

Wensleydale, Yorkshire, 21st 12th mo., 1699.

Account of MARY BINNS, *a minister, who died at Poole, Great Britain, 7th month 4th.* 1851. *aged 76 years.*

Many of her survivors will have a lively recollection of this dear friend, who, through a long course of years had been a humble devoted follower of her Lord and Saviour, and who was earnest in inviting all to come and taste of His goodness, affectionately entreating such as had not yielded to the gracious invitations of divine love, to be willing to give themselves unto Him who declared,—"Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." She was favoured in her early days with the visitations of redeeming love, and having in the spring-time of life put her hand to the plough, she looked not back. The following memoranda were written in the 18th year of her age:

4th mo., 24, 1793. "I have read several extracts from letters of Sarah Grubb. Oh! that they may spur me up to yield more obedience to every pointing of duty."

5th mo., 6th. "A few days since, I heard of there being a great alteration in P. B., which afforded me real pleasure. Oh! that she, with myself, and all who have given in their names to serve the Lord, may be faithful, that so he may become our portion, and the God of Jacob the lot of our inheritance. A perfect obedience to the Lord's will, is what at times, I am favoured to desire."

5th mo., 27th, 1793. "I have attended the Yearly Meeting as doorkeeper, and have felt my mind comforted under a belief that I have been in the line of my duty, although in most of the sittings I have experienced great poverty, which I trust has been profitable to me. The women's meeting concluded in a memorable manner. Rebecca Young addressed a state, under which I had ranked myself—a state so stripped, that at times when good arose, they scarcely knew from whence it came. Her language was encouraging, and very pleasant to my poor mind, leaving it under a sweet composure."

In the 4th month of 1815, she was united in marriage to William Binns, (concerning whom an account is given in the Annual Monitor for last year.) This union was much blessed to our dear friends, and like Zacharias and Elizabeth of old, they were concerned to walk in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless.

Mary Binns had been for many years an invalid, and much secluded from mingling with her friends, excepting at her own house, where her doors were always open to receive them, especially such as were engaged as gospel messengers in the service of Him whom she loved, and for the enlargement of whose kingdom her soul panted. These will, doubtless, bear her in remembrance as a mother in Israel, who often had a word of encouragement for them. During her last illness, of about five weeks, Mary Binns was preserved in a very sweet resigned state of mind. On the 2nd of 6th month, she said to her beloved niece who was her kind attendant, "I am very ill, pray for my release;" and at an another time, "I have no wish to recover, I believe my day's work is done, I long to be released, yet I know that the petition of my heart should center in 'Thy will, not mine, O Lord, be done." One afternoon she remarked, "What a mercy it is that I do not suffer much pain. I am very tenderly dealt with by my heavenly Father, and I wish it may be acknowledged; I would praise Him more if I had strength." In allusion to herself she quoted the words of the apostle; "Not by works of righteousnes which we have done, but of His mercy He saveth us, by the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Ghost:—and I believe this has been shed on me at different times by my dear Lord—I hope so." One night being tried with restlessness, she said, "I have always so depended on getting some quiet rest at night, but my heavenly Father has seen meet to order it otherwise; but I do not murmur, and believe that I have been preserved from doing so all through my illness; I can say from the bottom of my heart that I have nothing to trust to but the mercy of God in Christ Jesus my Lord. I long to be released in the Lord's own good time."

On the day of the General Meeting at Poole, in 7th month last, Mary Binns wished to see three of her friends whom she had long valued. In the course of the visit, she remarked, "I have thought much since I have been ill, of the state of our poor Society, and I believe that we must again become a more simple people before we shall know a revival." She also added that she wished parents would encourage the dear young women amongst us, to be engaged in

working for the children of the poor, instead of so much ornamental work.

She survived her beloved husband fifteen months, during which time her various infirmities gradually increased, but her faculties were bright and clear.

The remark of a relative who highly esteemed her, will justly describe her state of mind at this period: "I think we may conspicuously mark the kindness of our heavenly Father, in permitting her to watch the decline and decease of her dear partner, and then after a season of unusual brightness, and the opportunity of enjoying the society of many of her friends and relatives, permitting her a peaceful dismissal from the trials and sufferings of this probationary state." May the exemplary patience with which our dear friend bore her various infirmities, stimulate us who remain, to acquiesce in the same submissive spirit, to the will of God, through whose mercy in Christ Jesus she alone placed her hope of salvation.—*Ann. Mon. for* 1852.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

It would seem, from the following account in a Virginia paper, that, by a judicial decision, a slave has been declared *free* on the ground that she is a *white* person, and could not therefore be a slave. This is certainly the principle, and, if admitted, may produce valuable results:

"The Circuit Court for this county was last week occupied with a case of considerable interest—the case of Amanda Jane, a white woman, who has been held a slave ever since her birth, some twenty-six years. We call her a white woman, for such the intelligent and high minded jury in the case have made her, although, as far as we heard, her origin was directly and clearly traced to a negress who was a slave. Yet Amanda's appearance, the colour of her skin, her eyes, her whole physical exterior, would prove her to be what the jury have made her—a white woman. The testimony proving her to be of negro extraction was, as we have said, of the strongest and clearest kind, and yet the appearance of the woman seemed to contradict it all. Amanda Jane has been held as a slave successively by Michael Kiser, (whose negro slave Sally was proved to be her mother,) T. McGaheo, and was held in bondage at the time of the trial by A. E. Heneberger. She is the mother of two fine-looking little children, perfectly white, who were dandled in her arms during the course of the trial. A more mysterious case we have never seen tried, and it excited, from its commencement to its close, the most intense interest. Exceptions have been taken to the decision of the case by the counsel for the defendants."—*Rock. Register.*

To the principle here adopted there can he no reasonable objection. That principle is, that persons of the white race, whatever evidence of negro extraction may be adduced, cannot be legally held as slaves. Those so held must bear in their physical conformation the evidence of their ancestry. But why render the principle so partial in its application? If a white person cannot be a slave why not declare the possession of Anglo Saxon blood, even if diluted with a portion of African, a certificate of freedom? No inconsiderable numbe of those in slavery—and particularly those wh elope, and whom our brethren of the South appea so anxious to retain the power of reclaiming—carr in their features and complexion unmistakeabl evidence of Anglo Saxon parentage. Although w cannot, by any admissible process of reasoning arrive at the conclusion that the enslaving of th full-blood African is less unjust and iniquitous tha that of the mixed race, we might regard, as a advance toward justice and liberality, the adoptio of the rule that no person could be a slave whos colour and features bore testimony of a parentag wholly or in part European. Such a rule, strictl enforced, would at least relieve the characters our citizens from an imputation which is sometime either justly or unjustly, cast upon some of ther of selling their own children into slavery, or leaving them liable to be sold, for the liquidatio of their debts, under the hammer of the au tioneer.—Ed.

FREE AND SLAVE GROWN SUGAR.

A friend has placed in our hands a copy *The London Mercantile Advertiser* for June 3 1851, in which we find some statistics in rel tion to the production of Sugar, which may interesting to at least a portion of our readers.

The whole amount of Sugar produced in t world in 1828, according to M'Culloch, w 441,300 tons. In 1850 the amount produc was 1,261,000 tons—an increase in 22 years 819,700 tons, or nearly 200 per cent. T amount produced in British possessions in t year 1828 was 236,300 tons, or more than h the crop of the world. In 1850 the Brit production had increased only to 260,000 to from which a person not familiar with the fa would naturally infer that the principal incre during the period in question was the p duce of slaves. This, however, is not the fa On the contrary, the increase has been m greater in the production of free than of sla grown Sugar.

In 1828, before the abolition of slavery in West Indies, the amount produced by free bour was only 22,000 tons, or one-twentieth the whole crop. In 1850 the amount produ by free-labour exceeds by 149,000 tons that p duced by slave-labour.

The following table will show the amo

produced in different countries under both systems:

1. Free-labour.	Tons.	Tons.
British Possessions, - - -		260,000
Foreign free-labour:—	Tons.	
Java, - - -	90,000	
Manilla, Siam, and China,	30,000	
United States Maple Sugar,	70,000	
French West Indies and Bourbon, - -	60,000	
Europe Beet-root, -	190,000	
		440,000
Total of free-labour Sugar,		700,000
2. Slave-labour.		
Cuba, - - - - -	250,000	
Porto Rico, - - -	46,000	
Brazil, - - - -	110,000	
Dutch West Indies, -	13,000	
Danish, - - -	8,000	
Louisiana, United States,	124,000	
Total slave sugar,		551,000
Grand Total,		1,251,000

It thus appears that while in 1828 only *five* per cent. of the entire production of the world consisted of free-labour sugar, and 95 per cent. of slave-labour, in 1850 *fifty-six* per cent. was the product of free-labour, and only *forty-four* per cent. of slave-labour.

It is also a gratifying circumstance that, in spite of all the croakings of the slavery propagandists about the ruinous effects of emancipation, the amount of Sugar produced in the British possessions by free-labour in 1850 is greater by 23,700 tons than that produced by slave-labour in 1828.—*Pennsylvania Freeman.*

In the notice above given we find no account of any sugar raised at the free settlements on the African coast; but the time is probably not very remote, when the emigrants from the United States, who have formed the recently established republic of Liberia, will pour their sugars, with other products of their soil, into the markets of Europe and America. A letter, dated at Monrovia, October 17th, 1851—written by a liberated slave, who was taught the elements of literature, by his master in Virginia, and sent, with his family, about twenty-six years ago, to the colony of Liberia—states, that with the feeble means at their command, they are raising coffee, *sugar cane*, ginger, arrow-root and cotton, in the greatest abundance. Now, we may observe that whatever quantity of the great staple articles, sugar and cotton, these Liberians may produce, beyond what they consume themselves, must contribute to supply the markets of the world, and consequently diminish the demand for these articles from other sources. It will hardly be denied that the great, and principal support of slavery in the United States, is the market for sugar and cotton. Take away this market, and the system would no doubt soon sink by its own weakness; the demand for the victims of the internal slave-trade would be cut off; and, without that demand, there would be very little temptation to retain their slaves, in those slave States which border on the free.

If Maryland and Virginia should carry into effect the policy of expelling the free coloured population, for the purpose of securing the more tranquil command of their slaves, such expulsion can scarcely fail to swell the tide of emigration to Africa, and to increase the production of those articles, which will be brought into competition with the labour of slaves in this country.—Ed.

THE POLAR REGIONS.

LECTURES BY DR. KANE.

(Continued from page 326.

On the 18th of August, a breeze from the northeast, soon freshing to a gale, drove us on our way towards Lancaster Sound. As we neared it we met the brother expedition of Captain Penny, and still scudding onwards, the solitary yacht of gallant old Sir John Ross. One day more and we were off Port Leopold, and were joined by the Prince Albert, the vessel fitted out by the noble Lady Franklin, and on which she had expended the last dollar of a liberal fortune. On the 24th our vessel, the Advance, reached Cape Riley, where we found our consort, the Rescue, before us. In company with Capt. Ommaney, of one of the British vessels, her officers had landed at the Cape, and the two parties together had already discovered the traces of Franklin's first encampment on the Arctic border land.

It was on the morning of the 27th August—not the dog star month at home, but one of those clear, cold days typed by a dry spell in our American midwinter: we had doubled the projecting headland which forms the entrance to Wellington Sound, and, somehow or other, had come into close neighbourship with Sir John Ross and Capt. Penny. While quietly talking with these gentlemen, on board the Lady Franklin, the vessel of the latter, a good Scotchman, named Andrew, came running in, as breathless as the messenger of Marathon, exclaiming, "Graves, Capt. Penny, graves!" It was a weary walk to reach them, but I shall not soon forget the sight that greeted us,—De Haven, Penny, Phillips and myself. After we had succeeded in crossing the "shore ice," we came to a long sloping shingle beach of slatey limestone, which formed a sort of isthmus or neck, connecting a bold bluff headland with the main. This headland was Beechy Island, which rose in a quadrangular block at the very confluence of the two great inlets. From the spot at which we stood

we could see the channels of each—one, Lancaster, blue and watery—the other, Wellington, a plain of unbroken ice. On the crest of this connecting slope, the only points which caught the eye amidst the sterile uniformity of snow and slate, were the head-boards of three graves, made after the old orthodox fashion of grave stones at home, and "sacred to the memory" of Franklin's dead. The dates were of the winter and early part of 1845-46. That which forms the sod with us, was a heavy pile of the largest limestone slates—at once mound, grave, and, for what we know, coffin; for, in this always frozen region, to dig is impossible, so that the only protection from the wolf and the bear consisted in this heavy tablet.

The scene was deeply affecting. Even the rudest of the sailors were silent; and men who had no thoughts beyond their dinner and their duty, seemed to avoid, afterwards, the dark shadow of Beechy Island, as it stretched itself over the snow.

Near one of these graves—that of a poor boy named Torrington—was the mastoid process of a fox. The rest of the skull had disappeared; but in the cavity that had been filled by the nice mechanism of the ear, was a tuft of moss, "set, as if in mockery," and quickened by the products of decay; and from this sprung a flowering plant typical of death—the poppy. A few saxefrages and carices grew somewhat further down, but this was all the vegetation that folded the graves.

Quite near them were the cinders of the blacksmith's shop, with scraps of iron among them. At another part of the isthmus, or hill slope, were piles of emptied meat cases, the hermetically sealed provision of Arctic voyages, stacked in regular order. We counted 600 and odd. Indeed, all over an area of two or three miles, we met traces of humanity, mounds showing the seat of some unknown industry, carpenters' shavings, bits of paper—some with names on them, some with the calculations for meridian altitudes—small portions of clothing, iron, wood, and canvass. It was evident that in the Bay before us, now called Franklin's Bay, and on the Isthmus that looked out upon the two estuaries, had wintered that gallant Commander and his lost crews. But there was no record of his departure thence, nor of his intended course. What that intended course may probably have been, and what the fate of his party, will be endeavoured to be shown in the earlier part of next Lecture.

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Lecture II.

It was on the 13th September that, after many adventures, the explorers found themselves again forced together with the English exploring vessels at Griffith Island. This island is west of the meridian of the Magnetic Pole; so that in crossing it we had attained a point where the magnetic needle would have been found to vary 180 degrees, or, in other words, North would have pointed South. This interesting observation they had not the time to verify; but the extreme sluggishness, indeed inutility, of the compass had long been manifest.

Griffith's Island was the greatest westing, the greater barrier of ice beyond preventing further progress. The ice was gathering rapidly around them. The thermometer fell to but three degrees above zero, and ice formed rapidly whenever the sea was at rest. By the morning of the 14th the squadron was frozen up, fast in winter ice. The habitual rule of Arctic explorers is to seek a winter harbour; the present was the first recorded example of vessels caught in the open sea. Soon after the great sea of ice was in motion northward, carrying, of course, its prisoners with it. Soon the commotion of the ice prevented fires. The thermometer fell to 11 degrees below zero. Ice formed in the bedding, and soup froze upon the table. Every day new coast passed before the eyes of the party, but around them the same interminable ice. By the 20th, they had reached the latitude of 75 degrees 25 minutes—a latitude never before attained in that meridian by keel of Christian ship. From this point was seen stretching along to the N. E. to nearly due North, a mountain-topped land, which was named after Henry Grinnell; the channel which defined its shores was named after Lieut. Maury.

A "water-sky," a dark blue stratus, contrasted with the whitened glare of an ice horizon, was seen to the northward. How impossible was it, at such moment, not to think of a Polar Sea! The movements of the vessels and their ice-prison were evidently unimpeded by any ice masses from the North.

"We were borne along," said the lecturer, "like specks upon a vast floating raft towards the unknown North! without possibility of escape or rescue, or even effort, and without the poor chance of leaving on the shore some hurried memorial to tell where we had gone. We spoke little of these things to each other; but the reflection could not be avoided. How likely it is that Sir John's vessels may have travelled as we are doing! How possible that our fates may be the same."

Dr. Kane proceeded to discuss the supposed position of Sir John Franklin, and the probabilities of his eventual rescue—commencing with an explanatory resume of the geography of the Arctic regions, illustrated with well prepared diagrams. One of these was so arranged as to exhibit the seat of search after Sir John Franklin, and upon it were drawn the lines of ice-drift of the American Expedition. The experience of Parry and his followers proves that this region is a vast archipelago, whose main approach is by a large Sound, called Lancaster; and whose most prominent passage to the North

is by a large estuary or inlet, named after the Duke of Wellington. This inlet has been frequently observed free from ice.

Franklin was ordered by the British Admiralty to proceed through Lancaster Sound for some three hundred and fifty miles, to a Cape called Walker; thence he was to steer to the southward and westward, towards Behring's Straits. Failing to accomplish this, he was ordered to attempt a passage to the north by Wellington channel. Dr. Kane, by a series of practical arguments, which seem almost conclusive, shows that this was the passage which he adopted, and, although a few of the English officers differ with him in opinion, the recent publications of the British press fully sustain this view. The position of Sir John Franklin's first winter quarters, at the very mouth of this channel, is conclusive as to the fact of that judicious commander having contemplated its future navigation. It was the alternative enjoined by his "orders," and the lecturer detailed many facts to show that it was a favourite alternative. Dr. Kane, in investigating the natural laws which regulate the ice drift, showed that the eastern sides of this channel are earlier and more frequently open than the western; and the peculiar position of Sir John Franklin enabled him to see and take advantage of the very first of these early openings.

Add to this the singular and perplexing fact that Franklin left no written record of his intentions, and it really seems as if the ice had suddenly opened to the North, and that Sir John, with his daring and energetic promptitude, had pushed into this new water, without delaying to give to the world behind him a notice of his course. Certain it is that the deserted encampment bears marks of hasty departure. If then, Franklin passed to the North, continued Dr. K., why has he not returned? The answer is conjecture. The treacherous leads may have closed upon him as they did upon us. He may have been borne as we were, imbedded in some vast ice field. The same wind that forced the Advance and its surrounding ice-raft to the latitude of 75 degrees 25 minutes, may have blown upon him a few days longer than it did upon us. Or, more fortunately perhaps, at the outset, he may have found the water lead still open before him. In either case, a few weeks—it may be days—of progress, and he must have entered upon that dark and unknown water, which tinged our last winter's horizon as we floated on its track.

It is now six years since he passed beyond the recorded frontier of our world. What has been his fate; or rather can he have survived? The consideration of this question was made exceedingly interesting by the lecturer. The casualties of Arctic navigation, though frequently disastrous, are not generally attended by the destruction of life. The ice masses which crush by their lateral pressure or their incumbent weight, almost always give notice of their approach, and not unfrequently bridge the way for escape. Storms of wind are comparatively rare; and even when they do occur, the ice which destroys the whale ship, is almost the certain refuge of her crew. In the memorable gale of 1832, of the 1,000 seamen whose vessels were totally demolished, but seven lost their lives. Besides, vessels sailing in company, avoid, as far as possible such a proximity as would expose both to the same peril at the same moment. The simultaneous destruction of the Erebus and Terror, therefore, the Doctor looks upon as not at all possible.

Nor is there much reason to apprehend that the missing party has perished from cold, or starvation, or disease. The Igloe, or snowhouse, of the Esquimaux is an excellent and wholesome shelter. The servants of the Hudson's Bay Company preferred it to the winter hut, and for clothing, the furs of the Polar regions are better than any of the products of Manchester. The resources which that region evidently possesses for the support of human life are certainly surprisingly greater than the public are aware. Narwhal, white whales and seal—the latter in extreme abundance—crowd the waters of Wellington channel; indeed, it was described as a region "teeming with animal life." The migrations of the eider duck, the brent goose and the auk—a bird about the size of our teal—were absolutely wonderful. The fatty envelope of these marine animals, known as blubber, supplies light and heat; their furs warm and well-adapted clothing; their flesh, wholesome and anti-scorbutic food. The reindeer, the bear and the fox also abounded in great number, even in the highest latitude attained. Add to all this, the three years provision which Franklin carried out, was calculated according to the proverbial liberality of the British Admiralty, and was indeed abundant for support during four years and a half, and that he was the man of all others whom necessity had taught the lesson of husbanding his resources, and of adding to them when occasion permitted, and we have a summary of what might be made a conclusive reply to the apprehensions on the score of a want of food. In a word, Dr. K. announced that, after a careful comparison of all the natural resources of this region, he was convinced that food, fuel, and clothing—the three great contributors to human existence—were here in superabundant plenty.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN CENSUS.

Efforts have been made for a year or two past by the Government, to obtain a census of the Indian population now inhabiting the United States. By the accounts received from the census agents, and information derived from other

sources, it is ascertained that the entire number of Indians, inhabiting all parts of our country, amounts to about 418,000. Of this number, 30,000 is the estimated number of those inhabiting the unexplored territories; 24,100 are the Indians of Texas; 92,130 belong to the tribes living in New Mexico; 32,231 are in California; 22,733 are in Oregon; 11,500 in Utah. Many of the New Mexican Indians are civilized, and have fixed habitations and towns.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SECOND MONTH 14, 1852.

It is no part of the object of this periodical to enter into discussions relative to the legislative proceedings, either in our own or our sister Commonwealths, except in cases involving the moral and religious concerns of the community. When, however, any legislation is proposed in our own or any neighbouring State, which, if effected, must be obviously inimical to the morality and best interests of society, we hold it as part of the proper business of those who give currency, in any degree, to the periodical literature of the time, to raise their voices against it.

It is with serious regret that we learn, that a bill has been recently introduced into the Legislature of Delaware, which, under the title of "an act for the benefit of the State of Delaware," proposes to grant, to an individual, authority to pursue lottery operations there until the year 1862, and to extend this authority to others, by contract, sale, or otherwise; for which privilege a bonus of fifty thousand dollars, in certain instalments, is proposed to be payable into the treasury of the State.

This, in plain English, is a project to license, during ten years, a system of gambling, in one of its worst forms, to any practicable extent; on condition that the State, without apparent responsibility or risk, may receive fifty thousand dollars of the profits. On the 31st ult. a highly respectable meeting, of the citizens of Wilmington, was held at the town-hall, in which resolutions were adopted, forcibly and justly expressive of the evil consequences which must unavoidably flow from the measure proposed, if carried into effect. In these resolutions they say: "We have heretofore understood, and rested upon it, that the General Assemblies of this State had adopted it as a settled principle, that no more lotteries should be allowed in this State, but that as soon as the grants heretofore made were expired, we should be relieved from this scandal. There is reason now to believe that those grants have expired; that there has not been for some years a subsisting valid lottery grant; but that all that has been done in lotteries has been an abuse of law. We trust that this principle, called for alike by the interests and reputation of this State, and more especially the interests and desires of this city, is not to be abandoned, and lottery laws to be again among the acts of our legislators; and we think it a very incongruous consequence of the discovery that the previous grants have been of no validity, to give to those who have thus abused our laws, fresh authority to go on.

"As citizens of the State of Delaware we ask liberty to protest against raising money by lottery, to be paid into the State treasury; we consider it scandalous asd degrading; and we cannot think otherwise of the members of the General Assembly, their discretion, intelligence, and moral principle, than that they will so view and treat it. Will they suffer to stand among their acts, a record, that they have solemnly declared a bill for raising money by lotteries, to be for the benefit of the State of Delaware?"

These respectable citizens have directed their observations chiefly to the operation of the lottery proposed, on the people of Delaware, and more especially upon those of Wilmington. But the measure proposed deeply involves the interests and morals of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and other States. It is well known that lotteries are now prohibited, either by the constitutions or laws, of many, perhaps of most of the States. Before the last trace of lottery law was erased from the statute book of Pennsylvania, an extensive examination into the results of lottery operations was undertaken; and the disclosures then made, of the ruinous consequences which had actually arisen from the delusive hopes of sudden wealth, which this species of gambling holds out to the ignorant and unwary, had a powerful effect upon the Legislature, in leading to the determination that no more lotteries should be tolerated in Pennsylvania. The cases thus brought to light, of families reduced to beggary, by the lottery speculations of their natural protectors; of young men who had abstracted from the desks of their employers the funds to be expended in lottery tickets—funds no doubt intended to be replaced, when their prizes were drawn; of forgeries committed by confidential clerks; of money privately purloined by wives from the funds of their husbands, and of desperate expedients adopted to replace the sums thus withdrawn: and even of merchants who had become involved beyond the power of recovery, by their lottery purchases—presented, collectively, an array of facts too appalling for belief, until actually and unanswerably proved. These disclosures were the result of several years' labour, by means of which

the evil was traced through its secret windings, and fully exposed.

If now an act should be passed in the State of Delaware, giving a license, irrevocable till the year 1862, to set up offices unlimited in number, within thirty miles of Philadelphia, we may be assured that the evils of the system will not be limited to that State. Wilmington will only be the focus from which the blighting influence will emanate in every direction. Minor and subsidiary offices will unquestionably be secretly established in the principal cities of the Union, and many of the poorer and less provident class be induced, by the hope of sudden and extravagant gain, to transfer, not merely their small savings, from the saving banks, where a small but certain return is secured to them, to the coffers of the lottery broker, from which they will be led to hope for unmeasured and sudden affluence: but, judging of the future from the past, we must expect that much will be thus thrown into the wheel which does not belong to those who place it there. We may confidently anticipate the revival of those petty thefts, which were frequently resorted to by servants and children, which, while they rendered domestic property insecure, had a powerful influence in ruining the morals of the rising generation.

The enactment of the bill in question will, in its practical operation, be little less than giving a license to the dealers in lotteries, to introduce into, and disseminate through the other States, an acknowledged evil, which they have taken so much pains to expose and exclude. We may then expect a repetition of those scenes of distress and ruin, in their varied forms and ramifications, which the examination above referred to brought to light.

Now, while we fully concede to every State the unquestionable right of enacting its own laws, and regulating its internal policy, so long as it steers clear of encroachment on the rights and privileges of other States, we cannot admit that any one of them has a right to establish, within its own domain, a nuisance which cannot fail to extend a withering and demoralizing influence over the Union.

As the great business of legislation is to correct or prevent existing or impending abuses, and particularly to promote virtue and integrity among the rising generation, it is worthy of consideration whether the case before us would not fully justify, if, indeed, it does not absolutely demand, the interference of other Legislatures, so far as to enter their protest, in respectful and decorous language, against the enactment of a law so likely to spread pauperism, and a countless train of evils, through the length and breadth of their land.

An interference, such as here suggested, could be no invasion of independent legislation, and, if successfully urged, would be simply an act of kindness; for no reasonable and disinterested person can imagine that such a law would be conducive to the interest or prosperity of the State that should enact it. We may rest assured that true patriotism has no part or lot in the proceeding. The scheme is merely a shameful expedient to enrich a few, at the cost of the many; and a barefaced attempt is made to bribe the State by a bonus, the whole, and more than the whole of which will probably be drawn from that class of the inhabitants of the State who are the least able to bear it. Thus, under the deceptive profession of replenishing the treasury, an increased drain upon the resources of the State will, in all probability, be opened.

Died, on the 28th ult., at his residence in Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J., Samuel Woodward, a member of Chester Monthly Meeting, in the 73d year of his age. A few weeks previous to his decease, in a letter to a friend, referring to the sudden death of his wife, which occurred about three months since, and with his grief, as he expressed it, assuaged in some degree by the consideration of her everlasting gain, he said, "Trials and afflictions we all have to partake of in a greater or lesser degree, but if we can only make that port where sorrow and pain are no more, it is all that is worth living for." A paralytic affection rendered him almost speechless for nearly two weeks before his close, but he had through life given evidence that the cause of the Redeemer was precious to him, and that he was in much humility, desirous of walking in the way of his requirings.

——, at Flushing, L. I., of apoplexy, on the 13th ult., Eliza Bowne, aged 64 years, a member of New York Monthly Meeting. She was born and deceased in the mansion erected by her paternal ancestor in 1661.

ADVICES OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

To be read, at least once in the year, in the Quarterly, Monthly, and Preparative Meetings of men and women Friends.

Take heed, dear friends, we entreat you, to the convictions of the Holy Spirit, who leads, through unfeigned repentance and living faith in the Son of God, to reconciliation with our Heavenly Father, and to the blessed hope of eternal life, purchased for us by the one offering of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Be earnestly concerned in religious meetings reverently to present yourselves before the Lord, and seek, by the help of the Holy Spirit, to worship God through Jesus Christ.

Be in the frequent practice of waiting upon God in private retirement, with prayer and supplication, honestly examining yourselves as to your growth in grace, and your preparation for the life to come.

Be careful to make a profitable and religious use of those portions of time on the first day of

the week, which are not occupied by our meetings for worship.

Live in love as Christian brethren, ready to be helpful one to another, and to sympathise with each other in the trials and afflictions of life.

Follow peace with all men, desiring the true happiness of all; and be liberal to the poor, endeavoring to promote their temporal, moral, and religious well-being.

With a tender conscience, and in accordance with the precepts of the Gospel, take heed to the limitations of the Spirit of Truth, in pursuit of the things of this life.

Maintain strict integrity in all your transactions in trade, and in your other outward concerns, remembering that you will have to account for the mode of acquiring, and the manner of using, your possessions.

Watch, with Christian tenderness, over the opening minds of your offspring; enure them to habits of self-restraint and filial obedience; carefully instruct them in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and seek for ability to imbue their minds with the love of their Heavenly Father, their Redeemer, and their Sanctifier.

Observe simplicity and moderation in the furniture of your houses, and in the supply of your tables, as well as in your personal attire, and that of your families.

Be diligent in the private and daily family reading of the Holy Scriptures; and guard carefully against the introduction of improper books into your families.

Be careful to place out children, of all degrees, with those Friends whose care and example will be most likely to conduce to their preservation from evil; prefer such assistants, servants, and apprentices, as are members of our religious society; not demanding exorbitant apprentice fees, lest you frustrate the care of Friends in these respects.

Encourage your apprentices and servants of all descriptions to attend public worship, making way for them herein: and exercise a watchful care for their moral and religious improvement

Be careful to make your wills and settle your outward affairs in time of health; and when you accept the office of guardian, executor, or trustee, be faithful and diligent in the fulfilment of your trust.

Finally, dear friends, let your conversation be such as becometh the Gospel. Exercise yourselves to have always a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man. Watch over one another for good; and when occasions of uneasiness first appear in any, let them be treated with in privacy and tenderness, before the matter be communicated to another: and Friends, every where, are advised to maintain "the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." 1791,—1801,—1833.—*English Book of Rules of Discipline, Page* 1.

DISTRIBUTION OF MARINE ANIMALS.

(Concluded from page 303.)

According to Sir Charles Lyell, nearly all the species of moluscous animals in the seas of the two temperate zones are distinct, yet the whole species in one bears a strong analogy to that in the other; both differ widely from those in the tropical and Arctic oceans: and, under the same latitude, species vary with the longitude. The east and west coasts of tropical America have only one shell-fish in common; and those of both differ from the shell-fish in the islands of the Pacific and the Galapagos Archipelago, which forms a distinct region. Notwithstanding the many definite marine provinces, the same species are occasionally found in regions widely separated. A few of the shell-fish of the Galapagos Archipelago are the same with those of the Philippine islands, though so far apart. The east coast of America, which is poor in shell-fish, has a considerable number in common with the coasts of Europe.

The Cypræa moneta lives in the Mediterranean, the seas of South Africa, the Mauritius, the East Indies, China, and the South Seas even to Otaheite; and the Janthina frangilis, the animal of which is of a beautiful violet colour, floats on the surface in every tropical and temperate sea. Mollusca have a greater power of locomotion than is generally believed. Some migrate in their larva state, being furnished with lobes which enable them to swim freely. The larva of the scalop is capable of migrating to distant regions; the argonauta spreads its sail and swims along the surface.

The numerous species of Zoophytes which construct the extensive coral banks and atolls are chiefly confined to the tropical seas of Polynesia, the East and West Indies: the family is represented by a very few species in our seas, and in the Mediterranean they are smaller and different, generally, from those in the torrid zone.

The larger and more active inhabitants of the waters obey the same laws with the rest of creation, though the provinces are in some instances very extensive. Dr. Richardson observes, that there is one vast province in the Pacific, extending 42 degrees on each side of the equator, between the meridians, including Australia, New Zealand, the Malay Archipelago, China, and Japan, in which the genera are the same; but at its extremities, the Arctic and Antarctic genera are mingled with the tropical forms. Many species, however, which abound in the Indian Ocean range as far north as Japan, from which circumstance it is presumed that a current sets in that direction. The middle portion of this province is vastly extended in longitude, for very many species of the Red Sea, the eastern coast of Africa, and the Mauritius range to the Indian and China Seas, to those of northern Australia and all Polynesia; so in this immense belt,

which embraces three-fourths of the circumference of the globe, and 60 degrees of latitude, the fish are very nearly alike, the continuous chains of islands in the Pacific being favourable to their dispersion. Few of the Pacific fish enter the Atlantic; and from the depth and want of islands in it the great bulk of species is different on its two sides. North of the 44th parallel, however, the number common to both shores increases. The salmon of America is identical with that of the British Isles, the coasts of Norway and Sweden; the cod-fish is the same, as well as several others of the cod family. The Cottus or bullhead tribe are also the same on both sides of the North Atlantic, and they increase in numbers and variety on approaching the Arctic seas. The same occurs in the northern Pacific, though the generic forms differ from those in the Atlantic. From the near approach of the American and Asiatic coasts at Behring's Straits, the fish on both sides are nearly alike, down to the Sea of Okhotsk on one side and to Admiralty Inlet on the other. The Japan Sea and the neighbouring coasts of China are frequented by fish having northern forms, which are there mingled with many species common to the temperate and warm parts of the ocean. Species of the genus Gadus or Cod reappear in the southern seas very like those of the northern and two very remarkable Greenland genera, which inhabit deeper water, and are seldom taken except when thrown up by a storm, have been discovered on the coasts of New Zealand and South Australia, where the fish differ but little from those in the seas of Van Dieman's Land. Several genera are peculiar to the southern hemisphere, and range throughout the whole circle of the high latitudes. The sharks of the China seas are, for the most part, identical with those of Australia: the cartilaginous fish to which they belong, have a much wider range than those which have been under consideration.

The British islands lie between two great provinces of fishes—one to the south, the other to the north—from each of which we have occasionally visitors. The centre of the first, is on the coasts of the Spanish peninsula, extending into the Mediterranean; that on the north has its centre about the Shetland Islands; but the group peculiarly British, and found nowhere else, has its focus in the Irish Sea. It is, however, mixed with fish from the seas bounding the western shores of central Europe, which form a distinct group.

The Prince of Canino has shown that there are 853 species of European fish, of which 210 live in fresh water, 643 are marine, and 60 of these go up rivers to spawn. 444 of the marine fish inhabit the Mediterranean, 216 are British, and 171 are peculiar to the Scandinavian seas; so that the Mediterranean is richest in variety of species. In it there are peculiar sharks, sword-fish, dolphins, anchovies, and six species of scomber or tunny, one of the largest of edible fish, for which fisheries are established on the southern coasts of France, in Sardinia, Elba, the Straits of Messina, and the Adriatic. Four of the species are found nowhere else but in the Mediterranean. Rays of numerous species are particularly characteristic of the Mediterranean, especially the two torpedos, which have the power of giving an electric shock, and even the electric spark. The Mediterranean has two or three American species, 41 fish in common with Madeira, one in common with the Red Sea, and a very few seem to be Indian. Some of these fish must have entered the Mediterranean before it was separated from the Red Sea by the Isthmus of Suez; but geological changes have had very great influence on the distribution of fishes everywhere. Taking salt and fresh-water fish together, there are 100 species common to Italy and Britain; and although the communication with the Black Sea is so direct, there are only 27 fish common to it and the Mediterranean; but the Black Sea forms a district by itself, having its own peculiar fish; and those in the Caspian Sea differ entirely from those in every other part of the globe. The island of Madeira, solitary amid a great expanse of ocean, has many species. They amount in number to half of those in Britain; and nearly as many are common to Britain and Madeira, as to that island and the Mediterranean; so that many of our fish have a wide range in the Atlantic. The Mediterranean certainly surpasses the British and Scandinavian seas in variety, though it is far inferior to either in the quantity or quality of useful fish. Cod, turbot, haddock, tusk, ling, herring, and many more, are better in northern seas than elsewhere, and several exist there only.

The greater number of fish used by man as food, frequent shoal water. The coast of Holland, our own shores, and other parts of the North Sea, where the water is shallow, teem with a never ending supply of excellent fish of many kinds.

Vast numbers are gregarious and migratory. Cod arrive in the shallow parts of the coast of Norway in February, in shoals many yards deep, and so closely crowded together, that the sounding-lead can hardly pass between them: 16,000,000 have been caught in one place in a few weeks. In April they return to the ocean.

Somerville's Physical Geography.

Extract from the History of England during the Thirty Years Peace.

* * * "Another eminent friend of popular enlightenment was William Allen, who aided in founding the British and Foreign School Society, and in seeing what could be done by the Lancasterian Schools. He was also one of the most active of the indefatigable abolitionists, and

aided first in the extinction of the British slave-trade, and then in the overthrow of Colonial slavery. He was a man of science, too, the friend of Davy, and for many years lecturer on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at Guy's Hospital and the Royal Institution. After a life of varied good works, the enlightened and benevolent Wm. Allen, whom the Friends had the honour of including in their sect, died at the close of 1843, in the 74th year of his age. Two of his friends and fellow-labourers soon followed him—Mrs. Fry in 1845, in her 65th year, and Thomas Clarkson in 1846, in the 86th year of his age. If it be true, as we are wont to say, that the distinctive social effect of Christianity is, its inducing the care of the helpless, who were before left to perish, the existence of such persons as these three—Allen, Clarkson and Mrs. Fry—at one time, and in close companionship, marks our age as a Christian one, after all its drawbacks. The ignorant, the guilty, and the enslaved, were the chief care of these friends, who might have passed their years in ease and indolence, or the gratification of merely intellectual tastes; but it suited their noble spirits better to go out on the highways of the sea and land, and search through dark alleys, and disgusting prisons, and horrible slave-ships, to seek and strive to save that which was lost. They sustained, moreover, the most irksome, dispiriting toil, the most disheartening disappointment—a long and painful probation of heart and mind—in pursuit of their objects; and they died, all faithful to the aims of their life. When Mrs. Fry entered the room in Newgate where 160 guilty and ignorant wretches were shut up, and in her serene and noble countenance brought them the hope which they had believed to be forever shut out, she began that reform in the treatment of moral disease, which, however tentative and vague at present, can never now stop short of completion. And when Clarkson sat down, his heart throbbing with his new knowledge of the wrongs of the negro, and resolved to devote his life to the redemption of that helpless race, *the greatest step was taken ever known* to have been taken by any man, for the assertion and establishment of human rights. And Clarkson was not one to forsake an aim. He lived for the cause to the very last, and drew in others to live for it. Mistakes were made by his coadjutors and himself: for in enterprises so new and vast, the agents have to learn as they go: but the national conscience was roused, the principles of human liberty were asserted, the national testimony was transferred to the side of right, and the emancipation of all races of men was made a question merely of time. As it was Clarkson who began, and who stimulated Wilberforce, and all other good men, to carry on the work, whom could we place higher than Clarkson on our list of benefactors? Wilberforce and all other good men assigned to him the first place: and there he remains, and will remain."

The writer of the preceding article does not appear to have fully appreciated the moving spring to all the noble exertions, so highly eulogised. It was a strong sense of religious obligation. It was this that stimulated and supported the indefatigable Clarkson, amidst all his oppositions and discouragements. It was a conviction of religious duty that sustained William Allen and Elizabeth Fry, in their investigations into the miseries and degradation of the lowest grades of society. Acting upon any other principle, they must have been totally appalled by their accumulated difficulties.—Ed.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

The benign operation of the Maine Law is very properly attracting attention throughout the Free States. Hitherto the current cavil has been—"You never can repress Intemperance nor Tippling-houses by legislation—experience proves that you are far more likely to increase both." To this cavil Maine has furnished a conclusive refutation. Intemperance, indeed, is not entirely rooted out of the State, but grog-shops are. There is not a place where alcoholic liquors are known to be sold, except for medical purposes, within the bounds of the State, which is as large as all the residue of New England. There are doubtless some drinkers left in the State, but they have hard work to find the means of gratifying their depraved appetites, and must do so by stealth, if at all, and with much larger intervals between drinks than they would prefer. Even the immediate influences are immensely beneficent. The fountains of intemperance are drying up; old soakers are reforming: moderate drinkers (as they supposed themselves) are desisting from strong drink almost as a matter of course. None other than a man who really *loves* liquor—who has acquired a devouring, raging thirst for it—will sneak around into the back cellars and benighted, filthy dens in which alone it is now to be found.

The saving to the State, in the bare cost of liquor alone, must amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum, while the saving in time and in morals is of far greater, of inestimable value. Pauperism is drying up; crime is scarcely known; the police of the cities find very little to do; and taxes, hitherto quadrupling every few years, may henceforth be gradually diminished. But, better than even this, the youth of Maine are no longer tempted into the way which leads down to perdition. If any among them shall hereafter contract habits of dram-drinking, they must do it with the full knowledge of the fact that Alcoholic beverages are under the ban of the law, and made so because of their pernicious and destructive nature. The youth who shall henceforth be solicited for the first time to drink, must realize, as he sneaks

and skulks round one dark corner after another, on his way to the rumseller's outlawed and closely hidden burrow, that he is doing a base and guilty act, which the wise and good sternly reprobate, and have done their best to prevent. If there is one spark of virtue or true manhood in his character, must he not pause and consider? Must he not scrutinize and judge the *friend* who is luring him on in that forbidden, loathsome path? The ways of vice are too often strewn at the outset with flowers, which are only transformed to thorns gradually and almost imperceptibly, as the beguiled one advances: but here the very outset gives ample warning of the true nature of the career and its fearful goal. Who can doubt that thousands, thus seasonably warned, will shun it and choose to walk on in the paths of righteousness and peace? Who can soberly doubt that this Maine Law is doing more to form the children of that State to lives of virtue and happiness than all the other laws on her statute-book?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

RESULTS OF MISSIONS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

At the close of 1850, fifty years after the modern English and American Societies had begun their labors in Hindostan, and thirty years since they have been carried on in full efficiency, the Stations at which the gospel is preached in India and Ceylon are 260 in number; and engage the services of 403 missionaries, belonging to 22 missionary societies. Of these missionaries, 22 are ordained natives. Assisted by 551 native preachers, they proclaim the word of God in the bazaars and markets, not only at their several stations, but in the districts round them. They have thus spread far and wide the doctrines of Christianity, and have made a considerable impression even upon the unconverted population. They have founded 309 native churches, containing 17,356 members or communicants, of whom 5000 were admitted on the evidence of their being converted. These church members form the nucleus of a native christian community, comprising 103,000 individuals, who regularly enjoy the blessings of Bible instruction, both for young and old.

The efforts of missionaries in the cause of education are now directed to 1345 day schools, in which 83,700 boys are instructed through the medium of their own vernacular language; to 73 boarding schools, containing 1992 boys, chiefly Christian, who reside upon the missionaries' premises, and are trained up under their eye; and to 128 day schools, with 14,000 boys and students, receiving a sound scriptural education, through the medium of the English language. Their efforts in female education embrace 354 day schools, with 11,500 girls, and 91 boarding schools, with 2,450 girls, taught exclusively in the vernacular languages. The Bible has been wholly translated into 10 *languages*, and the New Testament into 5 others, not reckoning the Serampore versions. In these 10 languages a considerable Christian literature has been produced, and also from 20 to 50 tracts, suitable for distribution among the Hindu and Musselman population. Missionaries have also established and now maintain 25 printing establishments. While preaching the gospel regularly in the numerous tongues of India, missionaries maintain English service in 59 chapels for the edification of our own countrymen. The total cost of this vast missionary agency during the past year amounted to £187,000, of which £33,500 were contributed in this country—not by the native Christian community, but by Europeans.—*Calcutta Review.*

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

A Quebec correspondent of the New York Herald furnishes the subjoined:

The grand total of the emigrants landed in the colony during the year 1851 was 41,076 souls, against 32,292 in 1850, and 38,494 in 1849. Of these 41,076, 22,381 are from Ireland, being an increase of about 4,400 on last year; 9,677 from England, showing no increase; 7,042 from Scotland, being about 4000 more than last year; 870 from the continent of Europe; and 1106 from the lower provinces.

From Scotland the emigration to Canada has increased about 1.44 per cent. on last year. The increase, I am sorry to say, has been chiefly composed of pauper emigrants, sent out to this country by their landlords and the Poor Law Unions, who arrived here in a state of the most complete destitution, without money or food, and in many instances, without clothing. From the continent our emigration is small, 870 souls.

Of the 41,076 emigrants who arrived in Canada, it is estimated that 4,000 remained in Lower Canada; 18,515 settled in the Western provinces, and 18,561 went to the States. Some, from want of employment here, but the greater portion in pursuance of their original design when they left Ireland, having merely adopted the St. Lawrence route as the shortest and cheapest to Wisconsin.

The most remarkable feature of this year's emigration, has been the wholesale shipment of paupers from Ireland and Scotland. Ten thousand persons were sent out by the Poor Law Union and their landlords. Colonel Gordon shipped 1681 individuals from his estates in South Uist and Barra, in Scotland, utterly destitute of proper clothing and bedding, many children, nine and ten years old, not having a rag to cover them. The wife of the captain of one of the vessels in which they sailed, was busily engaged during the voyage in converting old bread bags, canvas, and blankets into coverings for them. One man passed the inspection

at quarantine with no garment but a woman's petticoat. The landlord of these unfortunate creatures had paid their passage and the emigrant tax, but refused to bear any share of the expenses of their maintenance after they reached the wharf at Quebec, or of their conveyance to those parts of Canada where they could procure employment. Pity them as we must, their condition, even after the hardships they have undergone, is better anywhere than in their Highland home. They said many of them had subsisted, for months previous to their embarkation, on shell-fish and sea-weed picked up on the rocks of their Island; that the ordinary wages of a laborer in South Uist was one pound of oat-meal per day, for which wretched pittance even constant employment was not to be found; yet, notwithstanding these incredible sufferings, the poor wretches were so much attached to their native isle that many of them refused to embark for America, and fled to the woods, whence they were brought back by Col. Gordon's factors and a body of police, and shipped in handcuffs.

From Ireland, chiefly from Clare and Kerry counties, 5971 persons were sent out by the poor law unions and their landlords; most of whom received a small sum of money on their arrival here, to enable them to reach their destination in Upper Canada or the States.

INTERESTING FACT IN HISTORY.

Bassuage in his history of the dispersion of the Jews, which is appended to "Jahn's Hebrew Commonwealth," relates the following circumstance:

"Alexander the Great sent a colony of Jews to people Alexandria, and he granted them equal privileges with the Macedonians. It is said that the Egyptians appeared before Alexander and requested that the Jews might be forced to reimburse the value of gold, silver and precious stones, which their ancestors had lent them at their departure from Egypt under Moses. The Jews allowed the justness of the claim of the Egyptians, and consented to pay them, provided, that they too, would satisfy their demands for the services of 400 years which their fathers had rendered to the Egyptians. Alexander decided that the claims of the Egyptians and Jews balanced each other. The latter are so assured of the truth of this tradition, that they perpetuate the memory of this decision by a yearly festival in the month of March." (Hodg. de vers. Græc. Lib. III. pars. 1, p. 221.)

In this piece of history there are several things deserving of notice.

1. The Egyptians do not seem to have thought of suing for damages which they might have alledged they sustained in the loss of their property, in the *persons* of the children of Israel. Yet their fathers before them for centuries had held these people as their slaves; and beyond all dispute could have made as good a claim to them as "goods and chattels," as any of our modern patriarchs of the South. They had not, however, the face to institute such a claim.

2. The Egyptians merely demanded that an equivalent for the "gold and silver and precious stones" which the Israelites had taken with them, should be restored. This money the Israelites had felt justified in taking, on the ground of the labour which they had performed for the Egyptians and for which they had never been requited.

Their descendants were free to acknowledge, that on no other ground than this could they be justified in taking with them the money; and when sued, offered to reimburse the value of it, *provided* they were paid for their father's services.

3. When the case was submitted to Alexander, he decided that the one claim was a fair set-off against the other. In this decision he decreed not only that the Egyptians had no right to their bondmen as property, but that THEY MIGHT NOT ENJOY *their services without wages.* This was the judgment of a *heathen* Emperor in the early and darker ages of the world. Would that our *Christian* rulers and more *enlightened* judges would learn a lesson of equity from Alexander.

PAYMENT OF LABOUR IN IRELAND.

The subjoined case came before the magistrates at Kanturk petty sessions this week. The *Cork Examiner*, which contains the report, while denying that the defendant, "a respectable looking farmer," is a type of the same class in Ireland, is constrained to confess that it refers to the proceedings with feelings of the most intense shame. And little wonder that it should. A halfpenny per week for the wages of a labouring man must sound strange in English ears:—

"James Green (a respectable-looking farmer) was summoned by a wretched-looking man named Walsh for 1s. 6d., for the hire of 18 days' reaping and saving the harvest.

"Walsh being sworn, deposed to his having worked 18 days, for which defendant agreed to pay him one penny per day.

"'*Defendant.*—Gentlemen, I deny it. Why should I agree to pay him a penny per day when I could get the best men in the country for that now? I have a witness that I agreed with him for one halfpenny per week, which I tendered him, and he refused it. I now tender it to him again, in the presence of your honours.' [Defendant produced a well-filled purse, and offered 6d. to poor Walsh, provided he had the change (4½d.) to give him, taking good care to hold it fast.]

"*Plaintiff.*—'Why should I take it? He owes me 1s. 6d., your Honour, and well I earned it. Whilst I was with him I was obliged to be up in the morning about 4 o'clock to let the cows out of the sleeping field, and remain herding

them until the other men would come to their work, and used then to be obliged to work with them all day, and got nothing for my support but a bit of dry Indian gruel. They used to give the milk to the pigs and calves before my face, and would not give me a drop.'

"Defendant endeavoured, in a very earnest speech, to convince the bench that a bargain was a bargain, and ought to be kept, and that he ought to get the benefit of his bargain.

"The bench fully concurred with Walsh, by decreeing for him the 1s. 6d. hire, with 8s. 6d. for loss of time and costs, and ordered the immediate issue of the warrant."

THE GOSPEL MESSENGER.

"Behold I will send my messenger."—MAL. iii. 1.

Dedicated to a service, high and holy, from above,
Guided by the inward teachings of a Heavenly Father's love,
Listening to the soft monitions whispered in her spirit's ear,
Answering to the call, like Samuel—lo! my Father, I am here!
Childlike in her meek submission His appointings to fulfil;
Trusting on his strength for safety—she went forth to do His will.

Bearing up His ark of Promise, she, the weak, became the strong,
In her heart a hymn of praising—on her lip a triumph song,
"Thou hast vanquished, oh my Saviour! Thou who bore my sins for me,
Sanctify with Thy anointing, sacrifices made for Thee.
As of old Thou led'st thy children—showing them the cloud by day,
And by night the fiery pillar—so lead me on my way.

"If I falter—if my heart be tempted by its doubts and fears,
If my eyes, to Heaven uplifted, see Thee only thro' their tears,
If the clinging of love's tendrils bind my thoughts to things of earth,
And between me and my duty come the dreams of home and hearth,
Oh! have pity on me, Father! and if I should go astray,
Let Thy angels, Faith and Patience, point me to the narrow way.

"Clear before me let the shining of Thy holy light arise;
Far behind me cast the shadow of my own poor sacrifice.
Can I doubt? When I remember how the sea was cleft in twain,
And a wall of waters rising, left a valley in the main,
That thy people might pass over on the golden sanded path,
So to sing their song of triumph—safe from the pursuer's wrath!

Can I fear? when I remember, Thou didst feed them day by day,
With thy manna, that like hoar frost round the tents of Israel lay?
In the wilderness wast with them—till their tarriance was o'er?
Sweetened Marah's bitter fountain—opened Horeb's rock-bound door?

Nay—Thy power and might as ever all omnipotent shall be—
Rock of Ages! what can move me! if I lean my soul on Thee."

Where the palms of Afric gather up the tropic heats by day,
Where the Jerboa and the Lion in their evening shadows play,
Where the streams are coral bedded, and the mountains gemm'd with gold,
She is bearing forth a treasure, human heart alone may hold;
Oil to pour on troubled spirits—seed to sow in barren place—
Soothing balm of consolation—knowledge of anointing grace.

"Ethiopia and the Islands!" far away her mission lies,
From the sweet New England homestead, underneath her native skies,
To Liberia's dark-browed children—Sierra Leone's struggling band—
She has messages from Heaven. Guided by the Father's hand
She is pointing out salvation—"Christ has no partition wall,
We are children of one Father, and His love redeemed us all."

Oh! the fettered slave may hear it—sinking 'neath his weight of wo,
In the North land, in the South land, streams of Gospel love may flow;
Not a partial gleam—a star ray gilding but a *single* night,
Was God's thought in His creation, when He said "Let there be Light;"
Not a *single* soul's redemption, when that piercing cry went up,
Eloi lama sabachthani—ere He drank death's bitter cup.

But a world-illuminating flood of radiance was born,
When the angels sang rejoicings o'er the earth's baptismal morn;
And *all* souls were since created—and all souls are yet to be—
Are partakers of redemption by that death on Calvary,
That divine self-abnegation of the Holy Son of man;—
Thought sublime in its expansion! Theme beyond our finite scan.

Oh! the human heart a temple for the Saviour's love may be,
In all nations—in all climates—on the land, or on the sea,
Sect or colour bars not entrance—only sin her watch may set,
Keeping Him without the portals till with dew his locks are wet;
But he ceases not from calling—"garnish and make clean for me,
Drive away the money changers—in their place let angels be."

Thro' His instruments He calleth, humble tho' they be and weak,
That the deaf ears may be opened, and the sealed lips may speak;
That the maimed may halt no longer—and the blinded eyes may see,
And the lepers, healed and cleansed—glorifying God shall be.
Ignorance and sin are blindness—but as morning after night,
Is the heart's regeneration—when God says "Let there be Light."

H. L.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 4th, and the Europa on the 7th inst, bringing Liverpool dates respectively to 17th and 24th ult.

England.—The near approach of the meeting of Parliament had given an impetus to the demand for a new Reform Bill. Meetings had been held at Manchester, Leeds and other towns, to sustain Lord John Russell in his efforts to improve the political franchise. The London journals suggest various resources and modes of defence in case of invasion by France, and it is evident that much anxiety prevails on this subject. Flour and wheat had advanced in price. Extensive exportations had been made to the North of Europe.

France.—The new Constitution was promulgated on the 15th ult. The President is to be a responsible Chief for ten years, and justice is to be dispensed in his name. He has the enactment of the laws and the right of pardoning. He commands the land and sea forces, declares war, makes treaties and appoints all public functionaries.

The National Guards have been dissolved, and the posts formerly occupied by them are now guarded by the troops of the Seine.

By a late decree, the Orleans family cannot possess property of any sort in France, and are bound to sell what they possess in one year. Another decree cancels Louis Philippe's donation to his children, and appropriates it to other purposes. Its value is stated at 200,000,000 of francs.

Numbers of political prisoners continued to be sent to Cayenne. A decree has been issued that, within three days the property of absconding insurgents would be sequestered.

Prussia.—Efforts had been made by the Court party in Prussia to abrogate the Constitution, although the proposal to effect the restoration of the high monarchical principle had failed by a vote of 127 to 123.

Austria.—A penal colony had been established in Hungary. This measure had excited strong indignation among the Hungarians, who had unavailingly remonstrated against it.

Proposals are in active preparation for a new Austrian loan to be effected in the foreign market.

Liberia.—By way of Boston we have Liberia dates to 12mo. 12th. Affairs at Grand Bassa were in a distressing condition. Grando, of the tribe called Fishmen, with 300 troops, and assisted by Prince Boyer of Tradetown, had made an attack upon Fishtown, which they sacked and burned, killing nine of the inhabitants. The entire Bassa country had joined the rebellion. They afterwards attacked Bassa Cove, but were repulsed with considerable loss. No further depredations had been committed. The Legislature was in session, and it was expected that it would adopt stringent measures to restore order and prevent the recurrence of similar outbreaks.

From the Rio de la Platte.—General Dugenio Garson, the principal candidate for the Presidency of Uragua, is deceased.

A division of 1000 Orientals had embarked for Paragua to unite with the army under Gen. Urquisa. The Brazilian army was encamped on the Coloma.

Domestic.—An order was adopted by the Maryland House of Delegates, on the 2d inst., requiring the Committee on colored population to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to compel all free negroes to hire themselves out by the year.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Louis on the 23d ult. It was also felt in Tennessee and Columbia, S. C.

Congress.—In the Senate, the House bills for the relief of American citizens lately pardoned by the Queen of Spain, and for the payment of the Mexican indemnity, were passed on the 2d inst.

On the 3d, the bill to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the naval service, was ordered to be engrossed.

On the 4th, a bill granting land to several of the States, for the relief of the indigent insane, was referred to a Select Committee. The bills providing for an Indian Superintendent in California, to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the navy, to change the times for holding U. S. Courts in Virginia, and amending the act authorizing the transfer of District Judges in case of sickness or other disability, were passed on the 4th.

On the 5th, several reports from the Secretaries of War and of the Treasury were read and referred. The memorial of Alfred Guthrie, a practical engineer, submitting the results of investigations made by him into the causes of the explosion of steam-boilers, was referred to the Committee on Printing. A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into the propriety of providing for the outfit and salary of a Charge to Switzerland.

A joint resolution appropriating ten thousand dollars for the employment of mechanics and laborers upon the wings of the Capitol, provided the walls shall not be carried up in unsuitable weather, was ordered to a third reading on the 6th inst.

In the House, on the 2d inst., R. Goodenow made an unsuccessful effort to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the spirit rations, and increasing the pay of all classes of enlisted men in that service.

J. D. Doty introduced a bill to establish a public printing office, and providing for the employment of a Superintendent of public printing, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Senate bill making Land Warrants assignable, passed in the House on the 6th.

On the 10th inst., Senator Cass made a speech advocating the propriety of a protest on the part of our government, against the interference of Russia with the contest between Austria and Hungary. He declared such a protest no departure from the policy of keeping clear of entangling alliances with foreign nations. Yet he expressed his conviction that the United States are not prepared to maintain the rights of Hungary by war; and that the only influence we could exert was a moral, and not a physical one.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—A petition from the colored people of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the passage of a law preventing the immigration of colored people into the State, was read in the Senate on the 2d inst.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Catawissa and Towanda Railroad Company, was passed on the 3d.

In the House, on the 2d, a large number of petitions were presented from various parts of the State, for a change in the License Laws and the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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For Friends' Review.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

This Friend was born in England about the year 1666, and died at a good old age, in 1753. In a Testimony given forth from the Quarterly Meeting held at York, his friends say, "he was a tender nursing father in the church, over the youth whom God had visited, to encourage and strengthen those newly convinced, to whom also he was a good example; and though of a sweet and courteous disposition, yet careful in the spirit of wisdom, to caution and guard such against the deceitful workings and false representations of the spirit of error."

When of tender age, "the Lord," says he, "was at work by his light, grace and holy spirit in my heart;" and although, like Samuel of old, he did not then know who it was that called him, and was often led by the deceiver of men's souls from the path of self denial and dedication to the Lord, yet through abundant mercy he was followed by the good Shepherd, who seeketh those who are lost, and "after much searching without, amongst those who proved to me physicians of no value and miserable comforters, I betook myself to a lonesome and retired life, breathing after, and seeking the Lord in the fields and private places, beseeching him that he would bring me to the saving knowledge of his truth." He had many trials and sore conflicts to pass through before his will was brought into subjection to the Divine will, but, says he, "the Lord helped me through them all."

John Richardson's father having died, his mother subsequently "married one that was zealous for the Presbytery," which in the end proved to be the occasion of much discomfort to her, as well as to her son. His father-in-law was greatly averse to his attending Friends' meetings, but he believing it right to do so, it led to his expulsion from his home. The following incidents relating to his appearance in the ministry, and his leaving his parents, are written with great simplicity—which indeed characterizes the whole of this Friend's Journal—and may serve to encourage to faithfulness in serving the Lord, and to confirm the declaration that no new thing has happened to the Christian of the present day, when, in his own experience, afflictions abound, and he is ready to conclude there is no trouble like unto his. A.

"Some little time before the marriage of my mother, I was brought into the public work of the ministry, concerning which I had many reasonings, being young, scarce eighteen years old, and naturally of a stammering tongue, which I could not overcome; although I had used what endeavors lay in my power as a man, considering my years and education; all would not do until the truth helped me: but after many conflicts, great troubles and temptations, the worst I ever met with, and the most piercing sorrow I ever had yet been in since I came to the knowledge of the blessed truth was, when through reasonings, disobedience, and unwillingness to comply with, and answer the Lord's requirings, he in displeasure took away from me the comfort of his holy presence for several months together. Oh! the tribulations and penetrating troubles I met withal in this condition, no tongue is able to express, no nor the heart of any finite creature is able to conceive the depth of the anxiety of the heart-piercing and wounding sorrows I was in; I thought my state was as bad as Jonah's. I could scarcely believe I should ever have repentance granted to me, or be restored again into the love and favour of God, when I found that river of life dried up, as to me, which did before, not only make me, but even all the whole city of God, truly glad. But being left under an apprehension of the Lord's displeasure, and in part a partaker of the terrors of his wrath, oh! I thought surely the very mountains, and even the hills, were not sufficient (if they could have been put into the scales or balance) to have weighed against my troubles and afflictions, they were so great; but as the Lord had by his judgments brought me in a good degree from the vice and vanity of this world, now by his judgments he made me willing to give up to answer his requirings in part, and in my obedience to him I began to feel some

comfort of love and fellowship of the spirit of the Lord in myself, and in his people, who were brought to be partakers of the like fellowship.

"Now I return to the matter about my being turned out of my father's house, which I mentioned before, but was willing to keep this solemn account entire, with desires it may be a caution to all, in whom the Lord is at work in the same manner, not to reason or gainsay so much as I did, but to give up freely and cheerfully to the will of God. When I saw I must turn out, I thought it expedient to acquaint some worthy Friends with it, lest any undue reflections should be cast upon the truth, or Friends, or myself, that if so, these Friends might be able to contradict them; so I acquainted Sebastian Ellethorp, and that worthy man and minister of the gospel Benjamin Padley, two of the chief Friends in Ellington Monthly Meeting, and they came to my father's house, and when they came, they began to enquire about the reasons why I went away? and, if my father had anything against me concerning the business he employed me in? and, whether I was not faithful and diligent in all his affairs he set me about? He confessed I was; and thought none could exceed me. They said, well then, what is the reason of that misunderstanding which is betwixt thee and thy son-in-law? Is it about his going to meetings? When they understood his reasons, which were not hard to do, they expressed a pity toward me that I could have no more liberty; and they thought, as I was so diligent in his business, if he would give me a little more liberty to go to meetings, it would be more encouragement to me. At which he took offence, and gave the good men rough language, and asked, what they had to do with him and his son? and bid them go home and mind their own business; which they were much troubled at, especially for my sake, and much pitied me, and wondered how I had lived with him so long; for he said in short that there was no abiding for me there. But Sebastian Ellethorp told me, which was mightily to my comfort, that my father had nothing against me, save that concerning the law of my God. This is the sense, if not the words of these wise and good men, which passed betwixt them and my father, as they expressed them to me; for I was not there when they were together.

"Notwithstanding I pleaded with my father to let me stay until I could hear of a place, he would not, though I was scarce fit for service, being almost an anatomy (as the saying is) so that most who knew me, said, I would pine away in a consumption; but turn out I must, and did, though I was weak, poor and low in body, mind, pocket and clothes; for I think I had but twelve-pence in my pocket, and very ordinary clothes upon my back. Thus I took my solemn leave of the family, with my heart full, but I kept inward to the Lord, and under truth's government; many tears were shed in the family, especially my poor mother, when I left them; my father said little, but appeared like one struck with wonder, to see so much love manifested towards me by the family, and so much wishing that I might not go away. But out I came upon the great common aforementioned, where I had had many solitary walks, but none like this, for this reason, that I knew not where to go. I then thought of Abraham who was called out of Ur in the land of the Chaldeans, as it is briefly mentioned by Stephen; but this was the difference betwixt us, he was called, I was forced out. But as I was walking upon the common, the sense of my weak condition, not knowing whither to go, nor where to lay my head, although I had many friends, yet I could not be free to go to them, unless I had known they had business for me, being not of a forward but rather backward and shy disposition; I say, the sense and weight of my condition came over me to that degree, that it appeared to me as though my way was hedged up on every side, inwardly and outwardly; I even thought myself like a pelican in the wilderness, or as an owl in the desert, there appearing to me scarce a man in all the earth in my condition, every way considered; and in the sense and deep consideration of my present wilderness state, I felt myself under a great oppression of spirit, and my heart seemed full, like a bottle that wanted vent. I looked round about me to see that none were near to see my tears, nor hear my cries, and in the very anguish and bitterness of my soul I poured forth my complaints, cries and tears, to the Judge of all the earth, who spoke to me and comforted me in this my deplorable state, which was worse than Jacob's when he lay upon the ground, and had a stone for his pillow; he had his near kindred to go to, who he might expect would receive him gladly, but I had none to go to but such as rather reviled me, and gave me hard language but the Lord said unto me, as if a man had spoke. First seek the kingdom of Heaven and the righteousness thereof, and all these things that thou standest in need of shall be given unto thee. I then desired that he would please to shew me the place I should go to; and the Lord opened my way, and showed me the house I should go to, and abide in for a time. I said good is the word of the Lord. I believed, and it was a great means to stay my mind, and settle it in the truth, with full purpose of heart to follow the Lord, and obey his requirings, according to the knowledge and ability given me."

IMPORTANT ACTION.

The grand jury have found a true bill in the case of the State vs. McCreary, charged with false imprisonment in the arrest and detention of the girl Rachel Parker, the alleged slave of L. Schoolfield. Preliminary to this finding, the grand jury investigated, of necessity, the question relating to the civil condition of the girl, and arrived at the conclusion that she was free.—*Baltimore Sun.*

For Friends' Review.

DYING HOURS OF THE FAITHFUL.

Can we, without instruction, meditate upon the ever increasing number adding to the cloud of witnesses which the great apostle, with the holy energy of a heart fully given up to do the will of God, and with wonderful eloquence, brings to our remembrance?

Can we meditate upon that faith which enabled men, for the promises it set before them, to bear cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, and fearful deaths, and while in this earth to wander in deserts, destitute, afflicted, tormented, though the world was not worthy to entertain them—without an earnest desire that we may lay aside every weight and the sin that doth so easily beset us, and, running with patience the race that is set before us, look unto Jesus the author and finisher of such a precious faith.

When chastened by the trials of time, wearied and faint in our minds, do we look upward to this great and bright cloud, illumined by the Sun of righteousness? there is hope in that upward glance, and in faith, the substance of that hope; for it leads us to "Mount Zion, the city of the Living God, the Heavenly Jerusalem, and unto an innumerable company of angels, to the general assembly and church of the first born which are written in heaven, and to God, the judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, which speaketh better things than that of Abel."

As drops from that cloud are the records of the lives and closing scenes of faithful men, to fertilize some poor barren hearts, prepared by the great husbandman to receive them; and may those brought before the readers of the Review prove as the early or the latter rain.

Edmund Peckover, of the county of Norfolk, England, was born in the year 1696. Favoured with religious and godly parents, he with gratitude alludes to their great concern to bring him up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and, with reverent thankfulness, records the tender dealings of the Almighty with him in his youth. "I felt the good hand of the Lord at work in me, in a manner suitable to my tender capacity, impressing upon my heart a living sense of his greatness and goodness, which often brought me under much awfulness and fear, dreading to do any thing that I knew was not well-pleasing in his sight; herein I could distinguish that I had peace and satisfaction, and met with encouragement in myself beyond what I am able to express."

Thus early faithful to the Divine manifestations, he was anointed and sent forth to preach the Gospel in his fifteenth year. In his 18th year he visited, in the "service of Truth," Friends in several counties, and, subsequently, many parts of England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1742, being under a concern to visit the churches in America, he requested the approbation and certificate of his Monthly Meeting; "It was a singularly moving time, and almost the whole meeting was broken into tears, so deeply exercised was all within him for the cause of righteousness, and for the prosperity of Zion; he spoke with Divine power and authority, and the Lord's love and gracious regard were largely manifested."

His nephew, Joseph Oxly, who accompanied him to London, the place of embarkation, thus describes a remarkable incident on the journey. He, with a companion, having been detained in making some preparation, set forward to join his uncle, who, with several friends, had proceeded some distance on his way. "We saw them at a distance, going but a foot's pace and in much stillness. The nearer we approached the more awful and solemn they appeared; when we got up to them, we found they were all retired into silence, and our spirits were also gathered and united with theirs in the holy solemnity. In this manner we continued some time, and then dear uncle made a full stop; and so did all the rest, and alighted from our horses; uncle, being filled with the power and love of God, kneeled down on the wide heath, and supplicated the Almighty with fervency of spirit, and we were all so affected and reached by the power of Truth which was over all, as was, to our inexpressible joy, consolation and comfort. This was a renewed confirmation to our dear uncle and us, of his concern being grounded upon a right foundation. I never at any time felt and enjoyed any thing to the like degree as this; it was to us, at that time, even as though the very heavens were opened; the fragrancy thereof remains sweet in my remembrance to this day! In this heavenly frame we saluted one another, whilst tears plentifully trickled down our cheeks; we knew not how to part, and yet it must be. Thus in much brokenness and contrition of soul, we took an affectionate leave of one another; but, indeed, we were so overcome as to be almost past utterance! After some little time more, we mounted our horses and turned our backs one upon another, the heavenly virtue still remaining with us; Joseph Ransom and I accompanying him towards London, and the other Friends and relations homeward. When at some distance, he turned about to take another look at his relations and friends, and they also in like manner, shaking their heads, and waving their hands, with hearts full, bidding farewell; and even whilst he sorrowed, he rejoiced. So we passed on our journey, filled with Divine love, that it was some considerable time before we fell into any conversation."

Having discharged this duty to the edification and satisfaction of the church in America, as appears by their certificates, the Lord was pleased to restore him again in safety to his native land,

in 1744, with the rich reward of peace in his bosom.

In the exercise of his gifts he was frequently opened and enlarged in Divine counsel, in delivery was manly and distinct, his doctrine sound and flowing, and his spirit lively and powerful. He appeared at times as a cloud filled with celestial rain, to the renewing and refreshing of the living heritage of God; zealous for the prosperity of the Church, and for the gathering of all. He was exemplary in life, unstained in character, assiduous to preserve discipline and order in the Church, and that love and unity might be maintained and increased.

It pleased the Lord that, about three years before his decease he received a shock of the paralytic kind, which, both in his own apprehension and that of his friends, seemed to threaten him with a hasty dissolution. Under this affecting visitation he was graciously preserved in a broken, tender, living frame, and expressed himself after this manner, "That he had now the satisfaction of a good conscience, and of having discharged himself in the duty required of him, according to the ability afforded him," declaring at the same time the great consolation he inwardly enjoyed, and that he was entirely resigned to the disposal of an all-wise Providence, whether it might be to lengthen his days or to take him hence; that he felt a blessed assurance, and found the Lord, who had been his support in many trials, from his youth to advanced years, still to be near him, and could experimentally say his Redeemer lived. He recovered so far as to be able to ride out and attend meetings, though with much difficulty, until a few months before his close. His gracious Lord, who had been his strength and stay in the prime of life, supported him in his last moments. He appeared to be favoured with a comfortable foretaste of that glorious immortality which is prepared for the righteous. For though he was deprived of bodily strength to speak as distinctly as usual, yet he was sufficiently understood to intimate the inexpressible joy and felicity he felt, and seemed to pass away as with an heavenly song of Divine praise in his mouth. He departed this life at Wells, the 19th of Seventh month, 1767, in the 72d year of his age, and the 57th of his ministry.

BREAD ON THE WATERS.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."—*Eccles.* xi. 1.

Were you going, at the right season, to Mysore or China, you would see thousands of people planting the corn of these countries. They sow it in the mud, or on the dry soil, and then immediately they turn on a flood of water, so that the whole field becomes a shallow pond. You would think the seed was drowned. But wait a few weeks, and then go and view one of these artificial lakes, and from all its surface you will see green points rising, and day by day that grass shoots taller, till at last the water is no more seen, and till at last the standing pool has ripened into a field of rich and rustling corn. So that, in its literal sense, the farmers of these lands are every year fulfilling the maxim of the text. For should the spring come on them, and find their supply of rice-corn scanty, instead of devouring it all, they will rather stint themselves. They will rather go hungry for weeks together, and live on a pinched supply: for the bread which they cast on the waters this spring, creates the crop on which they are to subsist next autumn and winter; and they are content to cast it on the waters now, for they are sure to find it after many days.

* * * * *

Such is God's husbandry. Do the right deed. Do it in faith, and in prayer commend it to the care of the All-seeing One. And though the waves of circumstances may soon waft it beyond your ken, they only carry it to the place prepared by Him. And whether on an earthly or a heavenly shore, the result will be found, and the reaper will rejoice that he was once a sower. Dr. Dwight, of America, tells how, when the country near Albany was newly settled, an Indian came to the inn at Litchfield, and asked for a night's shelter,—at the same time confessing that, from failure in hunting, he had nothing to pay. The hostess drove him away, with reproachful epithets, and as the Indian was retiring sorrowfully—there being no other inn for many a weary mile—a man who was sitting by directed the hostess to supply his wants, and promised to pay her. As soon as supper was ended, the Indian thanked his benefactor, and said he would some day repay him.

Years after, the settler was taken a prisoner by a hostile tribe, and carried off to Canada. However, his life was spared, though he himself was detained in slavery. 'Till one day an Indian came to him, and bade the captive follow him. The Indian never told where they were going, nor what was his object; but, day after day, the captive followed his mysterious guide till, one afternoon, they came suddenly on a beautiful expanse of cultivated fields, with many houses rising amongst them. Do you know this place? asked the Indian. "Ah yes, yes—it is Litchfield;" and whilst the astonished exile had not recovered his surprise and amazement, the Indian exclaimed: "And I am the starving Indian on whom, at this very place, you took pity. And, now that I have paid for my supper, pray you go home." And it is to such humanities that the text has primary reference; for the context runs, "Give a portion to seven and also to eight; for thou knowest not what evil shall be upon the earth." That is, miss no opportunity of performing kind actions.

Though you should have bestowed your boun

on seven—on a number, which you might deem sufficient,—should an eighth present himself, do something for him also; for you know not what evil shall be upon the earth. You know not, in this world of mutation, how soon you may be the prisoner instead of the almoner. You know not how soon you may be glad of a crust from those who are at present thankful for your bounty. Beneficence is the best insurance.

Although so often exemplified in cases of common humanity and kind-heartedness, the maxim of our text is especially applied to the effects of Christian philanthropy. These are pre-eminently amaranthine. There are seeds which, after being borne on the current for a few days or weeks, lose their vitality; they rot and sink, and disappear. So it is with much of human effort. So it is with many a worldly scheme; many a plausible suggestion, many a patriotic enterprise. It finds little favour in its day; it cannot get deposited in a sufficient number of appropriate minds; and so, ere long, it becomes old and obsolete; the thought perishes, the seed rots and disappears. But not so with pious effort. It is more than the well-meaning purpose of a feeble and sinful worm. It is a thought suggested by the Holy Spirit; it is a purpose sustained and animated by One whose wisdom is infinite, and who is alive for evermore. And though the mind in which that wish or effort first originated may long since have passed from these scenes of mortality, though forgetful of its cunning, the hand which first launched on the tide of human thought that project or that principle, may long since be crumbling in the clay, a heavenly life is at its core, and as it journeys on its buoyant path, a covenant keeping God will keep alive its little ark, till it reach the predestined creek, and after many days be drawn forth from the waters—the Moses of the mind.

So it was with the first reformers. Searching in their Bibles, they found truths which had vanished from the memory of men,—great truths and glorious, no longer current in the vernacular tongue of Christendom. But after their own hearts had been filled and expanded by them, they gave them utterance.

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These golden truths they published, some preaching them from pulpits, some proclaiming with their pens. And the hosts of darkness took alarm. Wickliffe went to the dungeon; Huss and Jerome to the funeral pile.

But though the witnesses perished, the Word of God could not be bound, burned or buried; but over the troubled deep of a dark and stormy century, this bread of life, these seeds of saving knowledge floated on, till His Spirit landed them and planted them in minds prepared, and from these rescued waifs there sprang the glorious reformation.

It were only to tell the same tale a little varied, to rehearse how once upon a time every enterprise of Christian charity was once a project in some solitary and prayerful mind; and how, when cast forth upon the waters of thought and opinion, it first halted and hovered, and looked as if it would never get to sea; and how, after touching at one point after another, and finding momentary favour only to be rebuffed again, some great gulf current swept it clear away, and its author no longer hoped to see it. And away it went; and it was bandied on the billows, and it was battered on the rocks, till at last the Eye that watched it and the Hand that steered it, from above, conducted it to its sunny haven, and safely landed it on an honest soil, it burst and bourgeoned and waxed a mighty tree. So understood, the principle admits of boundless application; and should be very cheering to all who are engaged in labours of Christian love.

For instance, if you are engaged in teaching your own children, or the children of other people, and your great anxiety is to see some good thing towards the Lord—some development of personal earnestness; but notwithstanding all the endearment you throw into your words, and all the prayer with which you follow up your instructions, you dare hardly say that you perceive any hopeful sign. Never mind. It is God's own truth, and, if all your heart be in it, it is living truth, and will blossom up some day. It may be in that soul's salvation. It may be in restraining it much from sin, or in urging it to duties which it would otherwise have never thought of doing—and it may be after many days. It may be after your own day altogether. It may be on the shores of another continent. But still, the Divine Word shall not go forth a living power, and come back a vacant nullity. That word shall never go forth without returning, and when it returns it shall never be void.

"In the morning, then, sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not which shall prosper, this or that, or whether both shall be alike good."—*The Royal Preacher, by James Hamilton.*

If the boats of the Erie Canal, five thousand and fifteen in number, were placed in line, they would reach from Albany to Utica, a distance of eighty-three miles. The distance achieved by this enormous fleet, in one year, is eleven millions of miles, equal to three thousand six hundred voyages across the Atlantic—transporting more than three millions of tons, which is twenty six times the quantity carried by the railroads which run along the banks of the canal. The daily business of the canal, twenty thousand tons, would require two thousand cars, loaded to their utmost capacity. The value, in money, of the property transported by the canal in 1850, was one hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars.

THE POLAR REGIONS.

LECTURES BY DR. KANE.

(Concluded from page 343.)

I have endeavored, (proceeded the lecturer,) to compress into these few remarks my reasons for supposing that a still further search for Sir John Franklin's party is not among the projects which a sound argument should reject. But I am sensible that it is not easy to convey by words that strong sentiment on this question which my own mind received during our northward drift in Wellington Channel. It scarcely needed the long and melancholy blank in the story of Franklin's voyage, to admonish us that a few short hours might place us, without the intervention of any new mishap, in a region unknown to our brother voyagers, from which no missive could tell of our course or our necessities, and out of which, unaided, there might be no escape.

Referring again to the theory of an open sea around the pole, Dr. K., alluded to the fact that Capt. Penny (an energetic whaler, for whose views the lecturer seemed to have great respect,) had confirmed the unmistakeable sign, the dark cloud known as the "water sky" by sighting the water itself. Such an open sea has been vaguely called a Polynia, or Polinya—a term from the Russian, which implies an open space. Dr. Kane cannot think that, in a literal sense, such a sea exists in regions where the mean temperature is so far below the point of congelation. He fully advocated, however, the existence of a comparatively iceless sea, in which the drift never agglutinates. It is in this region, not far to the north and west of the point which the American Expedition reached, that he supposes Sir John Franklin and his companions to be immured; surrounded by seal, and the resources before described, but unable to leave their hunting ground and cross the "frigid Sahara," which intervenes between them and the world from which they are shut out.

Among the most interesting phenomena of the ice-world, described by Dr. K., were the noises, diverse and fearful, which accompanied the disruption and movement of the frigid masses. So appalling were these "voices of the ice," that he hesitated, lest the words of description should seem overwrought. The friction of smooth, vibratory surfaces, the compression of elastic planes, the fractures and grinding of broken up masses, with hosts of varied causes of the same sort, gave rise to nearly every variety of sounds, shrieks, groans, the humming of factories, the shrill whistle of the locomotive, and the hiss of escaping steam—all were found in the voices of the ice, rising up by a sublime *crescendo*, to a climax of inconceivable intensity and then dwindling down to a nearly complete silence.

All the winter the entire party kept themselves prepared to leave their vessel at an instant's warning, in view of some sudden disruption which might destroy it. Whenever the danger seemed imminent, all left the ship and fled to the ice, where an India rubber boat was kept launched in constant readiness. Upon one of these occasions of alarm, while all were out upon the floes, each man awaiting in helpless silence the course of events, the brig suddenly rose by a series of convulsive jerks of at least a foot each, keeling over at the same time so as to bring her yards nearly in contact with the snow. She had thus been lifted up nearly seven feet, when the boatswain, supposing her about to capsize, called out, "stand from under." During this commotion, it occurred to some of the party that the upsetting of the stoves would set fire to the vessel. Upon regaining the brig and running below, in laughable contrast with the scene around, an esteemed messmate was found quietly eating his dinner, and as quietly waited upon by the steward. In reply to the wondering queries of his companions, he said that "he had no idea of going out upon the ice on an empty stomach;" that the rest were all a dinner ahead of him. As to the steward, he made it a point of honor not to abandon his crockery. So accustomed had all become to the perils of that region, that they were viewed almost with indifference.

New Year's day, exactly one year ago, (continued Dr. K.,) we found ourselves entering Baffin's Bay. Including our march up Wellington, we had drifted four hundred miles. The premonitory cracks (fissures) had now opened into black rivers, traversing the ice for miles around like ramifying arteries. Everything pointed to our expected ice battle.

One of these great rivers, nearly as wide as the Schuylkill, was astern of us, and over it a few nights' congelation had spread a film nearly a foot in thickness. That night—I use the word artificially, for it was ALL night with us—of the 13th, after repeated "alarms," we were stretched out upon our buffalo robes with our knapsacks at hand, when the officer on deck called to us to hasten up. The thermometer was 40 deg. below zero—70 deg. below the freezing point; but the night, clear and starry, enabled us to penetrate the darkness to some distance astern. A white mass, seemingly in the air, was moving, with steady march, directly upon our brig. This we knew to be the crest of a gigantic HUMMOCK, its ridge of crumbling ice as white in the contrasting darkness, as the foam of rolling surf. Accompanying it was the solemn orchestra of ice voices, the booming diapason of the compressed floes. Presently came the mysterious cessation of these noises. The clamor ceased. We heard each other speak. A moment after came the well-known renewal—the puppies, the shrieks and the locomotives. On came the crest; and now tumbling from it, we could see the heavy blocks of ice and hear their hollow coughs upon the snow-padded floes. Nearer yet we could define its masonry,

and feel the transmitted undulation of the six foot ice, which, powerful as it was, formed no barrier to its advance. Now, to our quivering ship came a vibratory trembling that made our lips tingle, as in a cotton factory at home. The colossal mass bears down upon us—closer—six yards—three yards—six feet—it ceases: its pulse had beaten, and the mysterious interval (of silence and quiet) had arrived. All that night we waited for its renewal; but the renewal never came. Five months afterwards that great ridge of the ice stood in the same position beside us, a monument of God's mercy and man's own helplessness.

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Lecture III.

A brilliant assembly of the ladies and gentlemen of Washington, honored the lecturer with their presence on Friday evening last, and manifested their appreciation of his effort, in frequent demonstrations of applause.

Dr. Kane in commencing, recapitulated some of the points of previous lectures, and proceeded with a description of various Arctic phenomena, witnessed during the progress of the expedition. The cold came upon the voyagers gradually, and by habit they were enabled to keep as warm as necessary, without fires, for weeks after the thermometer was several degrees below zero. In the second week of September, the water casks froze up, and it became necessary to quarry out the ice and melt it before it could be used. By and by, the waters of the sea congealed around them, and they were glued up in fixed ice. Moisture began to be a rarity, everything being frozen perfectly dry. The opening of a door was followed by a gust of smoke-like vapor, and outside every smoke-pipe exhaled purple steam. All their eatables froze into a mass of laughable solidification. Sugar was soon cut with a saw, butter with a chisel, and beef with an axe and crowbar!

The "crawl," the chill, the sensation of "cold" which at home is a temporary change of state, was here unknown—cold of a highly wrought intensity, the one unvarying condition! When the mercury froze, and the alcoholic thermometers fell below 50 deg. or 80 odd below the freezing point, regular inspections took place during and after the walks of the men. A white spot on the nose, lip, or cheek, was the signal for a most uncharitable rubbing with snow; and many a time poor Jack, when pining for a warm stove, has been obliged to take, instead, a course of medical friction, with compulsory exercise. On one occasion, a poor fellow, recovering from an attack of inflammation of the lungs, was asked by his doctor how a certain frost-bitten ear came on? "Why," said he, producing a carefully folded scrap of an old newspaper, "I did'nt want to trouble you, Doctor, it dropped off last week; here it is." But the most distressing feature of their Arctic winter was the darkness of its long night, when for eighty days the sun was not visible. During this season the Aurora Borealis was an almost nigtly visitor. The Aurora of the far North, however, is not the splendid display either of illumination or color, or movement, which we see in the more southern latitudes; it resembles a white moonlit cloud, impressed clearly against the pure blue of the sky. Many other interesting phenomena of the Arctic night were described by the lecturer.

At length the sun returned, gradually and slowly, until on the 10th of April the night was over, and the long Arctic day had commenced. But the return of the sun brought no additional warmth. On the contrary, the augmented evaporation and dryness were accompanied by a greater intensity of cold.

During the months immediately following the return of the sun, the entire horizon seemed lifted up and indefinitelyextended. You saw on every side an inclined plane—vast and interminable except by the æriel limits of distance. Another form more startling, because more circumscribed, was that of a great circus. You looked as from the apex of a hollow cone, up a great encircling talus, whose summit was crowned by a steep and well-built wall. This effect was strangely impressive. The beholder was in the midst of a vast, apparently artificial arena, whose centre, walk where you would, was still yourself; and whose walls, always there, conveyed the idea of a moveable prison.

Among several instances of refraction related, was the spectral land off Cape Adair. On the evening of the 10th February, while looking over the waste of snow, a flame-like streak, some 18 deg. in length, was seen playing a short distance above the south-eastern horizon. Soon after, from its lower edge, depended a range of rude black knobs, which quickly assumed the shape and appearance of a range of hills, hanging inverted in the air; while, at the same time, a corresponding set not inverted, rose to meet them below—their bases remaining beneath the horizon. The appearance of these mountains meeting at their tops was such as to make the valleys between them assume the aspect of great tunnels. The land thus resurrected was more than 90 miles distant.

On the 5th of June, as if by some miraculous agency, the ice suddenly broke up, and in twenty minutes from the first alarm, the vessels were in a sea of tumultuous ice. Five days afterwards they shook the free waters from their bows and plunged along in a heavy seaway, after an imprisonment of two hundred and sixty seven days, and a drift of 1060 miles. After giving a vivid description of the icebergs, and other Arctic phenomena, Dr. K., concluded as follows:

In fifteen months of varied adventure we had entered upon the path of Sir John Franklin, had

struggled with the ice pack at the same spot where he was seen last, had traced him to his first winter's resting place, and under the influence of causes beyond human control had been borne toward the Polar sea and back again as by a resistless necessity, to the very vestibule of Arctic exploration. We had striven to rejoin our associates in the field of our united search. But in vain. The glory of bearing our flag through the crusade of rescue, the happiness of even witnessing its triumph—these were not for us.

Still the search cannot, will not be abandoned. The pride of a heroic nation can never consent to yield up the children she has sent forth to peril without tracing out their pathway of disastrous duty, and at least gathering their bones into a grave. Science that recognizes no nationality less comprehensive than the world it enlightens—Christian philanthropy that has expounded the circle of brotherhood, till it includes all who suffer—the chivalry of the age, that assigning the first rank of daring to some, PLEDGES all the rest to follow for support or rescue—manhood itself, responsive to the appeals of a noble spirited and heart-stricken wife—all these reject the dishonor of leaving Sir John Franklin and his companions to perish unremembered, and engage the sternest and most exalted and ennobling of human energies to work out the mysterious problem of their fate.*—*Pa. Inquirer.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SECOND MONTH 21, 1852.

We have given a place in our columns, this week, to a communication from Lord Granville, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister Plenipotentiary, containing an ample apology for an unauthorized interference by a British naval officer with a dispute between the commander of an American steamship, and the authorities of a foreign government. And this we do on account of the judicious and conciliatory manner in which the disavowal of the act of the British officer is announced to the representative of our Government. The sentiment introduced near the close of Lord Granville's letter, is particularly pleasing, when viewed as the expression of an authorized agent of a Government which is not much accustomed to concessions. It may, perhaps, be not unjustly regarded as an effort to introduce into the intercourse of nations, the principle laid down by our Lord, so admirably calculated to prevent, or remove misunderstandings before they have ripened into acts of aggression. "If thy brother trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it to the church." Let every measure and opportunity for private explanation be afforded, before any measures of a public character shall be resorted to. If the principles here inculcated could be allowed to regulate the intercourse of families, of individuals, and of nations, suited in manner and form to the exigencies of their respective cases, how much difficulty, and how many calamities would be avoided. Much as politicians may glory in their foresight and sagacity, it will always be found that the precepts and spirit of christianity supply the safest and wisest policy.

*This lecture embraced many interesting descriptions of Arctic phenomena, impossible to be given in the limits of this sketch.

We have the satisfaction to learn that a bill, abolishing the punishment of death, in the State of Rhode Island, received its final passage on the 13th inst., and being presented to the Governor, he immediately gave it his official sanction.

We have not yet received a copy of this act, but understand that instead of the death penalty, the crime of murder is to be punished by confinement for life, and the extinction of civil rights; and that no person thus sentenced shall be pardoned or released, except by a concurrent recorded vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each house of the General Assembly.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the example of the few States that have abolished this relic of barbarism, may soon be followed by others. Pennsylvania is believed to be the first in the substantial melioration of her penal code. Nearly sixty years have passed away, since an important innovation was introduced into our law, in relation to murder; yet all attempts, hitherto made, to expunge from our statute book the punishment of death, have been unsuccessful. Arguments drawn from the nature of things, have conclusively proved; and experience, when fairly tried, has confirmed the conclusion, that the execution of murderers, either publicly or in private, so far from being a security to life and a preventive of crime, actually renders criminals more reckless, and increases the evil it is ostensibly intended to remove.

In our last number some observations were made relative to the pernicious consequences to be reasonably apprehended from the enactment of a law, in the State of Delaware, authorizing an individual to pursue lottery operations, during ten years, to

any practicable extent. This bill, we find, has been enacted into a law, with a bribe to the State, not of $50,000, as stated in our former notice from the Delaware Republican, but of $100,000. Whatever sanction may have been given to this mode of raising money, in former times, before the widely deleterious consequences of lottery gambling had been fully investigated and exposed, we cannot but regard this legislative acceptation of a bribe, to use the language of the citizens of Wilmington at their public meeting, as "scandalous and degrading." If the swindling operations, thus legally sanctioned, could be confined to the State of Delaware, we should deeply deplore the evils let loose on the community there; but no State can prevent a pernicious law, which it may enact, from extending an influence over those that surround it. The principal centers of this system of gambling will unquestionably be New York and Philadelphia. In the former State lotteries were constitutionally prohibited more than thirty years ago, and the Legislature enjoined to enact laws to prevent the sale of lottery tickets within the State, those only excepted which had been previously authorized by law. And in Pennsylvania such sales are prohibited by legislative act. But, in consequence of this Delaware law, there can be no doubt that they will be again employed, to delude the ignorant, and corrupt the youth, as they have heretofore been, in defiance of constitution and law.

It is to be hoped, that if nothing can now be done to prevent this scheme from going into operation in the State of Delaware, that some of those who posses an influence in the Legislatures of the neighbouring States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania particularly, may enter into an examination of the existing provisions relative to the sale of lottery tickets, and endeavour to procure the enactment of laws sufficiently stringent to preserve, if possible, our citizens of all classes and descriptions, from this species of contamination.

Died,—At her residence near Rheatown, Tennessee, on Fifth-day morning, the 28th of last month, Rachel, widow of our late friend, Isaac Hammer, for many years a valuable Elder in New Hope Monthly Meeting, in the 87th year of her age.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

The Steward and Matron of this Institution having resigned, the Managers are desirous of procuring suitable Friends to fill those stations.

Application may be made to either of the undersigned.

Thomas Evans,
Samuel Bettle, Jr.,
Jeremiah Hacker,
Charles Ellis,
William Bettle,
John M. Whitall.

Philadelphia, Second Month 16th, 1852.

For Friends' Review.

ON THE USE AND IMPROVEMENT OF TALENTS.

Do we all, as far as lies in our power, cultivate the talents given to us by our Creator; and are we at this moment, and at every moment, using them, with whatever cultivation they may have had, earnestly and heartily in the service of our Lord and Master, whose we are; body, soul and spirit? This question implies that we should indeed feel that we are not our own, but are bought with a price, precious beyond all our conceptions. And feeling this, I do not see how we can doubt that all our talents which our Father has given us, are His alone, and to be improved and used by us for His glory. What then, let us enquire, are our talents? They are our moral talents, and our talents of intellect. We as Friends acknowledge another sort of talents, but these are so evidently direct gifts from above, that it would little become us as men, and weak and ignorant men, to attempt the improvement of them. And yet I have always thought that by the cultivation of our moral and intellectual talents, even these, rid of some human imperfections, might be enabled to shine forth more brightly, as I shall hereafter show. Do we then cultivate and use these, our talents, as far as lies in our power? It is a question deserving serious consideration when we look at it as determining the reward of the faithful servants who had improved theirs, and the fate of the unfaithful one who had hid his talent in a napkin. And yet, serious as it is, I fear that by too many of us it is often and sadly neglected. The absolute and daily duties and cares of life press on us so heavily, that it seems to us that the conscientious discharge of them is all the work that we have time for, and all that could be required at our hands. But to moral cultivation these objections cannot apply. We know that this is and must be required of us, and for it no particular time is needed; it may be going on all the time, and is in fact in the very act of faithfully discharging our duties. With intellectual cultivation it is different. Here both these objection may, I acknowledge, very forcibly apply. It would be in vain for us to attempt to serve our Lord in this way, with a single more obvious and pressing duty left unfulfilled; and after conscientiously fulfilling these, there may be perhaps no time for anything else. But are we sure there is no time. If we examine candidly I think we shall generally find that there is. There are spare moments, five minutes, ten minutes, an hour perhaps, when an energetic application would accomplish much. Now it may be these minutes are spent in idle conversation, gossipping, or listless lounging. With what feelings shall we render up our account of them? If we think of this seriously, surely we shall resolve that henceforth with Divine help every moment shall be earnestly improved. In the prosecution of any particular study, even

five minutes are of use—a problem may be worked out—a puzzling idea thought over—a few foreign idioms learned, or two or three pages read. For the other objection—that this may not be required at our hands, I can only say that in some cases it may be so. The Spirit of Truth promised by our Saviour to guide us into all truth may show us that this faithful fulfilment of every little daily duty—this picking up of the straws of life, is the only work in which it would be right for us to engage, and if so, we may not dare put our hands to any other, but we know that for us this is the noblest. Such cases however I believe are rare; and generally, as far as lies in our power, we may, and we must if we do right, improve vigorously and constantly all our talents. As far, I mean, as the Spirit to which we look for guidance makes the way clear. One thing however is certain, we need not have the Spirit's guidance unless we choose, and if we never seek it we shall never imagine that we could have been guided into other duties than those we now fulfil. We are so apt to think that if we pass through life really trying to serve the Lord in all our daily actions, and to acknowledge Him in our lives and conversations, that this is enough; that we forget to enquire whether we could not serve Him better? whether we are really serving him with all that we are and all that we have, as in the days of our first adoption we surely covenanted to do? And therefore we do not seek to know if there is any further dedication of our powers to be made—we do not ask with something of Peter's fervent spirit "Lord what more wilt thou have me to do?" I think if we did we should some of us feel that our faculties are each one of them bestowed upon us to give glory to our Maker, and we should not dare to neglect the utmost improvement of them possible to us. The practical application of this each one must make for himself, relying for direction upon that Divine Guide of which I have before spoken.

To some one talent may be given in greater measure, and this they may be called upon especially to improve, to others there may be another. We may be gifted with the talent of influence, or of conversation, or of writing. Knowing as we surely must, how vastly productive of good or of evil these may be, I think it becomes a question from our Master of solemn seriousness "Wilt thou occupy until I come?" Then we dare not neglect to cultivate them with all our might, and so strengthen them to do the Lord's work on the earth. Perhaps we may have no particular talent; none the less is it our duty vigorously to strengthen what we have, and if our offering of work for our Lord, be only as the widow's mite, it is our all, and therefore we know it is acceptable to Him. That all this will require self-sacrifice and much effort I admit, and we may not at once see the use of it, we may even think that it can never be of any use. Still it is our duty vigorously and constantly to go on improving ourselves; to do it in faith if we can see no reason, because God has given us our talents and because we know that He never meant His gifts to lie unoccupied unless He especially command it. We may be sure the use will be seen some day, as for instance in intellectual study, if only in the increased grasp and strength given to our minds. Even the very self-discipline acquired by our earnest efforts may be of incalculable benefit to us. On the particular ways in which we may thus improve ourselves I cannot enlarge at present, only this I would say, with a deep feeling of the serious importance of it. Not a single step must we take without first laying it before the Lord and seeking for His direction; and not a single step indeed can we with advantage take without His blessing and help. I had intended to have shown how it appears to me that this cultivation of our various talents might cause the brighter shining forth of those spiritual gifts which are sometimes bestowed upon the children of God. But have only time now to instance one thing. The talent or gift of a cheerful temper when cultivated in a Christian, showing that the Cross is borne by him in a measure of the same spirit as filled Christ when He said "It is my meat and my drink to do the will of my Father," may win many over to the path of Life, who would have been repelled by the gloom almost amounting to melancholy, too often alas! seen in those who are striving for the glorious privileges promised to the faithful. And now in conclusion let us remember that the words of our blessed Redeemer to His disciples when on earth are as true in the present day as they then were: "the harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers, are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest." Oh! if there be but few laborers, let us be of that few. Let us bow in humility and sincerity of heart before our Saviour and say; "Lord, here am I; prepare me to do thy work, and send me." W. C.

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The subjoined memorial, remonstrating against the enactment of the bill for preventing negroes and mulattoes from emigrating into or settling in the State, was presented to both Houses at Harrisburg, on the 12th inst.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

The Memorial of the Religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, in Pennsylvania, &c., respectfully represents,

That your Memorialists have learned with regret, that a Bill has been introduced into the

House of Representatives, the object of which is, to prevent any Negro or Mulatto from coming into the State, or settling therein, under penalty of imprisonment for not less than two or more than nine months, and to subject to a fine of not less than fifty or more than one hundred dollars, any citizen who shall employ or otherwise encourage any Negro or Mulatto to emigrate into, or remain within the limits of this Commonwealth; imposing also on the Overseers of the Poor, under the same penalty, the duty of informing against and prosecuting all persons violating this provision.

Should this Bill be enacted into a Law, it must, we conceive, operate with great injustice and oppression upon our coloured population, as well as impose burdens upon the white citizens, which will be found at once odious and injurious. Little need be said to show its inconsistency with the proper objects of legislation in a Christian community, which are, the restraint or punishment of evil doers, the encouragement of those that do well, and the protection of the weak against the encroachments of the strong.

It proposes to punish with an imprisonment that may be extended to a period of nine months, an act which cannot, upon any principle of just construction, be regarded as an offence—to wrest from the colored race a privilege which is freely accorded to all others, the privation of which must subject them to many injuries and hardships, and greatly thwart their laudable efforts for improving their condition.

If we bring the matter home, and suppose such a Law applied to ourselves, prohibiting us from removing out of one State into another, as interest, inclination, convenience or necessity might dictate; or if we apply it to the multitudes of emigrants from the other side of the Atlantic, it will require neither argument nor illustration to evince its injustice, or to secure its rejection.

Pennsylvania has enjoyed the reputation of taking the lead, among the States composing the Union, in providing by law for the total extinction of Slavery within its borders, and her subsequent Legislation in regard to the free colored race has generally been marked with justice and liberality. With the exception of the right to vote, no invidious distinction between them and the whites, we believe, now operates in our Legislative Enactments, and we trust the wisdom of the Legislature will preserve the reputation of the State from such a stain as the passage of the Bill in question. Should it become a Law, it will evidently constitute a retrograde movement, and introduce a new and offensive feature into our Statute Book. Instead of advancing with the progressive civilization of the age, and acting up more fully to the benign and liberal principles of Christian philanthropy, we shall be falling back toward the bigotry and ignorance of darker ages.

Beside the odium and injustice of measuring the rights of those who come among us by the color of their skin, there is reason to fear that such a law would be the means of aiding and encouraging unprincipled men in consigning to Slavery those who are legally and unquestionably free. Colored persons coming into the State, ignorant of our laws, having a very limited acquaintance with our citizens, and being thrown into prison, would present a strong temptation to avaricious men to institute unfounded claims to them, as fugitives from labor; and with the facilities afforded for the reclamation of alleged fugitives, and the present high price which slaves command, those claims would no doubt be strongly urged, and probably often with success.

While we regard the provisions of the Bill as directly at variance with the Divine precept, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," a violation of which, no considerations of political expediency can justify; we discover nothing, in the condition or the number of our colored population, which would lead to such a measure, even as a matter of policy. They bear to the whites, the proportion of about one to forty-two, and so far are they from encroaching on the whites, that while the latter have augmented during the last decennial period, at the rate of nearly 35 per cent., the former have increased less than 11½ per cent. If we observe the manner in which the emigrants from Europe are filling up the stations formerly occupied by colored persons, we may rest satisfied that no Legislation is needed to prevent the immigration of Negroes or Mulattoes among us.

In many of the rural districts, however, they still form an important part of the laboring classes, generally sober, industrious, and orderly; whose services, especially in the season of harvest, are necessary to the agriculturist, whose interests would suffer by the passage of this Bill.

It is sometimes assumed, without due examination, that the colored population are a degraded race, burdensome to the community, whom, a just regard to our safety requires to be kept from among us. These assumptions are not supported by facts. An extensive examination, made a few years ago, into the character and condition of the race in the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity, clearly proves, that, considering the existing prejudice against them, and the consequent discouragements and obstructions thrown in their way, they manifest as a class, a large share of industry, economy and intelligence. Many have acquired considerable property by their own exertions, and, beside liberal contributions to their beneficial societies, pay to the public funds, in the form of taxes, an amount which it is believed, exceeds the expenditure from the same source for their support.

Unjust as we deem the Bill in its provisions respecting the people of color, it is also as we

think, an unauthorized encroachment upon the rights of the white citizens, subjecting them to a heavy penalty for employing in their business such persons as choice or convenience may suggest, or as they may think their interests require; thus creating an offence, by an unjust and oppressive enactment, where no breach of morals is committed.

Another very objectionable feature, is that which imposes on Overseers of the Poor the invidious task of informing against and prosecuting their neighbors, for acts which they cannot regard as justly deserving either of censure or punishment. Such a Law, if enforced, can scarcely fail to exclude from the office the very class of men whom a judicious policy would lead to employ; and thus consign the care of the poor and of the funds for their relief, to hands unworthy of the trust.

When we consider that the author of our existence has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell upon all the face of the earth; that He beholds with equal regard all whom he has made; and that the imposition of burdens on one class, which would be indignantly rejected by others as a violation of their dearest rights, must be offensive in His sight; we feel bound, earnestly, yet respectfully, to remonstrate against the passage of the Bill in question; desiring that He, whose command it is "to undo the heavy burdens and to let the oppressed go free," may dispose the Legislature to discountenance a measure so detrimental to the interests and to the rights of our fellow men.

Signed on behalf of a meeting of the Representatives of the Religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, in Pennsylvania, &c., held at Philadelphia, the 6th day of the 2nd month, 1852.

WILLIAM EVANS, Clerk.

THE PROMETHEUS AFFAIR.

LORD GRANVILLE TO MR. LAWRENCE.—The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acquaint Mr. Abbott Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, that her Majesty's government have just received from the Vice Admiral commanding her Majesty's naval forces in the West Indies, a report upon the subject of the Prometheus, which is to the following effect:—That, on arriving at St. Thomas, the Admiral received a despatch from the commander of her Majesty's sloop Express, stating that on the requisition of Mr. James Green, her Majesty's Consul at Greytown, who is also a principal officer of the Mosquito government at that place, he had, by force, compelled the American steamship Prometheus to pay the port dues demanded of her by the authorities of Greytown. To this despatch Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour had immediately replied, by saying that neither he nor, to his knowledge, her Majesty's consul had received any orders to allow her Majesty's ships to be employed in such service, or in enforcing the fiscal regulations of Mosquito; the sole object of the presence of a British ship of war at Greytown being to defend the town and inhabitants from aggressive attempts to deprive the Mosquito government of possession, pending a settlement by negotiation of the question relative to its future position. Sir George Seymour had furthur expressly forbidden the commander of the Express from again employing force to compel the levy of duties for the Mosquito government.

The undersigned has now to state to Mr. Abbott Lawrence, for the information of his Government, that her Majesty's goverment fully approve of the Vice Admiral's conduct in this matter, and that they entirely disavow the act of violence committed by the commander of the Express, and also the requisition from her Majesty's consul, under which the commander acted, so far as he acted by any authority derived from the British crown. Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government have no hesitation in offering an ample apology for that which they consider to have been an infraction of treaty engagements; and her Majesty's Government do so without loss of time, and immediately upon the receipt of the official intelligence above alluded to, inasmuch as, in their opinion, it would be unworthy of the government of a great nation to hesitate about making due reparation when the acts of their subordinate authorities have not been such as to admit of justification. As her Majesty's Government have full confidence that the government of the United States is actuated by a similar feeling, they hope that this mutual confidence will induce each other, in all cases of such disputes, and until due time has elapsed for the necessary explanations to be received, to defer taking any steps which might lead to collisions, and thus much aggravate the original difficulty. The undersigned requests, &c. GRANVILLE.

Foreign Office, Jan. 10, 1852.

WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

We learn from the North American, that within the short space of five days of the week before last, no less than three foreign steamers arrived at Halifax; the Humboldt, the Niagara, and the Europa—whose news were promptly spread over the length and breadth of our country. On the night of the 6th inst., or rather on the morning of the 7th, being a little after midnight, the Europa entered Halifax, bringing news to the 24th ult., which was transmitted by telegraph, printed, and distributed in our morning papers of the same day. Now Halifax is more than one thousand miles from Philadelphia by the course of the telegraph lines; and the Europa arrived at that port, after most of the

readers of newspapers, both there and here, had probably retired to bed; and while they slept the electricity was busy, and the news received, printed and silently deposited at our doors so that it might be read simultaneously by the inhabitants of Halifax and Philadelphia.

THE UNDER-SEA TELEGRAPH.

We have of late been so much accustomed to great achievements in science and art, that the establishment of a telegraphic communication across the Channel is regarded almost as a matter of course, calling for no very special remark. But to be placed *en rapport* with the continent, while preserving the integrity of our insular position, is a triumph of ingenuity on which a little attention may be worthily bestowed; and we propose to trace a brief outline of the leading features of its history.

It will be remembered that the first attempt was made in August 1850, when a copper-wire, twenty-five miles in length, coated with gutta-percha, and weighted with leaden clamps, was sunk in the Channel from Dover to Cape Grisnez on the French coast. During the process of sinking from the deck of the *Goliah* steamer, and after the whole line was laid, the transmission of electro-galvanic signals demonstrated the perfect feasibility and success of the undertaking. The wire, however, had been laid but a few days when it was broken by chafing against the rocks on the shore, or some other equally fatal accident; and the communication being thus suddenly broken off, we were still dependent on the usual modes of forwarding intelligence—the mail-boats and the clipper steamer kept for very special occasions, which inquisitive travellers may have seen lying trimly equipped in Calais Harbour.

It was not likely that so important an enterprise would be lightly abandoned. The Submarine Telegraph Company was formed; and in July last, Mr. Crampton undertook to supply an efficient telegraphic communication by the end of September, and in accordance with the conditions imposed by the French and English governments. The plans were carried into execution at the company's works at Wapping; first, by twisting together, by the aid of powerful steam machinery, four copper-wires coated with gutta-percha, and twenty-four miles in length. This core, as it may be called, was next thickly covered with hempen strands twisted spirally, and thoroughly saturated with a preparation of pitch and tallow, and these in turn were 'served' with similiarly-prepared strands passing transversely round them. The core, on which everything depends, was thus protected by a double covering closely compressed, and the whole was then enveloped with ten strands of galvanised iron-wire, each about a quarter-inch thick, twisting round and perfectly enclosing it, the object being to prevent the action of the sea-water upon the interior. When finished, the cable presented a remarkably bright and polished appearance from the effects of the galvanising. Its construction occupied three weeks, and the total weight—sufficient to find its way to the bottom without additional loading—was said to be 200 tons. As the huge mass lay coiled up on the wharf previous to shipment, the integrity of the core was tested by sending an electric spark, and firing a fusee, through the whole length of twenty-four miles.

By the 24th September the cable was safely coiled in the hold of the *Blazer*, a steamer placed at the service of the company by government, and towed down to the South Foreland—the point of communication for the English side. Here one end of the cable was landed, and hauled up the beach some distance beyond high-water-mark to a spot near the lighthouse, where a shaft, pierced perpendicularly from the top of the cliff, receives the wires which are connected with the telegraph at Dover. The necessary attachments having been made, the *Blazer*, towed by two steam-tugs, started for the opposite shore, notwithstanding the blustrous weather; for, according to terms of agreement with the French government, the cable was to be sunk into its place by the 1st of October. The point selected for communication on the French side was Sangatte, a small village standing on the dreary *dunes* between three and four miles from Calais, said to have been the spot whence Cæsar embarked for the invasion of Britain. The beach at that part of the coast is a fine smooth sand, eminently favourable for the proposed object, and distant from the Foreland twenty-one miles.

The *Fearless* steamer started a little in advance of the *Blazer*, to shew the route to be followed. As the latter went onwards the cable was slowly uncoiled, and after passing through a series of brakes, intended to prevent too rapid a movement, it was 'payed out' over the stern. Owing to an accident which tore away about eighteen yards of one of the outer wires, the speed was reduced from five to two knots an hour; and when six miles were laid down in this way, an attempt was made to transmit a signal to the party on shore; and after some delay, arising from the telegraphic instrument not having been attached, it succeeded perfectly. This was encouraging, and all promised well for a successful termination, when the tow-rope unfortunately broke, and the *Blazer* drifted a mile and a half out of her course before the accident could be repaired. She arrived, however, off Sangatte about six in the evening of the 25th, having occupied ten hours in the passage across; and the weather being stormy, she anchored for the night two miles from the shore. The next day a gale blew from the west, interfering seriously with the prosecution of the work; but the *Blazer* was towed within a mile of the French coast, and the remainder of the cable cast overboard there, with a buoy attached to mark

its position, and all the vessels returned to the British side. The gale was still blowing on Saturday the 26th, when Captain Bullock went with the *Fearless*, and carried the end of the cable some hundred yards nearer the shore. On the 27th the weather moderated. 'Accordingly,' to quote from the *Times*, 'the engineers and managers of the Gutta-Percha Company took on board the *Fearless* a large coil of gutta-percha roping, and after hauling up the end of the telegraph-cable, the first wires were carefully attached, and at half-past five in the afternoon a boat landed them on the beach at Sangatte. The moment chosen for landing was low-water, and the coil of gutta-percha ropes was immediately buried in the beach by a gang of men in attendance, up to low-water-mark, and even a short distance beyond it. Thence to where the cable was moored did not much exceed a quarter of a mile.

'The telegraphs were instantly attached to the sub-marine wires, and all the instruments responded to the batteries from the opposite shores. At six o'clock messages were printed at Sangatte from the South Foreland, specimens of which Captain Bullock took over to Dover the same evening for the Queen and the Duke of Wellington.

'On Monday morning the wires at Sangatte were joined to those already laid down to Calais, and two of the instruments used by the French government having been sent to the South Foreland, Paris was placed in immediate communication with the English coast.'

To be continued.

GEN. JAMES WILSON ON CALIFORNIA.

General Wilson, formerly a member of Congress from New Hampshire, but now a citizen of California, writes to a friend in the Granite State as follows:

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 5, 1851.

This is now December. At the time of this present writing, the ground in my own native State is all frozen up solid; your houses are all banked up snug; your fires are lighted and kept briskly burning in your occupied rooms; your cattle are housed, and are consuming the result of your last summer's labour; your people are wrapped up in great coats, mittens, and buffalo robes, to keep from freezing; snow is flying, and you have all the indications of a hard, cold, forbidding winter. Now, mark the contrast. Here I am writing to you in a room without a fire—neither snow nor frost outside; cattle are ranging at large upon the hills; new grass and wild oats are up, rank and green; our farmers are hitching their oxen to the plough, while you are hitching yours to the sled. This is our spring time, and in fact it is spring and summer here all the time. We have the most delightful climate in the world. It is incomparably fine, and has been so ever since I arrived here, more than thirteen months ago. We are expecting a rainy season, and shall have it; but even during that season we have a great deal of fair, beautiful weather. It can rain here when it tries, as you never saw it rain in your life: it pours down from the clouds in sheets rather than drops.

We have also a rich and productive soil, easily worked, and a good market for every kind of vegetable. If people would come to California with anything like reasonable hopes and expectations; if they would bring with them the habits of industry, economy, and perseverance; if they would steadily apply themselves to farm labour, and be satisfied with reasonable returns, in due season they could not fail of success. But they do not and will not come here with any such views. If they had some little sense when they left home, it is all gone when they get to California. The glitter of gold bewilders them, and nothing but a desperate adventure for a fortune will satisfy them.

Your Eastern people have entirely erroneous opinions about California. The common idea is that if a person can only get to California he has nothing to do put to scrape up the gold by the shovel-full until he satisfies all the cravings of avarice. The adventurer for California starts with this opinion—his mind is all absorbed in thoughts about linen sacks, buckskin bags, and close purses to hold his gold—he is anxiously contriving how to pack, keep, and safely transport his precious yellow dust. His beautiful revery is never for a moment disturbed by a doubt of his getting it.

It is a great and fatal mistake. It is enough of itself to blast the prospects of nine out of ten of all the people who come to California. The stern experience of the practical miner soon dispels the error, and the poor deluded sufferer is discouraged, disheartened, and mortified—he loses his energy and fortitude—he sickens and dies.

I have seen many such cases, and I dare not advise any of my numerous correspondents to come to California. Those who "*stand well had better stand still.*"

It is probable, if not certain, that persons of a jealous and suspicious temper, suffer more uneasiness from the fear of being deceived by those with whom they necessarily come into contact, than the candid and confiding do from being occasionally overreached. A prudent and reasonable caution to avoid being beguiled by specious appearances, or deceptive professions, is as far removed from the tormenting jealousy which gives an unfavourable construction to the words and actions of others, as from the weak credulity which renders its possessor a dupe to the designing. And perhaps it may be found that those who are conscious of upright intentions themselves, are not the most apt to suspect a want of integrity in others. E.

PRAISE.

Harps of eternity! begin the song:
Redeemed and angel harps! begin to God,
Begin the anthem ever sweet and new,
While I extol Him, holy, just, and good,
Life, beauty, light, intelligence, and love!
Eternal, uncreated, infinite!
Unsearchable Jehovah! God of Truth!
Maker, Upholder, Governor of all:
Thyself unmade, ungoverned unupheld.
Mysterious more, the more displayed, where still
Upon thy glorious throne thou sitt'st alone:
Hast sat alone and shalt forever sit
Alone; invisible, immortal One!
Behind essential brightness unbeheld;
Incomprehensible! what weight shall weigh,
What measure measure thee? What know we more
Of thee, what need to know, than thou hast taught,
And bidd'st us still repeat at morn and even.
God! Everlasting Father! Holy One!
Our God, our Father, our Eternal all!
Source whence we came, and whither we return;
Who made the Heaven, who made the flowery land;
Thy works all praise thee, all thy angels praise;
Thy saints adore, and on thy altars burn
The fragrant incense of perpetual love.
They praise thee now; their hearts, their voices praise,
And swell the rapture of the glorious song.
Harp, lift thy voice on high! shout, angels, shout!
And loudest ye redeemed, "Glory to God!"
And to the Lamb who bought us with his blood,
From every kindred, nation, people, tongue;
And washed, and sanctified, and saved our souls;
And gave us robes of linen pure, and crowns
Of life, and made us kings and priests to God.
Shout back to ancient time! sing loud and wave
Your palms of triumph! sing "Where is thy sting,
O Death? Where is thy victory, O Grave?'
Thanks be to God! eternal thanks, who gave
Us victory through Jesus Christ, our Lord.
Harp lift thy voice on high! shout, angels, shout!
And loudest, ye redeemed! "Glory to God!"

ROBERT POLLOCK.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the 12th inst. bringing Liverpool dates to the 18th ult.

ENGLAND.—Reports of the threatened invasion of England by Louis Napoleon are current in England. The Government has ordered 25,000 troops into London and 30,000 stand of arms from Birmingham. It is also stated that an order has been sent, recalling, immediately the three principal ships of war from the Tagus to England.

The price of Cotton had advanced one-eighth. There was also a slight advance in Flour.

IRELAND.—Accounts from the north state that utter anarchy prevails in some districts. Amongst a considerable portion of the peasantry a system of communism has been making its way, and the Ribbon organization is widely spread.

FRANCE.—M. Baroche is appointed Vice President, and is to preside in the absence of the President.

M. de Montalambert and several other members of the Consultative Committee have resigned their functions in consequence of the late decree in relation to the property of the Orleans family.

The President has abrogated the decree of the late Provisional Government, abolishing titles of nobility.

The impression is gaining ground that Louis Napoleon will seek an early opportunity to provoke a war with England.

A meeting of "associated workmen" lately took place in Paris, at which it was represented that the whole policy of the Government was inimical to the principle of Associations, and a resolution was adopted to form a Committee of Emigration, to be charged with the liquidation of the Operative Associations of Paris, the realization of their capital and the organization of the means necessary for a speedy emigration to the United States.

The Morning Chronicle states that the King of the Belgians, as the husband of the daughter of Louis Philippe, has protested against the decree concerning the Orleans property. It is thought that similar protests will be made by Spain, Naples, the Brazils and Saxe Coburg.

Large purchases of flour have been made for France in the English market.

GERMANY.—The Cologne Gazette states that there is to be a meeting of the representatives of the States of the Zollverein at Berlin towards the end of this month.

PRUSSIA.—The Prussian Government will not propose any systematic revision of the Constitution, during the present session, though it will leave the isolated motions that have been introduced by different deputies, affecting several articles, open to discussion.

AUSTRIA.—Prince Windischratz has definitely accepted the post of Civil and Military Governor of Hungary.

SWITZERLAND.—The radicals of the Canton of Berne have come to an agreement to demand that the present government, which is conservative, shall be dismissed, and be replaced by a radical one. As the radicals are in the majority, this demand is not contrary to the constitution.

GREECE.—Letters from Athens have been received which announce that the King of Greece is dangerously ill.

FROM LA PLATA.—Accounts from Rio de Janeiro state that General Urquiza left Montevideo on the 1st of December, taking with him 3,000 soldiers, who had come over from the Rosas party within the previous twenty days. Urquiza was passing over to Entrerios, where he was to be joined by his other troops, with the intention of marching on Buenos Ayres. He intended to commence operations on the 15th; and it was generally thought Rosas would not be able to defend himself or maintain his position. It was reported that much disaffection existed towards General Rosas, who had been calling out levies of the country people, arming the citizens, &c; and, as he intended issuing a large amount of paper currency, it was supposed he had been distributing money pretty freely among his partizans.

At Buenos Ayres, an act has been passed by the House of Representatives, exonerating Rosas from the duty of delivering his annual message and statement, and also exonerating him from the consequences of any acts he may perform for three years after the passage of the law. Another law, to prohibit the exportation of specie, has also been passed.

NEW MEXICO.—A letter in the St. Louis Republican, dated Santa Fe, December 21st, states that the Apaches in the Southern part of New Mexico, have broken out into acts of deadly hostility, and

have destroyed the town of Carisal, a small village about half way between El Paso and Chihuahua. Many ranchos have been deserted and travelling between the settlements is considered dangerous. The conduct of the Mexicans towards the Indians is assigned as the cause of this outbreak. The silver mines of Taos still appear promising. A recent trial of one hundred pounds of ore produced about nine dollars worth of pure silver.

Texas.—Carvajal is said to be between the Rio Grande and the Nueces recruiting and reorganizing his forces. Great dissatisfaction is said to prevail among the citizens of Tamaulipas in consequence of the Mexican Congress having refused to confirm the deduction made in the tariff by Gen. Avalos, who had guaranteed it for five years. Gen. Avalos was erecting new batteries around Matamoras and strengthening his old ones.

Judge Watrons, of the Federal Court, and the U. S. Marshal had arrived at Brownsville and organized the District Court there.

California.—The steamer Daniel Webster from San Juan, arrived at New York on the morning of the 13th inst., bringing California news to the 17th ult. San Juan is healthy, and the transit route from ocean to ocean is in excellent condition. Dr. Woyzencraft, Indian Commissioner, arrived at San Francisco on the 16th ult. from San Diego. The Indian difficulties in that region appeared to be terminated, and affairs were settling into their ordinary channels. Antonio Garra, the principal in the late insurrection, was shot at San Diego on the 10th ult. by order of court martial law. Several others, implicated in the movement, had been sentenced to the same fate.

The advance guard of the boundary survey arrived at San Diego on the 17th ult. An express from —— Taylor's party for the survey of the Gila, reached San Diego on the 9th of the 1st month. The journey from the junction of the Gila and Colorado to San Diego, was made in six days and a half. The survey of the Gila was commenced near the end of the 10th month, and prosecuted about 350 miles. It was abandoned about 60 miles above the confluence of the Gila and Colorado.

The Legislature of California convened at Vallejo, 1st mo. 5th. On the 8th, the two Houses met in Convention to canvas the votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor, when John Bigler was declared Governor and Samuel Purdy Lieut. Governor. On the 9th, the Legislature adopted a resolution adjourning that body to meet at Sacramento City on the 16th.

A considerable portion of the Governor's Message is devoted to a consideration of the inequalities of taxation imposed upon different sections of the State by existing laws. He shows that the complaints of the inhabitants of the Southern counties that they, though few in number, are compelled to sustain the greater part of the expenses of Government, are well founded, and as the Legislature cannot afford a remedy, he urges the passage of a law authorizing the assembling of a Convention at an early day, for the revision of the Constitution. He also recommends the enactment of laws to prevent the immigration of convicts from foreign countries; for a division of the State into two Congressional districts, and authorizing the election of two members of Congress at the time of the election of the Presidential electors. He likewise urges the necessity of memorializing Congress for the establishment of a mint in California, and for the consideration of the scheme of a continuous railroad from the Atlantic board to the shores of the Pacific. Proper provision for the care of the insane, and the passage of a law for the Geological Survey of the State, are also recommended.

The late rains and high waters have caused a cessation of mining on the rivers, but increased operations in the high, dry land diggings, from which the miners are washing immense quantities of gold, much of the dirt having been dug and piled up during the past summer and autumn.

Lower California.—An insurrection had broken out at Santa Tomas, in Lower California, but had been promptly suppressed.

Domestic.—A bill similar to the Maine Liquor Law has been introduced into the Indiana Legislature. It is thought that it will become a law.

A petition for the adoption of the Maine law in New York, containing 55,000 signatures, has been presented to the Legislature of that State.

The Red River was recently frozen over in Louisiana, a circumstance not known to have occurred before.

A steam ploughing machine has been invented by A. T. Watson, of Staten Island. It is intended for driving twelve ploughs, and for performing the operations of ploughing, sowing and harrowing simultaneously.

Congress.—On the 11th inst. the resolution of sympathy for the Irish exiles was taken up in the Senate and debated by Senator Seward in favor, and Senators Badger and Mason in opposition to the resolution. On the 12th Senator Clemens made a speech in opposition to intervention by this country in the affairs of Hungary.

On the 14th, the bill to establish a Navy Yard and depot on the Bay of San Francisco was debated by Senators Brodhead, Gwin and Badger, after which the bill was postponed to the 16th inst.

In the House, on the 12th inst., the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill granting to the State of Missouri the right of way and 1,500,000 acres of public lands for railroad purposes.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—In the Senate, on the 10th inst., the supplement to the act incorporating the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company was taken up and passed. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On the 11th, a number of petitions were presented from various parts of the State asking for the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law.

The joint resolutions urging upon Congress the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Sault Ste. Marie, by the U. S. Government, passed the Senate on the 13th.

A bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, in this Commonwealth, was read in the House on the 11th inst. The provisions of this bill are the same as those of the Maine Liquor Law.

On the 14th, the joint resolution relative to the Wheeling Bridge, which passed the Senate on the 12th, passed its final reading in the House. The resolution requests the Governor to transmit to both branches of Congress and to the members of the Pennsylvania delegation copies of the resolutions in opposition to the erection of a bridge over the Ohio river, passed by the Legislature of this State in 1844 and 1850.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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For Friends' Review.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

In the extract from this Friend's Journal, given in the last number of the Review, it is stated that he came forth in the ministry at a very early age, being "scarcely eighteen years old." After he was expelled from his father's house, and the "Lord opened" his way, and "showed" him where he "should go," he learned the trade of a weaver; but this occupation not suiting his "weak constitution," he "wrought upon clock and watch work, and many other things, which supplied," says he, "my necessities, the Lord allowing me as much time at home as put me in a condition reasonably fit for travel;" for he who had heard his cries and had mercy on him, and put a new song into his mouth, was pleased to commission him to preach to others the unsearchable riches of Christ, and send him "forth in the work of the ministry," so that, as he relates, "I travelled through most parts of England four times, and twice through most parts of Wales, between the twentieth and twenty-eighth year of my age." The Lord loves an early sacrifice; and as obedience is cheerfully yielded to the Divine Will, the heart is made quick of understanding in the fear of the Lord, and they who are entrusted with the ministerial gift feel, as a worthy Elder on a certain occasion remarked to our Friend John Richardson, that "it is a great thing to know what, where, and when," and thus be preserved, and qualified to preach in the demonstration of the spirit, and with power.

The following remarks are of so instructive a character, that I suggest their insertion in the *Review*. A.

"After the Lord had opened my heart, and I came in part to understand the Holy Scriptures, and to have a feeling of that holy Spirit in which the holy penmen wrote them, and a sympathy with the spirits and exercises of the righteous therein mentioned, I took great delight in reading them, and having a good memory, could thereby the better deal with priests and with professors. I had many disputes and reasonings with priests and professors, of several denominations, both in Yorkshire and other parts in my travels, so that through these disputes, and much reading, my mind was rather too much in the letter, and not altogether so much in spirit and in power as it should have been; for which I met with a gentle caution from the Lord, which was thus: I heard a voice (from the Lord) as plain as if one had spoken to my outward ear, The fowls of the air lodge in the branches. This being repeated to me, I besought the Lord to shew me what was the meaning of that voice which I heard; and the Lord, the mighty God, shewed me, in his condescending love, that the Scriptures, even all of them which were written as the holy men were moved of the Holy Ghost, sprang from the living root; yet those who rested only in the letter, and came not to be acquainted with, and live in, and minister from the same holy Spirit, are outward, dead, dry, airy and foolish. This gentle check was of great service to me; not so as to make me decline reading the Scriptures, but that I should not have overmuch dependency on them; and to caution me against the neglect of waiting for the help of the holy Spirit, the root and pure spring of the right and living ministry which reaches the heart, and carries the true evidence with it, to the believers, that it is of God; which that of the letter cannot do of itself. I tenderly desire that all concerned in this great work of the ministry, may not be ministers of the letter only, but of the spirit also, and may speak in the demonstration of the spirit and of power. And let him that speaketh speak as the oracle of God, and let him that ministereth, do it as of the ability that God giveth. This is the last and lasting ministry, which is after the order of Melchisedeck, and not after the order of Aaron, but in Jesus Christ the High Priest, the one offering, which makes perfect for ever all who come to him through the drawings of the Father; he is the one Lord, and there is but one true faith in him, and but one true and saving baptism into him, or into the likeness of his death; so as

Christ died for sin, we may truly die to sin; and as he was raised by the glory of the Father, so we may walk in newness of life; the heavenly High Priest, holy, harmless, separate from sinners; and such a High Priest who was tempted, and knows how to succour such as are tempted; he is the advocate with the Father, the propitiation for the sins of all, the true guide and comforter, the leader of them into all truth who obey and follow him; although to the world a reprover, and a swift witness against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men.

"My writing thus, from this gentle check, concerning the fowls and the branches, &c., is not with the least intention either to lessen the holy Scriptures, or discourage any from reading them; for I would have all true Christians encouraged to be more conversant in them; yet with this advice, kind reader, from thy well-wisher and true friend, to breathe to, and truly seek after the Lord for a measure of his holy and blessed Spirit, the only key and best expositor to open and truly expound them to thee, as by the same holy Spirit thy mind and understanding comes to be fitted and enlightened; and indeed the whole vessel must be brought into a preparation to hold the heavenly treasure, and not to mix the pure with the corrupt and impure; for without this enlightening, preparing, opening, and sanctifying gift of God's holy Grace and Spirit, man can neither know the heavenly power of God, nor yet the holy Scriptures aright, as he ought to know them; and for this reason it hath seemed good to God to hide these things from the learned, wise and prudent of this world, that they should not pry into, nor find out the mysteries contained therein, unless they are sanctified, and called of God thereto; and as no man knows the things of man, save the spirit of a man that is in him; likewise the things of God are not perceivable by man, without the help of the holy Spirit of God in man.

"Thus the Lord opened to me the true meaning of the parable of the mustard-seed, in this the time of my infancy as to the ministry, with which he sent me forth into the world, that my faith might stand in the Lord alone, the author and finisher, as well as giver of the true and saving faith, even that faith which works by love, and gives victory over the world; it was by and through the power, virtue and efficacy of true faith, which is the gift of God, that the elders in former ages obtained, and now do obtain a good report; it was in and through this gift, that worthy Abel with his offering was accepted of God, although he was envied of his earthly and evil-minded brother Cain, and also by him slain. The ever memorable Enoch, through the virtue of this holy gift, walked with God, as himself gave witness that Enoch pleased him; he walked so in faith and obedience even to the end, that he died not as men in common do, but was translated, or changed in a peculiar manner. Come, read thou that canst, and understand thou that art redeemed out of (and hast overcome) the flesh, and the power of the first nature, the world and the devil, in a great measure, for thou knowest that it is by the operation of this gift that the dead in old Adam are raised to a new life, and way of living in the new man; and through this heavenly Adam, that is known to thee to be a quickening spirit, agreeably to Holy Writ. Through faith the violence of fire was quenched, the mouths of lions have been stopped, the sword turned backward, the armies put to flight, even such as were aliens or strangers, who outwardly fought against the Lord's people; which sets before us, as in a glass, how and what we are to overcome in this Gospel-day in which we are not to fight with men, but with our lusts, and overcome sin and satan; which is as great a victory as he obtained that overcame the rampant lions, who had dominion over the wicked, as sin and satan have power and dominion over the wicked and ungodly to this day. Consider now in time, thou that readest these lines, whether Christ or anti-christ doth no predominate in thee? Whether grace or sin most abound in thy mortal body? Whether the spirit of truth, that leads into all truth, or the spirit of error, that leads into all error and untruth; is the most prevalent, and hath the greatest place in thy heart? For to him whom thou art the most subject, and yieldest thy members servants to, his servant thou art, and to him thou givest way and subjectest thyself, and his servant thou wilt altogether come to be in time and the wages due to his servants thou shalt have given to thee at the end of thy work; therefore consider in due time, while the day of thy visitation is continued unto thee, and the Lord is following and calling by his secret and inward checks and reproof, by which he disquiets the mind, that although thou mayst take some pleasure in vanity and wrong ways, when thou canst get over the just witness of God in thy own soul yet while it strives with thee to convert and gather thee up out of earthly and fading pleasures, to have thy mind set upon heavenly things, and take pleasure in them, thou wilt have no solid comfort in all thy lower enjoyments but condemnation and anguish of soul will attend thee, until thou either getest over the witness, or leavest the evil, is the experience of the Lord's people, who have been acquainted with the true and inward warfare, and also with the saints' victory. Read and learn to follow Christ by the footsteps of the flocks of his companions; although it be through great tribulations, yet is the way to have thy garments washed and made white in the mystical blood of the immaculate Lamb of God; this is he, as John the Baptist said, that taketh away the sins of the world. Happy is every one that truly puts on his lamb-like nature, his humility, righteousness and purity, and is covered with his

Spirit, and lives and walks in and under the influence and conduct thereof to the end of time here, until we enter into immutability."

Account of SYLVANUS FOX, *of Wellington, England, a minister, who died 17th of Fifth month,* 1851, *aged 59 years.*

As a child, he evinced a peculiarly amiable disposition, and was in his youthful days brought under the influence of religion. Whilst much confined by a lengthened indisposition in early manhood, the work of grace appears to have deepened in his heart.

In his twenty-first year, and when still an invalid, he spoke in the character of a minister, and his first public service with persons not of our Society, was that of addressing the visitors in the Pump-room at Bath, whilst spending the winter there for the benefit of his health.

He was, from that time, diligently employed in his Master's service, and took several journeys as a minister of the gospel, before his marriage with Mary Sanderson in 1821. With her he visited most parts of this island, as well as Ireland and the Shetland Isles.

It was clearly manifest in their every day walk, that the love of God shed abroad in their hearts was indeed the main spring of all their actions. They were careful to observe great moderation in the use of the comforts and indulgences of life, that they might have the more to spare for those in need; and very fully did they act upon the injunction, "let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

The sense that they were not their own, but bought with a price, made them particularly ready "to do good and lend, hoping for nothing again," and in their experience was abundantly fulfilled the promise, "and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest."

Such was their unity of purpose and of action, that it seems as if the record of one was the record of both; but He who doeth all things well, and giveth not account of any of his matters, saw fit to sever this bond, by the death of Mary Fox in 1846.

To those who knew the closeness of the tie which had united them, and which death seemed scarcely to dissolve, it was peculiarly striking to observe the strong consolation which the survivor derived from the hope set before us in the gospel; to witness his calm cheerfulness in the domestic circle; his thankful appreciation of the blessings that were left him; his ability to give and to receive comfort; and to resume his labours of love, solaced by the thought that she who so long had shared them, had entered into rest.

In 1847, he visited many of the meetings of Friends in the north of England, and subsequently those in the neighbourhood of London; from this period until his death he was engaged from time to time in religious service in the vicinity of Wellington.

Whilst remarkably free from ostentation, his influence amongst his neighbours for good was very great, and the respect with which he was everywhere treated, well exemplified the truth of the words, "them that honour me, I will honour."

In the early part of 1851 his health was a good deal affected, but his usual engagements were not relinquished, and he left home on the 16th of the 5th month, to attend the Yearly Meeting. He reached the house of his brother-in-law, Cornelius Hanbury, accompanied by two of his daughters, and at the close of the Scripture reading, on the following morning, he was engaged in prayer for a blessing on the renewed intercourse with his beloved relatives. Almost immediately after this, faintness came on, succeeded by apparently tranquil slumber, when, without any indication of pain or conflict, the purified spirit gently passed away to the bosom of that Saviour whom he had so long loved and served, leaving to sorrowing survivors the consoling assurance that of him it may be said, "Write blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."—*Ann. Mon. for* 1852.

For Friends' Review.

JANNEY'S LIFE OF PENN.

(Continued from page 267.)

Stephen Crisp, an eminent minister of the Gospel, and Wm. Penn, were fast, long tried, and cordial friends. That unity of the Spirit which can indeed prove no other than a bond of peace to those who obey its blessed teachings, was felt to be inestimably precious among brethren; and when, in the liberty which the Truth gives, and under a feeling of that solicitude for each other's welfare, which true friendship inspires, our early Friends were drawn to caution or admonish each other, how instructive is it to observe the tenderness and brotherly kindness with which they performed the duty. This is beautifully exemplified in a letter from Stephen Crisp to William Penn, written in 1684, and received by the latter a short time previously to his leaving America, after his first visit. That letter is herewith forwarded for the Review, but I would precede it by another, from Wm. Penn to "his old friend," as Janney calls him, Stephen Crisp, written a short time previously to his sailing, in 1682, for his new province. How touching is the simplicity of the appeal, "Stephen, we know one another." And how earnest is the exhortation, "beware of them; the times are perilous." H.

"*Dear Stephen Crisp,*—My dear and lasting love in the Lord's everlasting truth reaches to

thee, with whom is my fellowship in the Gospel of Peace, that is more dear and precious to my soul than all the treasures and pleasures of this world; for, when a few years are past, we shall all go the way whence we shall never return; and that we may unweariedly serve the Lord in our day and place, and, in the end, enjoy a portion with the blessed that are at rest, is the breathing of my soul.

"Stephen, we know one another, and I need not say much to thee; but this I will say, thy parting dwells with me, or rather thy love at my parting. How innocent, how tender, how like the little child that has no guile! The Lord will bless that ground, (Pennsylvania.) I have also a letter from thee which comforted me; for many are my trials, yet not more than my supplies from my Heavenly Father, whose glory I seek, and the renown of his blessed name. And truly, Stephen, there is work enough, and here is room to work in. Surely God will come in for a share in this planting work, and that leaven shall leaven the lump in time. I do not believe the Lord's providence had run this way towards me, but that he has an heavenly end and service in it; so with Him I leave all, and myself and thee, and His dear people, and blessed name on earth.

"God Almighty, immortal and eternal, be with us, that, in the body and out of the body, we may be his forever! I am, in the ancient dear fellowship, thy faithful friend and brother,

W. P."

"*Dear William,*—I have had a great exercise of spirit concerning thee, which none knows but the Lord; for my spirit has been much bowed into thy concern, and difficulty of thy present circumstances; and I have had a sense of the various spirits and intricate cares, and multiplicity of affairs, and these of various kinds, which daily attend thee, enough to drink up thy spirit and tire thy soul; and which, if it be not kept to the inexhaustible fountain, may be dried up. And this, I must tell thee, which thou also knowest, that the highest capacity of natural wit and parts, will not, and cannot perform what thou hast to do; viz., to propagate and advance the interest and profit of the government and plantations, and at the same time to give the interest of Truth, and testimony of the holy name of God, its due preference in all things; for to make the wilderness sing forth the praise of God, is a skill beyond the wisdom of this world. It is greatly in man's power to make a wilderness into fruitful fields, according to the common course of God's providence, who gives wisdom and strength to be industrious; but then, how he who is the Creator may have his due honour and service thereby, is only taught by his Spirit, in them who singly wait upon him.

"There is a wisdom in government that hath respect to its own preservation, by setting u what is profitable to it, and suppressing wha may be a detriment; and this is the image c true wisdom; but the substance is the birth tha is heavenly, which reigns in the Father's king dom till all is subdued, and then it gives it u to Him whose it is. There is a power on eart that is of God, by which princes decree justic this is the image; and there is a power whic is heavenly, in which the Prince of Peace, th Lord of lords, doth reign in an everlasting kin dom, and this is the substance. By this pow is the spiritual wickedness in high plac brought down. He that is the true delegate i this power, can do great things for God's glor and shall have his reward, and shall be a judge the tribes; and whosoever else pretend to jud ment, will seek themselves; beware of then the times are perilous. S. C."

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This institution is located a short distance the west of West Philadelphia, and its groun border on the West Chester and Haverford roa Its locality completely places its occupants b yond the atmosphere of the city; and yet it p sesses all the advantages deducible from t vicinity of a large and populous city.

Owing to the kindness of Dr. Kirkbride, t intelligent physician of the Hospital, the Edi of the Review has received a copy of the ph sician's Eleventh Annual Report; some portio of which are extracted for the information our readers. There are but few more favora indications of the growing civilization of t time in which we live, than the increasing att tion which is paid to the comfort and restorat of that afflicted class of our fellow men who deprived of the use of their reason. The imp tance of placing such patients, during the ea stages of their disease, under the care of ju cious managers, with the requisite amount medical skill, has not been fully appreciated the community in general. Nor has it been ficiently understood how greatly suitable emp ment adapted to the existing capacity, and exclusion of every thing calculated to prod needless irritation, contribute to a speedy res ation. The interest in this subject, manife in this report, and the correct and enlighte views which it expresses render it worthy respectful perusal.

"At the date of the last Report, there w 213 patients in the Institution; since wh 204 have been admitted, and 201 have been

charged or died, leaving 216 under care at the close of the year.

The total number of patients in the Hospital during the year was 417. The highest number at any time was 243, the lowest was 206, and the average number under treatment during the whole period was 223.

For several months during the past year, the whole house was inconveniently crowded, but the general good health which then prevailed enabled us to receive all the cases that were brought to the Hospital, although much difficulty was often experienced in accommodating them. As a large proportion of the people of Pennsylvania have always been accustomed to look to the Pennsylvania Hospital for relief for their friends when afflicted with insanity, it was felt to be a duty, as far as possible, to receive all whose condition rendered their removal from home important, or who were likely to suffer from the want of prompt treatment. The prospect of the State provision for the insane being soon available, was also another reason for our being willing, for a short period, to be somewhat incommoded by too large a number of patients, and we now have reason to believe that our present apartments will hereafter prove ample to accommodate all applicants for admission.

Of the patients discharged during the year 1851, were

Cured	107
Much improved	13
Improved	32
Stationary	23
Died	26
Total	201

Of the patients discharged "cured," fifty-two were residents of the Hospital not exceeding three months; twenty-six between three and six months; twenty-three between six months and a year; and six for more than one year.

Of those discharged "much improved," three were under treatment less than three months; five between three and six months; two between six months and one year; and three for more than one year.

Of the "improved," nine were under care less than three months; five between three and six months; eleven between six months and one year; and eight for more than one year.

Of those discharged and reported "stationary," six were under care less than three months; four between three and six months; four between six months and one year; and nine for a longer period than one year.

Sixteen males and ten females have died during the year. Of these deaths, eight resulted from acute mania; one from acute dementia; five were cases of organic disease (softening) of the brain, of which the mental affection was only a symptom; one was from epilepsy; two from pulmonary consumption; three from dysentery; one from chronic ulceration of the throat; one from the exhaustion produced by a long-continued refusal of food; one from suicide; one from cancer, and two from old age.

Of these deaths, eight occurred within less than a fortnight after their admission; while two were of patients who had been thirty-six years residents of the Hospital, and one had been more than twenty-five years.

Several of the cases of acute mania were undoubtedly injured by the journey to the Hospital during the existence of the acute symptoms, which often cannot without difficulty be distinguished from those of inflammation of the brain. While this doubt exists, the patient had better be retained at home, and the probabilities of ultimate recovery are not lessened by such a course."

"*Workshop and Mechanical Department.*—This department continues to be highly useful; and furnishes, as heretofore, a large amount of profitable employment to patients, especially during those parts of the winter season, when they are prevented from taking exercise in the open air.

Evening Entertainments and Instruction of Patients.—The full course of evening entertainments combined with the instruction of the patients, which is now a part of the regular treatment in this Hospital, has been fully carried out during the year. This course consists of a lecture, with or without special illustration, the exhibition of dissolving views, with explanatory remarks and music, or of music alone, three times every week, during nine months of the year. During the same period, the teachers read to the patients in the more excited wards, every evening, and in some others, from which the patients generally resort to the lecture-room, on those evenings when there is no regular entertainment.

During the warm weather, while there is an intermission in the lecture-room exercises, pains are taken to have frequently some amusement for the patients, on the lawn in front of the Hospital.

This whole arrangement has now become so fully a part of the discipline of the Institution, that no part of it could be dispensed with, without materially impairing its usefulness. The dull monotony of long winter evenings, and the cheerless aspect of many of the lower wards of a Hospital, when the patients are allowed to choose their own mode of passing the time, is often as unpleasant and repulsive as can well be conceived. The interest felt in the lecture-room by most of the patients has always been great, and its good effects have been unquestionable.

Ward Libraries.—The importance of introducing small libraries into each ward was particularly referred to in the Report of last year, and I am gratified to be able to add that all my

anticipations of their usefulness have been more than realized. In several of the wards there has been, it is quite safe to say, at least four times as much reading as there had been previously; and many patients, who would never have asked for books from the general library, have been frequent applicants for those placed in the wards. The number of books in these ward-libraries has been somewhat enlarged, during the year; but their usefulness would be much increased if the collection was greater. As the libraries have been established without cost to the Hospital, we hope to be able to effect their enlargement entirely by private contributions."

"*Museums and Reading-Rooms.*—On Christmas day, 1848, this Hospital was presented with a handsome building, to be used as a Museum and Reading-Room, for the patients of the Institution. This building is situated 186 feet west of the centre building, on the south line of the open space on that side, and was erected, furnished, and supplied with a collection of books and curiosities without cost to the Institution, from the contributions of its officers and patients, and their friends, and of others who felt an interest in promoting the comfort of its inmates.

This Reading-Room has been in daily use since that time; occupied in the morning by the ladies, and in the afternoon by gentlemen; and has afforded great satisfaction and enjoyment to a large number of patients.

In my Annual Report to your Board, last year, I stated that the only drawback in the arrangement was the fact that the patients of each sex had the use of the building but the half of each day; so that often, when desiring to use it, the prescribed hours prevented. It was also suggested that the erection of a similar building in a corresponding point of the open space, exclusively for the gentlemen, so as to give up the one already in use entirely to the ladies, would be an admirable object for the active benevolence of some philanthropic individuals, anxious to confer an especial favor upon the insane of our community. It gives me great pleasure to be able to report, that this work has already been accomplished, and that our patients are now enjoying this additional means of occupation and amusement so promptly offered to them.

The suggestion above referred to had no sooner met the eye of one of our liberal and enlightened citizens, than, appreciating its importance, he promptly tendered $100 in aid of the work, whenever it should be commenced. This liberal offer, and a letter from a number of the patients, induced your Board to authorize the writer to proceed with the erection of the building, provided that none of the funds of the corporation were applied thereto. Soon after this, application for aid to the undertaking was made to a few of our benevolent citizens, who responded to the call in so liberal a manner, that the work was commenced early in the summer, and was finished and occupied before the close of the year.

This new structure, in size and external appearance, corresponds almost entirely with the Museum and Reading-Room previously erected, and the two now form a symmetrical feature in the arrangement of our buildings. It is one story high, 46 by 24 feet, built of stone, rough-cast externally, and is covered with slate. It is in one room, lighted by windows on the western side, and by two skylights in the roof, each of which is four feet square. The ceiling is 13 feet high to the square, and is groined to each skylight, so as to be 20 feet high at these points. A piazza, 8 feet wide, extends along the entire western front, beyond which is a private yard, intended to be handsomely improved. The building is warmed by a hot-water apparatus, and ample provision has been made for a forced ventilation. Cases have been placed on the eastern side of the room; a handsome specimen of stained glass is over each door, and a fine marble tablet in the western wall, gives the origin of the structure, which may be regarded as a memorial, from this Institution, of the First Centennial Anniversary of the Founding of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The whole arrangement of the Reading-Room is such as to make it an attractive place of resort, especially to the convalescent, and the cultivated, studious patient; to all, indeed, who desire a cheerful and comfortable apartment, where they can quietly read and study, or amuse themselves by inspecting the various objects of interest, spread out before them.

The funds which have been contributed have not only enabled us to put up and furnish the building, but also to procure a very fair beginning for a library, and a foundation for a collection of specimens of natural history, birds, minerals, shells, &c., and some pictures and busts to all of which classes of objects contributions are respectfully solicited, from those who are disposed to add to the means of rational amusement possessed by the patients of this Institution.

A fine Dioptric prismatic lantern and a microscope have also been procured from the same source.

The provision of these Reading-Rooms, in connection with collections of objects of interest always kept ready for use, and entirely disconnected with the wards, although strictly private, cannot but be regarded as a progressive step in the treatment of the insane. They supply a want that has everywhere been felt by individuals of refined feelings and cultivated mind, especially when so far restored, as, although not ready to leave a hospital, are still quite well enough to be annoyed by many incidents that are liable to occur in full wards. A multiplication of such and kindred means can scarcely fail to render a prolonged residence in an institution

less irksome than it would otherwise be. They must be regarded as belonging to that class of remedies which we are only beginning to supply, but which, with the advance of knowledge and practical Christianity, will yet go far, it is to be hoped, to cause our hospitals for the insane to be considered, as well by patients as their friends, and the whole community, as simply places of resort, which all experience has shown to be necessary, in a majority of cases, for the relief of a distressing malady. Although it must be expected that a residence in them is to be coupled with some unavoidable restraint, attended with some privations, and not furnished with all the comforts and luxuries of every home, still it may be surrounded with so much that is cheering and attractive, so many, and such varied means of amusement and occupation, that what is unpleasant may well be forgotten, in the recollection and enjoyment of a restoration to health, to society, and to happiness, which have resulted from their use."

(To be continued.)

THE ICE BRIDGE OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA.

This novel contrivance continues to work like a charm. Hundreds of passengers cross over daily, and appear to enjoy the scene. Many persons, indeed, have taken a trip to Havre de Grace, for the purpose of examining the peculiar structure, while the enterprising publishers of the Boston Museum have, in their last number, furnished quite a spirited engraving of the bridge, and its accompaniments. The following facts are not without interest in this connection: "The intensely cold weather of December last had formed ice on the river from eight to ten inches in thickness, through which the Railroad Company's ferry-boat Susquehanna had by great exertions been enabled to keep a track open until the afternoon of the 3d of January, when, in consequence of rain and thawing weather for three or four days previous, the river above had risen sufficiently to float down the large quantity of ice formed between this point and Harrisburg.

On that afternoon, as the boat was about to cross with a deck load of freight cars destined for Philadelphia, the ice in front was discovered to be slowly moving towards the bay, accompanied by a loud roaring noise occasioned by the breaking up of the heretofore solid and immoveable mass, and in a few moments it was followed by large fields of ice from above, which had now overcome all opposition and carried with it every thing moveable between the shores. Saw-logs, fence-rails, lumber, and row-boats had on the trip down been taken from the shores and islands on the route, and now moved past like a panorama.

The large shoals formed by sediment deposited where the heavy currents from the river are met by the tides of the Chesapeake Bay, and which are situated about two miles below the ferry, had the effect of grounding such enormously thick masses of ice, and soon choking up the channel to the bay, caused the coming ice to fill from the surface to the bottom such portions of the river as were not more than ten to fifteen feet deep.

The steamboat was of course unable to contend against such a state of affairs. The western steamboats, some of which are said to be able to run whenever the bed of the river is even damp, would have been obliged to "knock under," if placed in these circumstances. All direct communication between Philadelphia and Baltimore was cut off for forty-eight hours, by which time a pathway of boards had been laid from shore to shore, allowing passengers to walk across in Indian file, and the mails had to be hauled over by hand on large sleds. After a few days of sufficiently cold weather to freeze together such portions of the cakes of ice as came in contact, an examination of its length and strength was made by J. R. Trimble, Esq., the Superintendent of the Road, which resulted in orders being given by the President of the road to level the hills, fill up hollows, and place, as if on terra firma, the necessary cross-ties and rails for a track across the river, a distance of nearly three-fourths of a mile. The new road was completed and connected with the main track, (which are twenty feet above the ice,) by means of inclined planes supported by wooden pins, and cars were taken across in forty-eight hours after the work had been commenced.

Since the new road has been in operation, forty to sixty cars are hauled over daily, by attaching two horses to each car on the ice road, and making use of locomotives for drawing them up the inclined planes. Thus far the road is in excellent running order, and, although not publicly known when its charter will expire, it will probably be considered out of season by or before the middle of March, and will be expected to give way to spring arrangements.

A similar breaking up of the ice on the 29th of January, 1849, caught the ferry-boat while crossing with a load of freight cars, rendering her unable to reach the shore, and carrying her down stream until stopped by the ice lodging on the shoals. It was more than six days before she could be extricated from her situation and brought into the dock. Even with the help of a powerful ice-breaker sent to her assistance from Baltimore, between six and seven weeks elapsed before the river could be crossed by boats.

The Railroad Company have been willing and anxious to build a bridge at or near the present ferry, which would save them a considerable expense, and also be a gain of time in making the trip between the cities, but the consent of

the Legislature has been refused. Since their last application, however, the difficulties encountered during the winter months have caused a more favorable feeling towards such an improvement, and there is but little doubt that their present application for a charter will be successful."—*The Inquirer*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SECOND MONTH 28, 1852.

Our readers have doubtless observed, that on the verge of day we now have a brilliant star, which, in the poetic language of Milton, leads the starry host; or, in simple prose, first makes its appearance in the fading twilight. This is the planet Venus, the Hesperus of the ancients, when seen as it is now, in the evening. This beautiful planet, the second in the system, and in magnitude a little inferior to the earth, revolves round the sun in 224.7 days, at a mean distance of nearly 68¾ millions of miles. Hence it follows, that when in its inferior conjunction, or when passing between us and the sun, it approaches our globe within about 26¼ millions of miles; an approximation never attained by any other primary planet. But when in its superior conjunction, or at the point beyond the sun, its distance from us exceeds 163 millions, or more than six times the former. Consequently, if the same enlightened surface was presented to the earth, in those different positions, the light received when in the inferior conjunction would be thirty-six times as great as when in the superior. For it is a principle in optics, that the quantity of light received from a given surface, diminishes as the square of the distance increases.

This planet, when viewed by the naked eye, appears a brilliant object of no very definite form, but when its radiance is shorn by the power of the telescope, it exhibits a cornicular appearance. When Galileo directed his newly invented instrument to this luminary, he announced the phenomenon by a declaration that Venus emulated the phases of the moon. This planet at inferior conjunction, like the moon at the change, presents only a dark side to the earth, and consequently would be then invisible, even if not surrounded by the solar glare. But when removed a few degrees eastward or westward from this conjunction, it exhibits, when seen through the telescope, a brilliant crescent, like the waxing or waning moon a few days before or after the change. But as the planet is more and more removed from its inferior conjunction, and consequently presents to our view a still larger portion of its illuminated surface, its distance from us is also increased, and the intensity of its light diminished. This consideration suggested to Dr. Halley the inquiry in what position, relatively to the earth, this planet must be, in order that the light reflected upon us may be the greatest possible. The result of a scientific investigation of this problem is, that when its elongation from the sun, either to the east or west, as seen from the earth, is about 39 or 40 degrees,* it shines upon us with the greatest brilliancy. The visible portion of its enlightened surface is then a little more than a fourth of the whole, answering to the appearance of the moon about five days before or after the change.

This planet is now approaching the point of greatest brilliancy, to which it will arrive about the middle of the Sixth month. Its declination being then upwards of 20° North, it will pass, in the latitude of Philadelphia, within less than 20° of the zenith; and will thus, no doubt, be visible, in a clear atmosphere, during the day time. To assist the eye in finding it, we may observe that the planet will be on the meridian a little before 3 o'clock, P. M.; and being, in our latitude, within 20 degrees of the zenith, will be readily discovered by a good eye. It will probably be visible during part of the day, for some time before and after the period above designated.

After the middle of the Sixth month its brilliancy will gradually fade, until lost in the beams of the sun. Passing its inferior conjunction on the 21st of the Seventh month, it will in a short time reappear, as the morning star, before the rising of the sun. Increasing in brilliancy as it recedes from the conjunction, its maximum of reflection will again take place about the 26th of Eighth month; when its reappearance in the day may be expected. Yet its northern declination being then a few degrees less, its apparent brightness must be somewhat diminished.

As the time of synodic revolution of this planet, or of its passage from one inferior conjunction to another, is about 584 days, it must, during that time, pass twice through the points of greatest brilliancy; viz: about 36 days *before* and *after* the inferior conjunction. But to render it clearly visible during the day, we must have the additional circumstance of a considerable northern declination. Now the planet Venus performs 13 revolutions round the sun in eight years, very nearly. Hence, nearly the same relative positions of the earth and planet will be attained once in eight years. We accordingly find this day star making its appearance about 36 days before and after its inferior conjunction, once in each octennial period.

* The planet attains this elongation *before* and *after* passing through its greatest elongation; but the maximum of brilliancy is attained only at the latter.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting-house, Piney Woods, Perquimans county, N. C., on the 12th inst., OSWIN WHITE to ELIZA JANE, daughter of John White; all of that vicinity.

DIED, On the 25th ult., ZILPAH, daughter of Isaiah Pemberton, in the 19th year of her age; a member of Back Creek Monthly Meeting, Grant county, Indiana.

——, At his residence, near Paoli, Orange co., Indiana, on the 10th instant, AARON MORRIS, a member of Lick Creek Monthly Meeting, in the 41st year of his age.

——, On the 8th instant, at his residence in Gunpowder, Baltimore county, Md., of disease of the heart, THOMAS SCOTT, an Elder of Baltimore Monthly Meeting, in the 82d year of his age. In the course of his sickness he remarked, "All is peace within. I have given up the world, waiting the Master's time." So we trust, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, his end was peace.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The Yearly Meeting having encouraged the Committee for the gradual civilization, &c., of the Indians, to carry into effect the plan for opening a Boarding School at Tunessassah, for a small number of Indian children of both sexes, in which their religious and moral training may be efficiently promoted; combining with literary instruction such branches of gardening, agriculture, the mechanic arts, sewing, knitting, housewifery, &c., as are adapted to their wants and capacities; and the Friends now in charge of the Farm at Tunessassah having resigned their situations, the Committee are desirous to engage a suitably qualified Friend and his wife, with the necessary assistants, to take charge of the said School and Farm. Any Friends who may feel their minds religiously drawn to engage in this benevolent work, are desired to make early application to Ebenezer Worth, Marshalton, Chester Co., Pa.; Joel Evans, Springfield, Del. Co., Pa.; Thomas Wistar, Foxchase P. O., Phil. Co., Pa.; or Thomas Evans, No. 180 Arch street, Philadelphia.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

The Steward and Matron of this Institution having resigned, the Managers are desirous of procuring suitable Friends to fill those stations.

Application may be made to either of the undersigned.

THOMAS EVANS,
SAMUEL BETTLE, JR.,
JEREMIAH HACKER,
CHARLES ELLIS,
WILLIAM BETTLE,
JOHN M. WHITALL.

Philadelphia, Second Month 16th, 1852.

We sometimes hear persons, in moderate circumstances, express a belief that if they were wealthy, they could do abundance of good with their superfluous stores. But those who devote but little of what they possess to promote the comfort of others, have no reason to imagine that their philanthropy would be quickened by an increase of wealth. It is the feeling heart, not the swollen purse, that makes the philanthropist.

For Friends' Review.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE RIND?

In the following lively article, from that remarkably lively periodical, *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, we are so forcibly reminded of the importance of what are usually regarded as trifles, that the Editor will probably allow it a place in his paper. "Apparently inconsiderable matters" do indeed "swell up the commerce of a great country." Taken one by one, they are as nothing, while in the aggregate, they influence the interests and conveniences of the world. It requires no great depth of philosophy to draw a useful moral from these facts. A.

Of all the occupations that exercise the ordinary energies of human beings, the most abstracting is that of sucking an orange. It seems to employ the whole faculties for the time being. There is an earnestness of purpose in the individual so employed—an impassioned determination to accomplish what he has undertaken—that creates a kindred excitement in the bystanders. His air is thoughtful; his eye severe, not to say relentless; and although his mouth is full of inarticulate sounds, conversation is out of the question. But the mind is busy although the tongue is silent; and when the deed is accomplished; the collapsed spheroid seems to swell anew with the ideas to which the exercise had given birth. One of these ideas we shall catch and fix, for occurring as it did to ourselves, it is our own property: it was contained in the question that rose suddenly in our mind as we looked at the ruin we had made—What becomes of the rind?

And this is no light question; no unimportant or merely curious pastime for a vacant moment. In our case it became more and more serious; it clung and grappled, till it hung upon our meditations like the albatros round the neck of the Ancient Mariner. Only consider what a subject it embraces. The orange, it is true, and its congener the lemon, are Celestial fruits, owing their origin to the central flowery land; but thanks to the Portuguese, they are now domesticated in Europe, and placed within the reach of such northern countries as ours, where the cold prohibits their growth. Some of us no doubt force them in an artificial climate, at the expense of perhaps half a guinea a piece; but the bulk of the nation are content to receive them from other regions at little more than the cost of apples. Now the quantity we thus import every year from the Azores, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Malta, and other places, is about 300,000 chests, and each of these chests contains about 650 oranges, all wrapped separately in paper. But besides these we are in the habit of purchasing a large quantity, entered at the custom-house by number, and several thousand pounds' worth, entered at value; so that the whole number of oranges and lemons we consume

in this country may be reckoned modestly at some 220,000,000! Surely, then, it is not surprising that while engaged in the meditative employment alluded to we should demand with a feeling of strong interest—What becomes of the rind?

Everybody knows that Scotch marmalade uses up the rinds of a great many Seville oranges, as well as an unknown quantity of turnip skins and stalks of the bore-cole, the latter known to the Caledonian manipulators of the preserve as "kail-custocks." Everybody understands also, that not a few of the rinds of edible oranges take up a position on the pavement, where their mission is to bring about the downfall of sundry passers-by, thus accomplishing the fracture of a not inconsiderable number—taking one month with another throughout the season—of arms, legs, and occiputs. It is likewise sufficiently public that a variety of drinks are assisted by the hot, pungent rinds of oranges and lemons as well as by the juice; but notwithstanding all these deductions, together with that of the great quantity thrown away as refuse, we shall find a number of rinds unaccounted for large enough to puzzle by its magnitude the Statistical Society. This mystery, however, we have succeeded in penetrating, and although hardly hoping to carry the faith of the reader along with us, we proceed to unfold it; it is contained in the single monosyllable, *peel.*

Orange-peel, lemon-peel, citron-peel—these are the explanation; the last mentioned fruit—imported from Sicily, Madeira, and the Canary Islands—being hardly distinguishable from a lemon except by its somewhat less acid pulp and more pungent rind. Even a very careless observer can hardly fail to be struck at this season by the heaps of those candied rinds displayed in the grocer's windows; but the wildest imagination could not guess at anything so extravagant as the quantity of the fruit thus used; and even when we learn that upwards of 600 *tons of peel* are manufactured in the year, it is a hopeless task to attempt to separate that prodigious bulk into its constituent parts. Six hundred tons of candied peel! of a condiment employed chiefly, if not wholly, in small quantities in the composition of puddings and cakes. Six hundred tons—12,000 hundred weights—1,344,000 pounds—21,504,000 ounces! But having once got possession of the fact, see how suggestive it is. Let us lump the puddings and cakes in one; let us call them all puddings—plum-puddings of four pounds' weight. We find, on consulting the best authorities—for we would not presume to dogmatise on such a subject—that the quantity of peel used in the composition of such a work, is two ounces; and thus we are led to the conclusion that we Britishers devour, in the course of a year, 10,752,000 full sized, respectable plum-puddings, irrespective of all such articles as are not adorned and enriched with candied peel.

Citrons intended for peel are imported in brine, but oranges and lemons in boxes. All are ripe in December, January, and February; but as it would be inconvenient to preserve so vast a quantity at the same time, the juice is squeezed out, and the collapsed fruit packed in pipes, with salt and water, till wanted. When the time for preserving comes, it is taken from the pipes, and boiled till soft enough to admit of the pulp being scooped out; then the rind is laid in tubs or cisterns, and melted sugar poured over it. Here it lies for three or four weeks; and then the sugar is drained away, and the rind placed on trays in a room constructed for the purpose. It now assumes the name of "dried peel," and is stored away in the original orange and lemon boxes, till wanted for candying.

The other constituents of a plum-pudding add but little testimony on the subject of number. We cannot even guess the proportion of the 170,000 lbs. of nutmegs we receive from the Moluccas, and our own possessions in the Malay Straits, which may be thus employed; nor how much cinnamon Ceylon sends us for the purpose, in her annual remittance of about 16,000 lbs.;* nor what quantity of almonds is abstracted, with a similar view, from the 9,000 cwts. we retain for our own consumption from the importations from Spain and Northern Africa. Currants are more to our purpose—for that small Corinth grape, the produce of the islands of Zante, Kephalonia, and Ithaca, and of the Morea, which comes to us so thickly coated with dust that we might seem to import vineyard and all—belongs, like the candied peel, almost exclusively to cakes and puddings. Of this fruit we devour in the year about 180,000 cwts. Raisins, being in more general use—at the dessert, for instance, and in making sweet wine—are in still greater demand: we cannot do with less than 240,000 cwts. of them. They are named from the place where they grow—such as Smyrna or Valencia; or from the grape—such as muscated, bloom, or sultana; but the quality depends, we believe, chiefly on the mode of cure. The best are all called raisins of the sun, and are preserved by cutting half through the stalks of the branches when nearly ripe, and leaving them to dry and candy in the genial rays. The next quality is gathered when completely ripe, dipped in a lye of the ashes of the burned tendrils, and spread out to bake in the sun. The inferior is dried in an oven. The black Smyrna grape is the cheapest; and the muscatels of Malaga are the dearest.

With flour, sugar, brandy, &c., we do not propose to interfere; for although the quanti-

*This is from M'Culloch; but the home-consumption duty was lowered in 1842 from 6d. to 3d. per lb., and the consumption is now in all probability much greater.

ties of these articles thus consumed are immense, they bear but a small proportion to the whole importations. Eggs, however, are in a different category. Eggs are essential to the whole pudding race; and without having our minds opened, as they now are, to the full greatness of the plum-pudding, it would be difficult for us to discover the rationale of the vast trade we carry on in eggs. In our youthful days, when as yet plum-puddingism was with us in its early, empirical state, we used to consider "egg-merchant" a term of ridicule, resembling the term "timber-merchant" as applied to a vender of matches. But we now look with respect upon an egg-merchant, as an individual who manages an important part of the trade of this country with France and Belgium; not to mention its internal traffic in the same commodity. It strikes us, however, that on this subject the Frenchman and Belgian are wiser in their generation than ourselves. We could produce our own eggs easily enough if we would take the trouble; but rather than do this we hire them to do it for us, at an expense of several scores of thousands sterling in the year. They of course are very much obliged to us, though a little amused no doubt at the eccentricity of John Bull; and with the utmost alacrity supply us annually with about 90,000,000 eggs. John eats his foreign pudding, however,—he is partial to foreign things—with great gravity, and only unbends into a smile when he sees his few chickens hopping about the farm-yard, the amusement of his children, or the little perquisite, perhaps, of his wife. He occasionally eats a newly-laid egg, the date of its birth being carefully registered upon the shell; thinks it a very clever thing in him to provide his own luxuries; and is decidedly of opinion that an English egg is worth two of the mounseers'. His neglect of this branch of rural economy, however, does not prevent his wondering sometimes how these fellows contrive to make the two ends of the year meet, when he himself finds it so difficult a matter to get plums to his pudding.

What becomes of the rind? We have shown what becomes of the rind. We have shown what apparently inconsiderable matters swell up the commerce of a great country. A plum-pudding is no joke. It assembles within itself the contributions of the whole world, and gives a fillip to industry among the most distant tribes and nations.

REASON AND RELIGION.

This has been my object, and this alone can be my defence, the unquenched desire, (not without the consciousness of having earnestly endeavoured) to kindle young minds, and to guard them against the temptations of scorners, by showing that the scheme of Christianity, though not discoverable by human reason, is yet in accordance with it; that link follows link by necessary consequences; that Religion passes out of the ken of Reason only where the eye of Reason has reached its own horizon; and that Faith is then but its continuation; even as the day softens away into the sweet twilight. and twilight, hushed and breathless, steals into the darkness.—*Coleridge.*

THE UNDER-SEA TELEGRAPH.

(Concluded from page 366.)

It is intended to replace the wires now carried across the Sangatte beach by an additional length of cable which will be spliced on to the main portion, and thus make it of equal strength and durability throughout. The possibility of electro-telegraphic communication was, however, once more demonstrated, and shortly afterwards the company announced themselves ready to transmit messages in either direction across the Channel. By that time, Nov. 13, the communication between the Foreland and the offices at Dover was completed, and instruments by Cooke and Wheatstone, and Brett and Henley, were ready for work. 'After some little delay,' to quote again from the *Times*, 'consequent on the rapidity with which the arrangements were made, the wires were finally connected, and it became a moment of intense anxiety when signals were about to be passed. The instrument was set in motion, signals were interchanged with Calais, and the complete success of the undertaking was manifest. Very few communications had passed, when a mounted messenger arrived with a despatch from the telegraph office of the South-Eastern Railway Company. It proved to be a message containing the prices of the funds on the London Exchange, which were to be immediately sent on by the submarine telegraph to Paris. From this time despatches were continually passing between the Dover telegraph offices and London and Paris. A message from London was sent to Paris, and an answer received and forwarded to London, within one hour, in which time is included the journey of a mile from the station to the office and back again, and to this must be added the loss of time consequent on the message having to be sent from the Paris office to the Paris Bourse, and for the return of the reply.

'It was a happy coincidence that the day chosen for the opening of the telegraph was that on which the Duke of Wellington attended in person to close the Harbour Sessions; and it was resolved by the promoters that His Grace on leaving Dover by the two o'clock train for London should be saluted by a gun fired by the transmission of a current from Calais. It was arranged with Calais that as the clock struck two, a signal was immediately to be passed, and, punctual to the moment, a loud report reverberated on the water, and shook the ground with some force. It was then ascertained that a thirty-two pounder, loaded with ten pounds of powder, had been fired by the current. The report had scarce-

ly ceased ere it was taken up from the heights, the military, as usual, saluting the departure of the Duke with a round of artillery. Guns were then fired successively on both coasts, Calais firing the gun at Dover, and Dover returning the compliment to Calais.'

Thursday the 13th November may thus be considered as a memorable day. Henceforward winds may blow, and billows roll, and delay the mails as long as they will; but while the surface of the sea is agitated, the swift intelligence will be flying along the metallic wires lying undisturbed at the bottom. The social and political advantages to grow out of instantaneous communication with all parts of the continent are as yet only foreseen, and to be judged of by the result. Hitherto the prices of public funds have been the principal subjects of transmission. The *Times*, referring to the Thursday in question, stated—'The one o'clock opening prices at the Paris Bourse to-day were received through the submarine telegraph, and posted in the Stock Exchange, by Mr. T. Uzielli, at twenty minutes to three. The two o'clock prices were also received before the close of business, and during the afternoon a transaction of some amount was effected in Russian stock in consequence of an order transmitted in the same manner.' Again, on Friday 14th, there appeared in the same paper a brief sentence, headed: 'By Submarine Electric Telegraph—*Paris, Thursday, 7 o'clock* P.M.—The Assembly has rejected the Electoral law by a majority of 355 against 348:' a striking illustration of what may be done in the transmission of news. Since then messages have been repeatedly sent from Liverpool as well as London to France, Italy, and Germany, 'and in one instance a communication was forwarded to Cracow, to be despatched thence by mail to Odessa.' Ordinary modes of communication will now be greatly in arrear, seeing that we can get the pith of all that is desirable to be known from any quarter at a few minutes' notice and at any hour—from Marseilles, Venice, St. Petersburg, Pesth, Prague, or Vienna. Governments will now be able to talk to one another without long official delays, and save something in ambassadors. It will be necessary, however, to have some universal language which all may understand without the necessity of translation, and to extend over the whole of Europe the telegraphic union which has been formed for part of Germany.

Mr. Wheatstone first conceived the possibility of an under-sea telegraph in 1837, and had half a mile of wire covered with an insulating envelope prepared for the experiment; but not being used, this wire was afterwards employed for some of the earliest telegraphic trials on the Birmingham Railway. In 1840, Mr. Wheatstone demonstrated the possibility by plans and drawings to the governments of France, England, and Belgium, and measures were taken for a practical application of the principle, but without pushing them to a conclusion, as the authorities were too much engaged with other matters. Not so the present endeavour: its success is no longer a question; and in time, as the rhymer says, the electric impulse will be speeding

> 'Over—under—lands or seas,
> To the far antipodes.
> Now o'er cities thronged with men,
> Forest now or lonely glen;
> Now where busy Commerce broods,
> Now in wildest solitudes;
> Now where Christian temples stand,
> Now afar in pagan land.
> Here again as soon as gone,
> Making all the earth as one.
> Moscow speaks at twelve o'clock,
> London reads ere noon the shock;
> Seems it not a feat sublime,
> Intellect hath conquered Time!'
>
> *Chambers' Journal.*

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MIRAGE.

A telegraphic despatch appeared in *The Tribune* of Wednesday last, stating that at three o'clock of the afternoon previous, a large steamship, with side wheels and three masts, apparently one of the Collins line, was plainly in sight of Newport Beach, standing westward, and that, beyond doubt, it was the Arctic, then due at New York. It seems, however, that at that time the Arctic, (the steamer seen, as there was no other in the vicinity,) was above 60 miles from the beach. In explanation of this, Capt. Luce, Commander of the Arctic, has furnished us with the annexed statement:

"Steamship Arctic, Jan. 20, 1852.—Tuesday, 3 P. M., Beaver Tail Light off Newport Harbor bore true N. N. W. ¼ W., distant 62 miles. At this time, a vapor like that arising from hot water was floating over the sea, from one to four feet above its surface. Several of my passengers, observing and wondering at this appearance, asked me the cause. That night, the lights all showed as two, one above the other; the lower, or what seemed the *reflected* light appearing several minutes before the upper or *real* light."

The phenomena seen on the beach and on board the Arctic form a most remarkable case of mirage. We do not recollect another instance in which this peculiar sort of atmospheric reflection was so strikingly manifested.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CITY GAS WORKS.

The operations of the City Gas Works during the past year were heavier than any previous period. The consumption of gas for 1850 was 182,016,000 cubic feet, in which was included the consumers in Southwark, Moyamensing and Spring Garden. This latter District took the gas for its residents from the Spring Garden Gas Works after the 1st of June, 1851; but not-

withstanding all this, the consumption from the City Works in 1851 over 1850, was 18,250,000 cubic feet, making the consumption of the year, 200,206,000. The first gas manufactured by the city was in 1836 and up to 1st inst., there were manufactured at the works, on Market street, 1,198,125,000 cubic feet. The number of consumers added last year was 1,202, making the total to this time 10,418. There were 41,187 feet of main pipe laid in the city in 1851; total, 541,454 feet, or upwards of 102½ miles. The number of burners in 1851 was increased 21,628. The total number of burners in the city proper is 136,632.

The price of gas was $2 25 per thousand feet up to January 1, 1852, when it was reduced to $2 00. This is a lower rate than gas is furnished to consumers in any other city of the United States. Private consumers will thus be benefited by this new, and to them admirable arrangement. The Northern Liberty Gas Company charges the consumers of the Northern Liberties, Kensington and Richmond, $3 per thousand cubic feet; the Spring Garden Gas Works furnish that District for $2 80, and the Southwark and Moyamensing Company charges $3 00 to their consumers.

The new Works to be created in Passyunk, are progressing. The wharf, 400 feet in length, has been completed, and workmen are actively engaged in making the excavation of 50 feet for the new gasometer, which is to hold 2,000,000 cubic feet. Early in the spring, the new improvement will be pushed forward with great vigor.

ANIMALCULÆ IN THE AIR.

The celebrated Prussian naturalist, M. Ehrenberg, says Humboldt, has discovered, by microscopic observations that the dust, or yellow sand which falls like rain on the Atlantic, near the Cape de Verde Islands, and is sometimes transported to Italy, and even the middle of Europe, consists of a multitude of silicious, shelled, microscopic animals. "Perhaps," says Humboldt, "many of them float for years in the upper stratum of the atmosphere, until they are brought down by vertical currents of the trade-winds, still susceptible of revivification, and multiplying their species by spontaneous division, in conformity with the particular laws of their organization.

But besides creatures fully formed, continues Humboldt, the atmosphere contains innumerable germs of future life, such as the eggs of insects and the seeds of plants: the latter provided with light, hairy, and leathery appendages, by means of which they are wafted through the air during long autumnal wanderings. Even the fertilizing dust or pollen sexes are separated, and carried over land and sea by winds and by the agency of winged insects to the solitary female plants on the opposite shores. Thus, wherever the glance of the inquirer into nature penetrates, he sees the continual dissemination of life, either fully formed or in the germ.

We do not know where life is most abundant —whether on the continent or in the unfathomed depths of ocean. Through an excellent work of Ehrenberg, we have seen the sphere of organic life extend, and its horizon widen before our eyes, both in the tropical parts of the ocean, and in the fixed or floating masses of ice in the antarctic seas. Silicious shelled polygastrico, and even coscimodicæ, with their green ovaries, have been found alive enveloped in masses of ice, only twelve degrees from the Pole; the small black glacier flea and pondupellæ inhabit the narrow tubular holes examined by Agassiz, in the Swiss glaciers. Ehrenberg has shown that on several microscopic infusoria others live as parasites; and that in the gallionellæ, such is the prodigious power of development, or capacity of division, "that in the space of four days, an animalculæ invisible to the naked eye can form two cubic feet of the Billin polished slate!" In the sea, gelatinous worms, living or dead, shine like stars and by their phosphoric light, change the surface of the ocean into a sea of fire.

Ineffaceable is the impression made on my mind by the calm nights of the torrid zone on the waters of the Pacific. I still see the dark azure of the firmament, the constellation of ships near the zenith, and that of the Cross declining towards the horizon, shedding through the perfumed air their soft and planetary lustre; while bright furrows of flashing light marked the Dolphin's track through the midst of the foaming waves. Not only the ocean, but also the waters of our marshes hide from us an innumerable multitude of strange forms. The naked eye can with difficulty distinguish the cylindias, the euglenas, and the hosts of naiads, divisible by branches like the lemna or duckweed, of which they seek the shade. Other creatures inhabit receptacles where the light cannot penetrate, and an atmosphere variously composed, but different from that which we breathe. Such are the reported ascaris which live beneath the skin of the worm, the leuceptera, of a bright silvery color, in the interior of the shore daiab, and a pentastoma, which inhabit the large pulmonary cells of the rattlesnake of the tropics. There are animaculæ in the blood of frogs and of salmon; and even, according to Noreman, in the fluid of the eyes of fishes, and in the gills of the bleak."

A LITTLE TOO LATE.

There is a class of persons who appear to be born or brought up under the sad fatality of always being a little too late. This seems to be the rule of their life, for it takes place with surprising regularity. It would almost appear that the clock by which they regulated their actions

could not be made to keep pace with the common time-piece, and they were fated to abide by its tardy movement. They are not found to be occasionally late, but are invariably so many minutes behind the proper hour. After careful examination, we have discovered that the space of ten minutes is the common degree of difference between this order of men and the rest of mankind. Among them are some of the most diligent, laborious, and calculating of all species, yet they are ten minutes too late for every occupation.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, who is subject to this mental affection, if so it may be termed, is one of the most shrewd and active persons of the neighborhood; but nobody who knows him expects him to be in time for any engagement at home or abroad. Ten minutes are always allowed for his appearance. His friends have often rallied him on the subject, and he takes their banters with the utmost good-humor, knowing himself to be in fault, although this consciousness does nothing towards curing him of the malady. He has sometimes suffered great inconvenience in his transactions with strangers, and even sustained pecuniary loss through his tardiness; but he seems to have no moral power to step over the little charm by which he is separated from the marching-hour of the world. He was advised by an acquaintance to rise a little earlier than usual one fine summer morning, that he might overtake Father Time, and keep beside him all the day. With considerable effort he did rise at half-past seven instead of twenty minutes to eight, but he was not at his business till ten minutes past nine. His friend did not understand the nature of the disease, but thought it originated from sloth; no such thing—he is a most industrious man. We found, however, upon very careful investigation, that there is a tincture of carelessness about his habits; yet only a tincture. In all he does one small flaw may be detected by a minute observer. He forgets to say something, though it is a mere trifle; he omits one of his engagements, but one of no importance; he narrates an incident very nicely, but leaves out one of the circumstances. He dresses in a neat style, but probably goes out without a handkerchief (it is in the pocket of his other coat,) or there is a hole in one of his gloves which he has neglected to have repaired; and he sometimes comes home having done *all* his business, but without his umbrella or walking-stick.

We hoped that the punctuality of railways might possibly cure our neighbor, as he frequently had occasion to travel on a particular road. He used seldom to take a place in the stage-coach lest he might be too late, but trusted to there being a vacant seat inside or outside, with which he was content. But when the business was important, and he had previously secured a place in the vehicle, the guard knew his habits, and for the expected douceur compromised the hour of starting by finding some cause for five minutes' delay; and if this did not suffice, the coachman drove warily through the streets till the passenger overtook them in a 'Hansom's patent' at full gallop. But the 'Fair-trader' was knocked up by the railway. Many were the warnings he now received that the steam-trains, like time and tide, wait for no man, and he buckled up his courage for the next occasion. Being advised that he should be at London Bridge ten minutes before the time of starting, he made a desperate effort to be punctual. He rose before half-past seven, but was not ready for breakfast till five minutes past eight. He lost the other five minutes in opening his portmanteau to put in a small article which he had forgotten. Still, he was ready to enter the cab at ten minutes to nine, and it was not a full mile to the station. He congratulated himself upon the ease with which the distance would be cleared, and already began to bless the railway for curing him of his inveterate lateness. Mr. Cab drove lustily, and reached the north end of London Bridge at precisely five minutes to nine. Two or three minutes were amply sufficient to land him in the booking office. He had never been so early in his life, for he would have two minutes to spare. But, alas! some coal-wagons blocked up the way, and caused a stoppage on the bridge; and when the cabman had extricated his vehicle and dashed furiously into the station, our friend heard the guard's whistle while paying for his ticket. He was told to run; and as he gained the platform, he saw the train move off majestically before him, like a ship in full sail. Stop, stop! The coach had often stopped for him; but steam engines have no ears; and the engineer is deaf to every sound but that of the whistle. So he had to wait two hours for another train. When he reached his destination, his friends who were to wait at the station with a carriage had gone home, not expecting him to come that day; so he hired a coach and drove to their residence, entering the parlor just as the servant was clearing away the dinner things. Though much mortified, he laid the whole blame of his disaster upon the thoughtless wagoners who obstructed the bridge; and next time, instead of being ten minutes earlier in starting, he went round by a different way. We have consulted several physicians, physiologists, and natural philosophers on this subject, asking them to explain the phenomena of this habitual lateness; but we cannot learn the cause of the complaint, nor obtain a remedy for our very worthy friend; so that we fear he must continue to the end of his life 'a little too late.'—*Chambers' Journal.*

When we are alone we have our thoughts to watch; in our families our tempers, and in society our tongues.

VALUE OF SPARE MOMENTS.

A lean, awkward boy came one morning to the door of the principal of a celebrated school, and asked to see him. The servant eyed his mean clothes, and thinking he looked more like a beggar than anything else, told him to go around to the kitchen. The boy did as he was bidden, and soon appeared at the back door.

"I should like to see Mr. ——," said he.

"You want a breakfast, more like," said the servant girl, "and I can give you that without troubling him."

"Thank you," said the boy; "I should have no objections to a bit of bread; but I should like to see Mr. ——, if he can see me."

"Some old clothes, may be, you want," remarked the servant, again eyeing the boy's patched trowsers. "I guess he has none to spare; he gives away a sight;" and without minding the boy's request, she went away about her work.

"Can I see Mr. ——?" again asked the boy, after finishing his bread and butter.

"Well, he's in the library; if he must be disturbed, he must; but he does like to be alone, sometimes," said the girl in a peevish tone. She seemed to think it very foolish to admit such an ill-looking fellow into her master's presence; however, she wiped her hands and bade him follow. Opening the library door, she said:—

"Here's somebody, sir, who is dreadful anxious to see you, and so I let him in."

I don't know how the boy introduced himself, or how he opened his business; but I know that after talking awhile, the principal put aside the volume which he was studying, and took up some Greek books and began to examine the new comer. The examination lasted some time. Every question which the principal asked, the boy answered as readily as *he* could.

"Upon my word," exclaimed the principal, "you certainly do well!" looking at the boy from head to foot over his spectacles. "Why, my boy, where did you pick up so much?"

"*In my spare moments*," answered the boy.

Here he was, poor, hard-working, with but few opportunities for schooling, yet almost fitted for college, by simply improving his *spare moments*. Truly, are not spare moments the "gold dust of time?" How precious they should be! What account can you give of your spare moments? What can you show for them? Look and see. This boy can tell you how very much can be laid up by improving them; and there are many, many other boys, I am afraid, in the jail, in the house of correction, in the forecastle of a whaleship, in the gambling house, or in the tippling shop, who, if you should ask them when they began their sinful courses, might answer, "In my spare moments." "In my spare moments I gambled for marbles." "In my spare moments I began to smoke and drink." "It was in my spare moments that I began to steal chestnuts from the old woman's stand." "It was in my spare moments that I gathered with wicked associates."

O, be very, very careful how you spend your spare moments! Temptation always hunts you out in small seasons like these, when you are not busy; Satan gets into your hearts, if he possibly can, in just such gaps. There he hides himself, planning all sorts of mischief. Take care of your spare moments.—*H. C. Knight.*

It is not uncommon for persons who have been successful in business, to attribute their prosperity to their own good management, industry and foresight. It is undoubtedly true that the indolent, the careless and the improvident are seldom prosperous. Yet there are so many circumstances in the course of events, which human sagacity can neither foresee nor control, that it is more reasonable, as well as more pious, to ascribe our worldly success to Divine Beneficence, rather than to good fortune or good management.

THE IVY IN THE DUNGEON.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

The ivy in a dungeon grew,
Unfed by rain, uncheered by dew;
Its pallid leaflets only drank
Cave moistures foul, and odours dank.

But through the dungeon-grating high
There fell a sunbeam from the sky:
It slept upon the grateful floor
In silent gladness evermore.

The ivy felt a tremor shoot
Through all its fibres to the root;
It felt the light, it saw the ray,
It strove to blossom into day.

It grew, it crept, it pushed, it clomb—
Long had the darkness been its home;
But well it knew, though veiled in night,
The goodness and the joy of light.

Its clinging roots grew deep and strong;
Its stems expanded firm and long;
And in the currents of the air
Its tender branches flourished fair.

It reached the beam—it thrilled—it curled—
It blessed the warmth that cheers the world;
It rose towards the dungeon bars—
It looked upon the sun and stars.

It felt the life of bursting Spring,
It heard the happy sky-lark sing,
It caught the breath of morns and eves,
And woo'd the swallow to its leaves.

By rains and dews and sunshine fed,
Over the outer wall it spread;
And in the day-beam waving free,
It grew into a steadfast tree.

Upon that solitary place,
Its verdure threw adorning grace,
The mating birds became its guests,
And sang its praises from their nests.

Wouldst know the moral of the rhyme?
Behold the heavenly light! and climb;
To every dungeon comes a ray
Of God's interminable day.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax on the 21st inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 7th inst.

ENGLAND.—The British Parliament was formally opened by the Queen in person on the 3d inst. In the House of Commons, an explanation being asked for in regard to the causes of Lord Palmerston's resignation, Lord John Russell replied that Lord Palmerston was refractory—treated the Queen's interrogatories with disrespect, and acted independently of his colleagues, unreservedly approving of the recent illegal *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon.

Father Mathew had been seriously indisposed, but was convalescent at the last accounts.

The movement in favor of the liberation of the Irish exiles had been going forward in the cities of the South and West.

FRANCE.—The electoral law has been published declaring universal suffrage. All Frenchmen of twenty-one years of age, possessing civil and political rights, are electors. The number of deputies is to be 261. Algeria and the colonies are not to be entitled to send deputies. Each department is to send one deputy for 35,000 electors. The executors of Louis Philippe had issued an opinion, signed by the most eminent members of the Bar, declaring the Orleanist decrees illegal. Great dissatisfaction prevails in relation to these decrees. A formal protest against them had been adopted at a meeting of a number of the greatest lawyers in France; and several members of the Cabinet have refused to continue in office unless an extensive modification of those decrees be conceded.

Arrests continue to be made, and it is stated that 30,000 persons are in prison in France, for political offences. Letters from Marseilles state that the number of the arrested is so great that the cultivation of the fields is neglected, and in many places the olives rot on the trees for want of laborers to gather them.

SPAIN.—The Queen, while on her way to church, was fired at by an assassin, the ball slightly wounding the Queen in the shoulder. The assassin was immediately arrested and conveyed to prison.

GERMANY.—Notwithstanding the opposition of Austria, the Hanoverian Chambers, by a large majority, have ratified the commercial treaty of the 7th of 9th month, between Hanover and Prussia.

The Sardinian Government has issued a notification forbidding the Austrian steamers on the Lake Maggiore from approaching the Piedmontese coast.

INDIA.—Warlike rumors still prevailed on the northwest frontier, and a force was on its march from Kunachee towards the upper Scinde, intending to attack Meerah Mouran, should he prove refractory and refuse to surrender the territory he has so long held by fraudulent pretensions. Accounts from Kabul state that Mahomed Khan had been seized and sent into the Ameer district by Ahem Khan.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The war at the Cape had made no progress since last intelligence, but there appears no prospect of peace. The Kaffir Chiefs had demanded their independence, but Sir Harry Smith insists upon removing the tribes to some portion of the country beyond the Kei. In the meantime, the Kaffirs continue their depredations.

JAMAICA.—Accounts from Jamaica state that the small pox prevails extensively in that island. Its ravages have been especially fatal at Trelawny, St. James, St. Ann's and Falmouth. Cholera also prevails to a considerable extent in Trelawny.

CHILI.—One of the bloodiest battles on record in the history of Chili, was fought on the 8th of the 12th month, on the plains of Longomilla, between the Government troops under Gen. Bulnes and the insurgents from the South, commanded by General Cruz. The troops on each side numbered about 4000, about 2000 of whom were left dead or wounded on the field. The battle continued seven hours and terminated in the defeat of the insurgents. A treaty was subsequently negotiated, by which Gen. Cruz engages to disband his forces, Gen. Bulnes pledging himself to obtain a general amnesty for all persons engaged in the political disturbances that have taken place.

Letters of a later date, from Copiapo, state that an attack was made on that city on the 26th of 12th month, by a portion of the rebel troops, who had succeeded in overthrowing the existing government. They had also obtained possession of Coquimbo and of the new railroad from Caldero to Copiapo.

MEXICO.—News from the Brazos to the 13th inst. have been received at New Orleans, and further intelligence in regard to the distubances on the Rio Grande. Carvajal was reported to be marching on Matamoras with a force of 700 men. Gen. Avalos was actively engaged in fortifying his position outside the city. Great alarm prevailed. Many families were hastily fleeing across the river to Brownsville, and the merchants and traders were making preparations to remove.

DOMESTIC. CONGRESS.—No business of importance has been transacted by either House of Congress during the past week. On the 18th inst., a memorial from H. Grinnell, of New York, was presented to the Senate, asking the United States to accept, free of charge, his two vessels, the Advance and the Rescue, and praying that they and a propeller and store-ship of from 300 to 500 tons burthen each, be fitted out with one hundred officers and men, for another expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. A petition of three hundred citizens of New York in favor of the same object, was also presented.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The resolution authorizing the Governor to employ counsel on the part of the State, in behalf of the colored girl, Rachel Parker, lately abducted from Chester county, and now in Baltimore, passed the Senate finally, on the 18th, and the House on the 19th inst. On the 16th, upwards of fifty petitions were presented from various parts of the State, asking the adoption of the Maine Liquor Law.

On the 21st, a joint resolution relative to lotteries authorized by the State of Delaware, was read in the House of Representatives.

OHIO.—By information just received, we learn that petitions for an act, similar in purport to the Maine Liquor Law, have been circulated and extensively signed in the State of Ohio.

A splendid Aurora Borealis, such as the younger portion of the community had not previously witnessed, was visible here on the 19th inst. A letter from Salem, Ohio, mentions that the whole northern horizon was in a glow; and brilliant streamers shot up to the zenith. The phenomenon there was very similar to what was observed here.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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Extract from JOHN SPALDING'S *Account of his Early Experience and Exercises.*

About the year 1792, having often felt the dominion of sin, and desired deliverance from it, I was led to consider the people called Quakers, and was soon satisfied there was a manifest difference between them and others, even in outward appearance. I was convinced they were more conformable to Christianity than any others I had known; most of whom followed all the fashions of the world, particularly in dress; an inconsistency I frequently observed with much concern. I then sought the conversation of some of them, and still found more simplicity, more like the precepts and practices of Christ and his apostles, that I desired to know the principles from which such superior practices resulted, and enquired for some of their writings.

The first book I think that I read, was William Penn's "No Cross, No Crown," which much tendered my spirit, and removed some unfavourable opinions I had received respecting Friends. I then, in some measure, saw how far what I had known before fell short of what that work directed to; yet I continued attending at the parish place of worship; having the most favourable opinion of the minister there, and a particular esteem for him as a man, who also frequently professed a particular affection towards me. Once I remember, when I had so far deviated from my profession, as to go to a horse-race, he sent for me, and kindly admonished me as a friend and overseer. I mention this, as afterwards, when it pleased the Lord to enlighten my mind more clearly, and convince me of the necessity of leaving the form of worship I had been accustomed to, it was a sore trial to me to leave him, in a manner that I apprehended he would feel not a little concerned about. The next book I read, I think, was "Barclay's Apology," which opened many things so clearly to me, that I could not but consent to them; nevertheless, there were some things that at first reading I could not assent to, particularly respecting public worship. I thought it needful there should be a time appointed, and somebody ready to officiate, that the ignorant might be instructed: and that a man, taught, as I apprehended, of the Lord, and properly qualified, might at any time exhort or preach to the people. I still attended the old place, going occasionally to Friends' meetings on any particular occasions, when some strangers were expected; whose testimonies, though I could not but approve of them, yet were not able to draw me from my former society; but I found the work of the Lord going on by degrees.

At first, I think, I considered the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, as it is called, and was sensible I had never found any profit in it, from the beginning of my partaking of it. Though I had often heard others speak very highly of it, as finding particular and extraordinary comfort and benefit in it; and I often at the time earnestly desired to find the benefit of it as well as others; yet it still remained a dead unprofitable service. I therefore declined it entirely.

The next thing I think I observed, was the public singing. I began to see a great inconsistency in that practice, particularly after sermon. I could feel it had in myself, as well as in others, a manifest tendency to lightness of spirit, and removing any serious impressions which might have been received from the foregoing discourse; that I soon left the place immediately after sermon was ended. It was not long, however, before I saw a gross inconsistency in the practice altogether, when I weightily considered the matter contained in what was sung, how impossible it was for a congregation of different kinds of people to join in singing whatever might be given out, whether suitable to their conditions or not; much of which, I was persuaded, could not be said by any, without uttering gross falsehoods; which I could not believe could be acceptable in the sight of the Lord. I was in consequence constrained to give forth some observations on the subject, in writing, addressed to the professors of religion attending the place called St. Giles' Church.

"A few observations concerning the custom of singing in public meetings of worship; by one

who has long been convinced of the inconsistency of it, and now calls upon every one who professes to be a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, to lay aside prejudice, and seriously consider the following remarks, which are offered in the fear of the Lord.

"First, it ought ever to be considered, that God is a Spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. In other words, it is the language of the heart which he regards, not words, however excellent of themselves. Now I appeal to the witness of God in every heart, considering the variety of conditions, the different subjects of praise, adoration, confession, petitioning, &c., contained in every collection [of hymns,] whether in the fear of the Lord, any one, in whatever state or condition he may be at the time, can, with propriety, be ready to sing whatever may be given out. It appears to me impossible that a whole congregation (even if we except the ignorant) can be in the same frame of mind, considering the various dispensations of the Lord's providence towards his people; consequently, if that is not the case, it follows, of course, that if all sing, some must utter words with the mouth contrary to the language of the heart, which so far from being acceptable to the Lord, I am persuaded is hypocrisy, and an abomination in his sight.

"Again, it appears to me inconsistent also with regard to the other parts of worship; for if the language of the heart is spoken in prayer, which often precedes singing, and which implies a sense of our wants, doth it not show an indifference whether our prayers are heard and answered or not, to begin singing immediately, perhaps very different in matter, as well as in manner, to what has been prayed for?

"Again, after preaching, if the Lord's power is known and felt under the word, is it not more likely to profit, if the mind is occupied in serious meditation, than singing, which, from my own experience, I can say, has a tendency to divert from solemn, serious reflection? I am now speaking more particularly concerning those who have attained to a measure of the grace of God. Ask yourselves seriously, is outward singing intended or calculated to please the carnal ears of men, or a Holy God? Why such anxiety about tunes, voices, and music? Is the Lord to be pleased with such poor things? Oh! no; you cannot suppose it. Consider from what root it springs, from the old man or the new; and remember the axe is laid to the root, to destroy all that is of the earth, of our fleshly nature. I have considered those passages in the New Testament, where the subject is mentioned, and am confirmed by them in my opinion, of the inconsistency of public singing. The apostle speaks of singing with grace in the heart; of making melody in the heart to the Lord; not making a noise with the tongue, unless that proceeds from the heart; which, how seldom it does in public singing, I appeal to every considerate mind.

"I am convinced in my own mind, considering our situation here, the power and devices of the enemy, and our own inbred corruptions, that it is more seasonable to watch and pray, to be ever on our guard, and waiting to feel the light and power of Christ, to discover and subdue the hidden things of darkness; that as children of the light we may walk in the light, and find the blood of Jesus Christ, his spirit and power, cleansing us from all sin; than evidencing that trifling, careless spirit, too commonly, if not always, attending outward singing.

"I could say much more against it, but would not be tedious, particularly respecting those that are without. How seldom can such people, living in open and avowed opposition to God, join in singing without uttering gross, abominable untruths! And are we not accessory thereto? Is it not expected when a psalm or hymn is given out, all present who are capable will join? Then let it not be said, how can we help the abuse of it. Ought we not rather to set them an example of truth and righteousness, and not countenance any practice that has a tendency to promote lightness and irreverence? Oh! my friends, this cannot be acceptable to the Lord, who requireth truth in the inward parts. I recommend to your serious consideration, what the Lord says in the 1st of Isaiah, respecting the ordinances, of his own appointing, when not done in a proper spirit. I perceive, every day more and more, an evident departure from the simplicity of Christ. Where is the daily cross borne? Observe the appearance of professors. What difference is there from the world? Surely, my friends, these things ought not to be. Bear with me, I beseech you. I am much concerned for the honour of our profession. If the cross is truly borne, all self-seeking and self-pleasing will be done away, and the fruits of the Spirit more evidenced; which I am persuaded will not be in the present practice of public outward singing, often of words, as to the matter, scarcely within the bounds of probability. I am convinced if people would seriously consider the manner, it would appear very inconsistent with the gravity and solemnity of the true Christian profession.

"May the Lord set these things home upon every heart, that there may be a concern to offer unto him acceptable sacrifice; which more than once is said to be a broken and contrite spirit.

"'Blessed are ye that mourn,' says Christ (not ye that sing) 'for ye shall rejoice;' which rejoicing, if it may be applied to the present state of the church here, I conceive to be grateful sense of the Lord's mercies; and showing forth his praises not only with our lips but in our lives. To conclude, my friends, turn into your own hearts. Behold, says Christ, the

kingdom of God is within you; look not without for what I am persuaded is only to be found within. It is not much hearing or much speaking, that brings true peace to the soul; the ear is never satisfied with hearing. As a proof of that, do we not see professors running hither and thither, as though the more they heard, the better they should be; encompassing themselves about with sparks of their own kindling; but what saith the Lord? 'Ye shall lie down in sorrow.' I am fully convinced it is for want of this looking in, and waiting to feel the power of the Lord there, judging and subduing sin, that there is so much talk, so much outward parade, and so little spirituality in the lives and conversation of the people. J. SPALDING."

Notice of WILLIAM GUNDRY, *a Minister, who died Fourth Month* 27, 1851, *aged* 74 *years.*

In tracing the lives of individuals who have been conspicuous for the brightness of their religious course, we have often to notice many changes of character, and perhaps to lament over deviations in their early years; but the lengthened life of this dear friend appears to have been remarkably uniform and consistent.

Yielding to the visitations of divine love, and the requirements of that law, which is made manifest in the secret of the heart, he was in early manhood engaged in the service of his Lord and Master; and it is instructive to observe, that when very near the close of life, he was enabled to acknowledge that "it was an inexpressible comfort, and it cheered him at that time to reflect upon it, that the morning of his day was devoted to the good cause;" yet remarking, that he had nothing to trust to "but mercy, free, unmerited mercy." Love to all, was conspicuously the clothing of his spirit, and in his immediate neighbourhood he possessed an influence which will be long remembered; and many were the instances in which contending parties were willing to submit to his decision.

He was warmly interested in the Bible Society, and the British and Foreign Schools, and while taking a prominent part in carrying out these and other benevolent objects, his Christian kindness and courtesy gave him much place in the minds of those with whom he was thus associated, of whatever rank or profession.

He was favoured with remarkably good health during the greater part of his life, but for the last few years was subject to attacks of illness which greatly prostrated his strength, and brought him at times very low. On one of these occasions, his beloved wife and other near relatives being present, he remarked, "there are a great many processes in the necessary work of refinement, so that not only the dross and the tin, but the reprobate silver may be purged out. I have renewedly thought that religion, as it is called, is mixed up with much of the activity of man, from which it must be separated before we can become new creatures in Christ Jesus. I need not tell you, because you know it, that lip service and head knowledge will not profit; and let us not give way to a disputatious spirit; it eats out the life—the precious life. I am very desirous for you, my dear relations, that you may grow in the root of divine life, but remember it is the root must bear the branches, and not the branches the root; one thing is needful, and if this be kept uppermost, then there is, at times, a liberty given as the apostle says, 'richly to enjoy all things.'"

At another time he addressed some present very instructively, on the subject of business, and the importance of seeking first the kingdom of heaven, and that all things needful would be added, repeating the texts,—"Trust in the Lord, and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." "I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread." He enlarged on the blessing that would arise from not seeking after great things in this life; and added, "I have seen many in my day, on the right hand and on the left hand, with their thousands and tens of thousands, come to nothing, whilst others with less, having yielded obedience to the teachings of the Spirit of Truth, have become useful characters."

On one occasion, after a time of solemn silence, he addressed those around him very seriously, on the necessity of not deferring a preparation for death until the hour of sickness, saying, "There is enough for those to do who have sought to be prepared; I want all to think of death in time of health, I want every one of you to prepare for death in time of health, I want all to seek after the inestimable pearl,—peace of mind,—what a treasure that is."

From this illness he was permitted in some measure to recover, and to the great comfort of his friends, to get to meetings, and, occasionally, to those held at some distance; but an attack of influenza in the spring of 1851 greatly reduced his remaining strength. A few days before his decease, he said to a near relative, "I wonder so many mercies, so bountifully dispensed, do not excite more to be willing obedient followers of the Lord Jesus, to devote themselves to the good cause;" and added, "trials do abound, and the love of many waxeth cold, but the principle of truth is the same now that ever it was, unchanged, and unchangeable."

The last hours of his life were passed in a state of unconsciousness; a short time before this came on he remarked, that "he must try to leave all in His hands who is perfect in wisdom," saying, "what a precious thing it is to be ready." He seemed full of love and heavenly sweetness, and speaking of Christian love, he repeated the query of a departed friend, "Is it not the very balm of life and the passport to heaven."—*Annual Monitor.*

For Friends' Review.

PLAINFIELD, INDIANA.

Believing that it might be interesting to Friends, who are looking towards the west for future homes, to see a brief description of this place, and the surrounding country, I have taken the liberty of offering the following sketch for insertion in the Review.

Plainfield is situated in a valley on the National, or Cumberland Road, where it crosses the White Lick, fourteen miles west of Indianapolis. This road is planked from Indianapolis to a point a few miles west of Plainfield. The Indianapolis and Terre Haute Railroad runs through the immediate vicinity of this place. It is very nearly completed; and the cars are making regular trips on it. There are about three hundred inhabitants in Plainfield, and the number is rapidly increasing. About one third of the buildings were put up during the first year; and a number are now in the course of erection. Preparations are making to erect several others during the ensuing summer. There are few villages in the west in which there is a higher tone of morality. Intoxicating liquors are not sold in the place, except for medical or mechanical uses. The inhabitants all have employment, and they are industrious; they are nearly all professors of religion, belonging to three denominations, to wit: Campbellites, Methodists, and Friends. Nearly all of the latter have settled here within the last two years. We now hold an indulged meeting for worship in the village, and are making active preparations to build a Meeting-house the ensuing spring. There is a favourable prospect of our numbers increasing. Our preparative meeting is about two miles from town, and the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings about seven miles. There is one of the largest bodies of Friends on White Lick, that is to be found in any part of the Yearly Meeting; and this is the place spoken of for the proposed Yearly Meeting.

The soil in this region is surpassed in fertility by but few portions of the west, and perhaps by none in the amount of produce raised. In point of health, this section of country will compare favourably with any part of the State. The price of land ranges from fifteen to thirty dollars per acre; and our markets are increasing. Indianapolis is rapidly improving in population and commerce, and is likely to become a great city, at no very distant day. There are no less than nine railroads projected from that city, running in every direction, and soon our capital will be connected, by railroads, with the principal cities of the east, south and west. Four of these roads are in operation, though not fully completed; but all of them are rapidly progressing. The writer of this article has considerable personal knowledge of different portions of the west, and he knows of no more desirable part than this, for the farmer, mechanic or tradesman.

R. M.

Second Month 14*th*, 1852.

WYCLIFFE ON WAR.

It is interesting to observe, so early as the fourteenth century, that views were promulgated respecting the unlawfulness of war, and its incompatibility with the true spirit of Christianity, in a tract written by Wycliffe the reformer, in the year 1383. They are the more remarkable, as the age in which he lived was signalized by conquest; and abounding in martial exploits, and victorious heroes. Yet we may well imagine a sincere mind, giving the careful study of a translator to the words of Holy Scripture, would be deeply impressed with the variance between the sacred precepts of love, purity and peace from the lips of Truth, and the fierce spirit of war prevailing in the world, which rejoiced in carnage and destruction.

Thus, he complains that the Pope, God's reputed vicar on earth, "brings the seal and banner of Christ upon the cross, that is the token of peace, mercy and charity, for to slay all Christian men; to meynteyne his worldly state, and to oppress Christendom." And he asks, indignantly, "Why wole not the proud priest of Rome grant fule pardon to all men for to live in peace and charity, and patience, as he doth to all men for to fight and slay Christian men?" The title of conquest he conceives to be utterly worthless and untenable, unless the conquest itself be expressly commanded by the Almighty; as in the case of the tribes of Israel, when they seized upon the land of Canaan. And even so in these latter days, when sin hath wrought the forfeiture of any kingdom, Christ as the rightful sovereign of all the earth, may, by his word, deliver that kingdom into the hands of whom he will. But then he affirms, that it is not within human competency to pronounce that any such forfeiture hath actually been incurred, unless the assailants are certified thereof by a revelation from Heaven. A very different doctrine he allowed was held by the supreme pontiff and his adherents, who have frequently given their sanction to religious wars; but it was always to be kept in mind, that St. Peter himself was liable to error; and it might, therefore, fairly be surmised, that the same infirmity had descended to his successors; and he infers, from the whole matter, that all hostilities undertaken without a special injunction from the God of battles, are under the Christian dispensation, as indefensible as they were under the Jewish theocracy. War of self defence fare little better, in his judgment than wars of conquest or aggression. Fiends he tells us, have been withstood by angels, and righteous men have often overcome the wicked but in neither instance has the cause been committed to the arbitrement of force. Sometime

the law of the land will enable us to resist our adversaries; and, at all times, men of the Gospel, by the spirit of patience and of peace, have been, and ever may be, conquerors through the suffering of death.—*Webb's Life of Wycliffe.*

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

(Concluded from page 375.)

"*Supply of Water.*—An abundant supply of water should be furnished to every hospital, without regard to cost or trouble; and no institution should ever be without the means of raising at least 10,000 gallons daily to the highest portion of the building.

In addition to making our supply fully equal to this amount, the new well has enabled us, by a much smaller expenditure, to dispense with a water-power outside of the inclosure, which previously was regarded as almost indispensable; and, at the same time, to keep all our water fixtures, the washing apparatus, and the power for other purposes, at a convenient point within the Hospital inclosure.

An enlarged supply of water having been obtained, it was determined a few weeks since to substitute steam for the horse power previously used. This change has been made, and gives entire satisfaction. To effect this, the room formerly used by the horses, was divided, the right half converted into an engine and pump room, while the other portion is intended to be used as a workshop, for turning and other purposes requiring steam power. In the former, a steam-engine of eight horse power has been placed, and two brass lift-pumps, which draw water from both wells or from either as may be desired. These pumps raise the water, through 700 feet of three-inch cast-iron pipe, to the tanks in the dome of the centre building, a height of 100 feet, and are capable of lifting 3000 gallons per hour with ease. In addition to whatever water is required at the Hospital, the engine raises a large amount for the use of the wash-house, and can furnish abundant power to drive whatever washing or other machinery it may hereafter be deemed expedient to introduce.

A shed adjoining the engine-room, built of brick and covered with slate, contains the boiler, which is of the cylindrical form, made of extra iron, 30 feet long, and 30 inches in diameter, besides giving ample room for the storage of fuel. The chimney is 35 feet high. It is not intended that the pressure on this boiler shall exceed 50 pounds to the square inch, while the engine will make 50 revolutions, and each pump 30 strokes, to the minute. It has been ascertained by experiment that one ton of coal per week is sufficient to do all our pumping, which will not exceed in cost the expense of keeping the two horses formerly used. It is intended that the pumping shall always be done in the afternoon, so that the different tanks at the Hospital, containing 10,000 gallons, as well as those at the wash-house, may be left full at night. From two to three hours pumping daily has been found sufficient for all purposes, and the water in the boiler is kept so hot, from day to day, that the engine can be started in 40 minutes after kindling the fire.

In connection with this subject, it may not be amiss to refer to the *means of preventing and extinguishing fire*, which are of such grave importance as to deserve the earnest attention of all who have any control over hospitals for the insane. It is well known that fires have frequently occurred in such institutions, even when under the direction of most vigilant and competent officers, and in at least one such instance, resulted in consequences of the most disastrous character. Ordinarily, the greatest danger to be apprehended from fire in such establishments, is not so much that the inmates may be burned, as from suffocation; and of course, their safety consists especially in well-devised plans of prevention, or, if that cannot be, of prompt detection, with abundant means, always in order, for immediately extinguishing it. To effect these objects properly, the subject should be prominent in the minds of those who originally control the character of the edifice, quite as much as of those who are subsequently to manage it. It would seem to require little argument to prove, that all such buildings should be made as nearly fire-proof as circumstances will permit. If it is not deemed admissible to arch them throughout, other expedients should be adopted to prevent the rapid spread of fire, and to expedite the escape of the immates. All the stairways should be of iron or other indestructible material, ample in size and number; the roof should ue of metal or slate, and arrangements should be made at different points by which, if a fire does occur, it can be confined to one section of the building. There should also be a mode provided, by which, if at such a time smoke should enter the air-chambers below, it could be prevented from rising through the flues in a dangerous amount to the wards above.

All such establishments should be warmed by fresh air passed over steam or hot-water pipes in air chambers in the cellar, with the boilers placed in a building entirely detached from the main structure, and some distance from it. This mode of heating, carried out in the way suggested will, of itself, remove the greatest source of accidents from fire in public institutions. No matter how the flues may be made, nor how near the joist may approach them, there can then be no risk from this common cause of fire.

In every hospital for the insane, there should be a night watchman and watchwoman, going on duty before the attendants retire at night, and not leaving the wards until they are again up in the morning. So much for prevention. In case an accident should happen from unforeseen

causes, as we all know is possible with the utmost precaution, everything then depends upon those employed about the premises being properly drilled to act promptly and coolly in every emergency. There should always be the following resources: Reservoirs in the highest part of the building, left full at night, capacious cisterns for rain water beyond the building, at such points as will be most convenient for conveying water to its different sections; a fire engine, capable of throwing water to the highest point of the building, and several hundred feet of hose, through which water may be forced from the cisterns to any part of the structure that is exposed to accident.

The main building of this Hospital is arched throughout, and is made in other respects almost as much fire-proof as is possible in a comfortable residence; and a good system of night-watching has always been kept up. During the year just closed, an excellent suction fire engine, of moderate size, with 350 feet of hose, has been purchased, and orders given for the construction of two large rain-water cisterns in suitable positions, to be used in case of a fire in any part of the Hospital buildings. The fire-engine is of itself worth its cost, as a means of occupation and amusement for the patients; and its frequent and regular use keeps the apparatus in order, and makes all familiar with the best mode of rendering it effective, should its services be required, on other occasions.

Steam Heating.—Another year's experience with this mode of supplying fresh warm air to hospitals and other buildings, goes to confirm all the advantages which have heretofore been claimed for it, and the experiments with it have now become so numerous, and have been so successful, as fully to justify the declaration of "The Associatian of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," at its meeting in Utica, in 1849, and reiterated at its meeting in Philadelphia last year, that this system is the best, known to them, especially as connected with a forced ventilation; and that "no expense that is required to effect these objects thoroughly can be deemed either misplaced or injudicious."

It may now be safely asserted that this mode of heating is applicable to every part of the United States, and that, if a failure results, it must be either because the apparatus is defective in its arangement, or is managed by incompetent persons. A common source of error is, that there is not furnished a sufficient amount of radiating surface for severe weather. There is also often too great an effort made to effect the desired object with less fuel than is absolutely indispensable. It is not possible for any contrivance of man to obtain from a ton of coal, or a cord of wood, more than a certain amount of heat; and the fuel being applied to generate steam, cannot alter the principle. It must be remembered, too, that a building that is thoroughly ventilated requires much more fuel than when the heating alone is thought of; for all ventilation is loss of heat; but, at the same time, is of incalculable benefit in hospitals, and all other places where many persons are collected.

It would seem to be desirable for the economical working of a steam apparatus, and for the comfort of the inmates of a building thus warmed, that the radiating pipes should be prepared in three distinct sets, one or all of which can be used at pleasure. In the cool mornings and evenings, which occasionally occur even in the summer months, and in the mild weather of spring and autumn, one series of pipes will be ample. With the ordinary winter temperature, two would be necessary, and during very severe weather, especially if accompanied by much wind, the whole three ranges must be put in operation. This mode of dividing the radiating surface according to the external temperature, and the requirements of the apartments to be warmed, will do away with the objections heretofore made, that there was a difficulty in regulating the supply of heat furnished by this kind of apparatus. The new and very complete fixtures for heating the Pennsylvania Hospital in the city of Philadelphia, are arranged with two such distinct sets of pipes, and they promise to give great satisfaction.

The position of the boilers is a matter of much importance in many respects. They should always be at some distance from the buildings to be warmed. All risk of fire from this source is thus obviated; all the dirt, dust, and gas connected with the fuel and ashes, are kept at a distance; and all danger to the inmates from accidents to the boilers effectually guarded against, while steam can be supplied for any purpose for which it may be required in that location. The distance at which the boilers may be placed is much greater than has generally been supposed, and may be regulated very much by the other arangements of an institution.

Conclusion.—The year just closed has in many respects been a peculiarly interesting one in the history of the Pennsylvania Hospital. It completes the first century since its foundation; it marks that age as belonging to the first Hospital in Pennsylvania, and the first provision for the insane in America. The old structure in the city of Philadelphia has been thoroughly renovated. The rooms, originally prepared for the insane, although long since devoted to other purposes, were in a part of the building which, during the year, has been completely changed in its character: and this branch of the Institution, to which the insane were transferred eleven years ago, with all the additions since made, has been constantly full, and much of the time crowded with patients, while many of its arrangements have been essentially improved.

In no year since the Hospital was opened,

has there been within its walls a larger number of patients of both sexes, who were distinguished by their excellent qualities of head and heart, cultivation and refinement, from all the walks of life; nor have we in any similar period had the pleasure of seeing more of these restored to health, resuming their accustomed places in society, and entering upon their usual pursuits with new confidence and energy. None, but those who have had the responsibility of providing for, and directing the treatment of the insane, can fully understand how highly is valued the warm regard for the Institution, and the generous appreciation of the labors of all engaged in it, with which so many of our recovered patients leave the Hospital; the obvious feelings with which they so often revisit the scenes with which a more or less protracted residence had rendered them familiar; and the interest with which associations here formed are kept up long after the parties have ceased to be residents of the Hospital. This is one of the results of the spread of an enlightened public opinion on the diseases of the mind, and of what is required for their rational treatment. When the whole community come to regard insanity as they do other functional diseases; when they put it and dyspepsia and kindred affections in the same category; when they learn that the ratio of recoveries in all these is not so widely different as has commonly been supposed; then will they entirely cease to look with distrust upon those who have been thus afflicted; will esteem institutions for their treatment asone of the necessaries of civilized life; and understand that a residence in them, with whatever restraint and appliances they offer, is only what enlightened observation everywhere has shown to be necessary, in nearly all cases, for the successful treatment of mental diseases.

It is a fortunate circumstance in every respect, for the insane, for the community, and for those directly connected with the Pennsylvania Hospital, that its origin, its organization, and its endowments, like those of most of the institutions for the insane in the United States, make its character so obviously benevolent, aiming only to benefit the afflicted, and devoting all its resources to this one object, that no reasonable man could for a single moment suppose that any one, in any way concerned in its direction or management, could have the slightest interest or wish to detain patients within its walls an hour longer than was deemed necessary for their restoration or safety, or for the security of the community. Such a conviction of the real character of the Hospital has lessened the sufferings of many an afflicted one during the height of their delusions, and begotten confidence and hope, in the place of suspicion and despair. The higher the standard of treatment is elevated, the more liberal and varied its resources are made, the more fully unnecessary restraints are abandoned, and even the appearance of restraint masked by judicious arrangements, the more certain is a sound public feeling to spread, the dread of the disease to diminish, and the ratio of recoveries to increase.

Commencing the twelfth year of this Hospital with its arrangements of all kinds in a higher degree of perfection than they have ever before been, and with increased means for contributing to the comfort of its patients, I trust we all enter upon the discharge of our duties with renewed zeal, and with an earnest determination, that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, whose superintending care heretofore we would gratefully acknowledge, the Institution shall become still more deserving of the confidence of the community, and be still more largely a liberal dispenser of benefits to the afflicted.

THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE.

Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, 1*st mo.* 1852.

INTRODUCTION OF SLAVES INTO CALIFORNIA.

Colonel James Gadsden, of South Carolina, writes to the Shreveport (La.) Gazette, that a colony of Hunters is organizing in South Carolina, to emigrate to California. He says that if the California Legislature responds favourably to the memorial of the proposed colony, asking leave to settle there with their slaves, they will be seen with some 500 to 800 domestics, with 200 to 300 axes, opening the highway to the cultivation and civilization of the shores of the Pacific. His letter says:

"We are in part organized—if we can get a favourable response to a memorial now before the California Legislature, to introduce our domestics and our southern cultivation—indeed, our colony, protected by a government force, might be the means of opening a wagon road to the head waters of the Red River, and from thence to the Paso del Norte, and westwardly by the Gila to the Pacific. This route has long attracted my attention as the most practicable to California; and, although somewhat advanced, the vigour and energies of manhood would be renewed on an expedition so exciting and so full of hope. Would you, at your convenience, advise me of the accessibility by steam to Shreveport, or to the highest point on Red River, and an account of the character of the country interiorly, up the sources of that stream, and from thence to the Paso del Norte? It appears to me that by keeping within the valley, many of the difficulties of a land passage west would be removed; and, from the sources of the Red River, crossing the elevations which divide the waters of the Mississippi from the Rio Grande, we might fall upon some tributary of the latter leading us into its valley.

"Now if, in connection with your canvassing of the parishes and districts of the adjacent interested States, you could urge on Congress the

organizing of a corps of engineers, under adequate military force for protection, and tender the same protection to a colony such as I propose, with a condition that, as a return for this protection, superadding probably subsistence, the efficient force of the colony should be employed in making and opening a road for teams and wagons, there would be no difficulty in the organizing of such an expedition, while the protection tendered might be a stimulant. A small advanced mounted corps could proceed ahead with the engineers; examine and spy out the intricacies of the country; mark avenues, which will be opened by the axe-men of the agriculturists who follow, under the protection of an armed force."

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THIRD MONTH 6, 1852.

The article on war, which is copied into the present number, from a modern biography of Wickliffe, is not introduced on account of any new light which it may be supposed to cast on this subject, but as an exhibition of the sentiments of one who is usually esteemed a conspicuous and successful labourer in the early stages of the reformation. To many of our readers the name and character of Wickliffe are doubtless familiar; but, to some others, it is probable, a brief outline of the life and labours of this extraordinary man may be interesting.

John Wickliffe is supposed to have been born at a village in Yorkshire, about the year 1324, and consequently during the weak and disastrous reign of Edward II. At that time there were few who had the fortitude to oppose the authority, or to question the infallibility of the Roman pontiff. Wickliffe was admitted, at an early age, as a student at Oxford, where he appears to have made himself master of nearly all the learning most highly esteemed in his day. The philosophy of the schools, the civil and canon law, and the writings of those usually termed the Fathers of the Church, were assiduously studied. But he was distinguished from his cotemporaries by an ardent devotion to the study of the Holy Scriptures; a species of inquiry then much disregarded, even by the professed teachers of Christianity. His Scriptural knowledge procured him the title of the *Evangelical Doctor*.

When Wickliffe was about twenty-five years of age, a dreadful pestilence made its appearance in England; having originated a few years before in the northern parts of Asia, and spreading through Asia, Africa, and Europe, it is supposed to have swept away nearly a third of the population of the countries through which it passed. In London alone, no less than fifty thousand are said to have fallen victims to it.

This awful visitation brought Wickliffe out in the character of an author. Viewing this pestilence as a Divine judgment, on account of the sins of the people, he boldly arraigned the vices of the clergy, declaring that among them was the seat of the national malady. The whole community, he maintained, was corrupted by the degeneracy of the leaders of the people. The labours of Wickliffe, at that time, and for several year afterwards, appear to have been employed in exposing the vices and usurpation of the ecclesiastical orders, not in refuting their errors of doctrine. But the diligence with which he examined the doctrines of the sacred volume, joined to his observation of the practical vices of the clergy of every order, could not leave him long unconscious of the errors in doctrine of which those vices were the fruit.

About the year 1365, during the vigorous reign of Edward III,, Pope Urban the Fifth revived a claim, which had commenced under the distracted administration of King John, of a tribute of 1,000 marks a year, which that monarch engaged to pay, as an acknowledgment of fealty to the papal see. This odious tribute had then remained unpaid during thirty-three years, when the demand was revived, in a manner which might well have roused the indignation of a less chivalric prince than Edward the third. The king laid the papal exaction before Parliament, and that body denied the authority of King John to subject the kingdom to such tribute without the consent of Parliament, which had never been obtained. This parliamentary decision was assailed by an anonymous writer, who challenged Wickliffe, by name, to confute his arguments in support of the papal demand. This challenge plainly indicates that Wickliffe was then publicly known as a prominent opponent to the encroachments of the Roman pontiff.

Wickliffe did not decline the contest; but met the papal demands by arguments of a political rather than religious character. Professing himself a humble and obedient son of the Romish Church, he seemed willing to acknowledge the papal supremacy in matters purely ecclesiastical; but manifested the most determined opposition to the assumption of political authority, and the enormous accumulations of wealth, to which the pontiff evidently aspired. In the course of the argument it is stated that a third or more of the land of the kingdom was held in mort main by the Church, of all the possessions whereof the Pope professed to be Lord. The possibility of the Pope falling into sin, notwithstanding his elevated condition, is plainly asserted.

This fearless opposition to the demands of the Roman pontiff could not fail to raise against Wick-

liffe a storm of persecution, which threatened his life; but the force with which he vindicated the independence of the crown, necessarily secured the favour of the royal family. We accordingly find that the Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III., as well as the widow of the black prince, became his zealous and open patrons; by whose powerful interposition the vengeance of his persecutors was averted.

About the year 1381 Wickliffe attacked the doctrine of transubstantiation, maintaining, in opposition to the dogmas of the Romish church, that what was called the consecrated host was neither Christ, nor any part of him, but an effectual sign of him; and that transubstantiation, or the conversion of the bread used at the supper, rested on no scriptural ground. This was considered as an audacious innovation, and condemned as heretical; but Wickliffe defended his opinions, and exposed the blasphemous and absurd consequences deducible from the Romish dogma. Being master of the principal learning of the schools, as well as deeply conversant with the Holy Scriptures, he was able to combat his opponents with their own weapons; and, as usually happens, the persecution to which he was exposed appears to have quickened his zeal, and extended his influence. He was soon led to the exposure of other cherished dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, so that it was readily perceived that the dissemination of his opinions could not fail to impair, if not totally destroy, the overbearing influence of the clerical orders. His followers were termed Lollards, and the suppression of the Lollards became an object of strenuous exertion on the part of the hierarchy. Many of the works of Wickliffe were publicly burnt, yet they continued to spread. The wife of Richard II., during whose reign the life of Wickliffe was terminated, being a Bohemian princess, seems to have been the means of introducing those writings into her native country, where, in the early part of the following century, they attracted the attention of John Huss, whose fate is generally known. When it is remembered that, in the days of Wickliffe, the art of printing was unknown, we may well be surprised that so large a portion of his writings could escape the search of his enemies.

But probably his translation of the Bible into the English language, did more than any of his other works towards scattering the seeds of the reformation in his own country. This translation is believed to have been the first that appeared in our native tongue, though some detached portions had been previously clothed in the early language of the country. Wickliffe's version was effected from the latin, and not from the original languages in which the Bible was written. It was denounced by the clergy, but extensively read. Wickliffe closed his active and eventful life, on the last day of 1384, in the sixty first year of his age. He seems to have been as remarkable for his piety as for his opposition to the usurpations and dogmas of the Romish Church. Though he held several ecclesiastical appointments, the revenues of which were probably much beyond the measure of his wants, he appears to have considered himself rather as an almoner than the rightful owner of what came into his possession beyond the means of a frugal support.

It is a curious illustration of impotent malice that the Council of Constance, the same that consigned John Huss to the flames, about thirty years after his death, ordered his bones to be disinterred; which order was executed thirteen years afterwards. At least some bones supposed to be Wickliffe's, were taken from the earth and burnt.

We regret to learn that our friend Samuel Whitson of Salsbury, Lancaster County, met with a heavy loss on the night of the 9th ult., in the destruction by fire of his barn and contents, adjoining out-buildings, and all his farming utensils, carriages, threshing machine, &c., together with six valuable horses and several choice milk cows. As there was only a partial insurance on the barn, hay and grain, and none on the stock, his loss will be severely felt. Both he and his neighbors believe the fire to have been kindled by an incendiary.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting House, Queensbury, Warren county, N. Y., on the 4th of last month, JERVIS CARY, of Saratoga county, to SARAH, daughter of George B. Eddy of the former place.

——, at the same place and on the same day, WILLIAM DEVOL, of Rennselaer county, to ROSETTA EDDY, also daughter of George B. Eddy.

DIED,—On the 12th of 1st mo. last, at the residence of her son, Joseph Lancaster, in Dorchester, Canada West, HANNAH ROSS, formerly the widow of Joseph Lancaster, aged nearly 80 years.

——, on the 28th of 1st mo. last, at her residence in Norwich, Canada West, in the 73d year of her age, MARY, wife of William Youngs.

Both the above Friends were members of Norwich Monthly Meeting.

——, in Cranston, R. I., on the 22d of 1st mo. last, after an illness of nearly eight months, which she bore with Christian resignation, HANNAH W., wife of Henry D. Earle, and daughter of Ezra Hawkins, of Jackson, Maine; a member of East Greenwich Monthly Meeting. Her amiable disposition and innocent life, won the affection of a large circle of friends. Her heart seemed filled with Divine love, as she took an affectionate leave of those who were with her in that trying hour, being in the 24th year of her age.

DIED, at her residence near Chambersburg, Indiana, of congestion of the brain, on the 18th of 1st mo. last, PEGGY, wife of Thomas Lindly, in the 52d year of her age; a valuable Elder of Lick Creek Monthly Meeting.

——, at her residence in North Berwick, Maine, on the morning of the 3d of 1st mo. last, in the 78th year of her age, ELIZABETH, widow of the late James Hussy, a valuable member of Berwick Monthly Meeting. This dear Friend ever manifested a lively interest in the affairs of the Church, in which she was a useful member, endeavoring to do her day's work in the day time.

——, at his residence in Berwick, Maine, on the 6th of 1st mo. last, JOSEPH BRACKETT, a worthy Elder of Berwick Monthly Meeting, in the 83d year of his age. Though in feeble health for several years before his decease, he was concerned, and for the most part able to attend our Religious Meetings, and his loss will be sensibly felt among us.

——, on the 9th ult. at his residence in Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y., Captain DAVID S. SHEARMAN, of the Packet Ship *Great Western*, in the 50th year of his age; a member of Nine Partners Monthly Meeting. During his last voyage from Liverpool to New York, the ship fever broke out among the passengers and crew. Some died on board, and on the arrival of the vessel, many more were unable to leave their berths. He was active in administering to their comfort, and soon after his return home, he was seized with the fever, which in a few days terminated his valuable life.

——, on the 23d ult. at her residence in Springfield, Burlington county, N. J., MARTHA, wife of Thomas Taylor, a valuable member of Burlington Monthly Meeting. She was of a meek and sympathising spirit, and a helper to many, though not doing her alms before men.

——, at his residence in Burlington, N. J., on the 26th ult., in the 78th year of his age, JOHN GRISCOM, a member of Burlington Monthly Meeting. Possessed of a strong and cultivated mind, his powers were much devoted to useful and philanthropic objects, quite through the evening of his day. But his faith was strong in the efficacy of redeeming grace, and his friends have the consoling evidence that as age advanced, his dependence was more and more reverently placed upon the only availing Helper. Nor was his trust without reward, as he was favored at times to experience, as he expressed himself, "unspeakable peace," whilst those about him felt that he had received the heavenly legacy, which is bestowed, "not as the world giveth."

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

A stated Annual Meeting of "The Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons Deprived of the Use of their Reason," will be held on Fourth day the 17th of Third month, 1852, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Mulberry street Meeting House, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM BETTLE, Clerk.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The Yearly Meeting having encouraged the Committee for the gradual civilization, &c., of the Indians, to carry into effect the plan for opening a Boarding School at Tunessassah, for a small number of Indian children of both sexes, in which their religious and moral training may be efficiently promoted; combining with literary instruction such branches of gardening, agriculture, the mechanic arts, sewing, knitting, housewifery, &c., as are adapted to their wants and capacities; and the Friends now in charge of the Farm at Tunessassah having resigned their situations, the Committee are desirous to engage a suitably qualified Friend and his wife, with the necessary assistants, to take charge of the said School and Farm. Any Friends who may feel their minds religiously drawn to engage in this benevolent work, are desired to make early application to Ebenezer Worth, Marshalton Chester Co., Pa.; Joel Evans, Springfield, Del. Co. Pa.; Thomas Wistar, Foxchase P. O., Phil. Co. Pa.; or Thomas Evans, No. 180 Arch street Philadelphia.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

The Steward and Matron of this Institution having resigned, the Managers are desirous of procuring suitable Friends to fill those stations.

Application may be made to either of the undersigned.

THOMAS EVANS,
SAMUEL BETTLE, JR.,
JEREMIAH HACKER,
CHARLES ELLIS,
WILLIAM BETTLE,
JOHN M. WHITALL.

Philadelphia, Second Month 16th, 1852.

"QUAKERISM, OR THE STORY OF MY LIFE."

A book with the above title has lately appeared, and an edition of it has been issued from the press in this city. The volume, containing 348 pages, in 12mo., comes out anonymously, but with the declaration that the writer is a *lady* who for forty years was a member of the Society of Friends.

As this volume professes to furnish a correct and reliable narrative of events, bearing on the character of our Society, which came under the immediate notice of the authoress, presenting a very unfavourable portrait of the Society in general; and exposing, if this writer is to be credited, some startling instances of gross immorality among its most conspicuous members, the editor has waded through it, not for the instruction which it could be supposed to contain, but to learn in what manner, and in what spirit, the Society of Friends is therein assailed; and he can honestly aver, that he is unable to recollect a work, written professedly on religious subjects and from religious motives, which was more completely calculated to defeat its ostensible object. The book, from beginning to end, seems to have aimed at casting reproach on the profession of religion. The "plain, consistent and zealous Friends," are held up in almost every instance, either as ignorant fanatics or designing hypocrites. Though the real names, of the Friends whose actions and unmeaning declarations are so strangely caricatured, are probably never given, yet, when the authoress falls in with any whose characters were sufficiently emi

nent to be known on this side of the Atlantic, the sobriquet which she uses furnishes so thin a disguise as to leave no doubt of its meaning. In those cases the caricature is often too gross to bear any resemblance to the truth.

The authoress represents herself as the daughter of an opulent and consistent member of the Society of Friends, and sufficient care is taken to keep us reminded of the aristocracy of her family. Her father is represented as a man of singular modesty, as well as piety, who accepted the office of Elder, after having declined it during five years, when, at each succeeding Quarterly Meeting, it was pressed upon him. Though this father is stated to have allowed his family every accommodation which wealth could procure, keeping six or more horses, and two or three carriages, for their gratification; and though the Bible was usually read, after breakfast, from the time of her first remembrance, yet "it was many years before" she could accomplish her wish of having one of her own. This piece of intelligence seems to have been designed to illustrate the want of religion among Friends, even in her own superior family. She acknowledges that the Society are "respectable, active, intelligent, benevolent, useful, wealthy and influential," but she declares that "to consider them as a religious body, is a monstrous stretch of imagination." And yet, if we could believe one half of the tales which she tells, of the gross immorality, hypocrisy and injustice indulged among the leaders of the Society, it would require no trifling stretch of imagination to conceive in what their respectability and benevolence consist.

To undertake an analysis or formal refutation of this "story of life," would be a work of supererogation, as it carries on its face sufficient evidence of the spirit in which it was written. The reckless disregard, not merely of truth, but of probability, which marks its pages, must secure its condemnation with every candid and intelligent reader, acquainted with Friends, whether in or out of the Society.

The book may perhaps be read for a time, but must, in all probability, soon sink into oblivion, though it may possibly leave a portion of its venom behind it, on the minds of some juvenile readers. Having waded through its dirty waters myself, not as a pleasure but as a task, I can honestly assure those who look into the pages of the Review, that, in my judgment, there is nothing in this *lady's* narrative to countervail the loss of time which its perusal would occasion. The expressions are sometimes quite too coarse and indelicate for a *lady* to use, and the allusions are frequently gross and repulsive. The humor, such as it is, can afford no gratification to a refined and cultivated taste; but the constant endeavour to expose the profession of religion to contempt, may strengthen the inclination of some of its readers to occupy the seat of the scornful.

Several notices, containing severe animadversions on this volume, have appeared, from writers not professing with Friends. In an editorial of the North American and United States Gazette, under date of 27th ult, in which a pamphlet on that subject is referred to, the following observations appear:

"This 'Vindication,' though very well done, was not needed. The book it condemns, bears within itself so many unmistakeable proofs of its falsity, malignity and shamelessness, that we are very confident no sensible reader could be deceived by its scandalous misstatements. The sketches it professes to give of well-known persons are not merely caricatures; they are gross and infamous libels. Its narratives of incidents, its descriptions of manners, its assertions of facts, are all absurdly untrue—untrue not only in themselves, but without any reasonable resemblance to probability, The writer of the miserable slanders, put forth under the title of 'Quakerism,' is obviously a coarse-minded woman, alike destitute of decency and principle; and, upon her own showing, she has been prompted to her shabby and disgusting performance by motives of the meanest revenge.

"In this community, where, from the days of the founder down to the present time, the 'Friends' have always proved themselves to be not alone peaceful and law-abiding citizens, but foremost in all good works; a people preeminent for chastity, charity, temperance, integrity, fidelity and intelligence, the charges of sensuality, indecorum, and other grievous offences, preferred by this Mrs. Greer—for such her name is stated to be—would excite contempt, if they did not move to indignation. For ourselves, we found the book so repulsive, from its mingled weakness and malevolence, that we threw it aside before we had waded half way through its feculent pages, and we should not again have recurred to it, had not this pamphlet recalled it to our attention." E. L.

THE EXPLOSION AT PALMYRA, MICHIGAN.

The Adrian Expositor gives the following account of the explosion of the steam-boiler of Harrison & Roe's mill, at Palmyra.

The morning was very cold, the thermometer standing at 19 degrees below zero at six o'clock. Messrs. Harrison and Wm. H. Roe, the lessees of the mill, Jerome Bowen, Philip Wolever, Hamlin Sornberger, Richard Caswell, and Ezra Bartrum, were in the mill at the time of the explosion. Roe, Bowen, Bartrum, and Wolever, were killed instantly, and Caswell and Sornberger were dreadfully injured, so that the latter died on Thursday, and the life of the former is despaired of. Mr. Harrison was severely injured. The force of the explosion must have been tremendous. We visited the scene of disaster on Wednesday, and the signs of destruction were

awful. The mill, which was built of uncommonly heavy timber, and braced in every direction, was utterly demolished—part of the frame is standing, but shattered and thrown partly over, in such a manner as to render it worthless—the engine is scattered in every direction, and completely destroyed. A few bricks of the foundation of the arch remain, and the rest are scattered over acres. We saw where one almost buried itself in a frozen saw log. The boiler, with its boasted strength, was separated near the middle; one part was torn in shreds as one would tear a piece of cotton-felt cloth, and the pieces flattened like a sheet of boiler iron, and thrown from three to ten rods; one striking the top of a tree some ten rods from the mill, and thirty feet from the ground. The other half of the boiler was not torn asunder, but raised bodily and thrown thirty-six rods, passing near the house of Mr. Whitmarsh, some ten feet from the ground, making sad havoc with some peach and apple trees, in its flight, before it struck. Where it fell the frozen ground was torn up to the depth of a foot or more, when it rebounded some ten rods further.

This part of the boiler was about ten feet long and four feet in diameter, with two large flues. We suppose it will weigh something like a ton. Had it struck Mr. Whitmarsh's house in its flight, it must have entirely demolished it. The scene was indeed a sad sight—boards, shingles, timbers, bricks, fragments of the boiler and engine, with the dirt and rubbish of the arch, lie scattered over several acres of ground, and the toppling and shivered timbers of the mill, yet standing, make up a sad picture, revealing the awful explosive force which produced it. Had the boiler been filled with gunpowder, and exploded, it could not have been more devastating. The explosion was, of course, caused by the lowness of the water in the boiler, and the formation of an explosive gas. The mill was owned, we believe, by Volney Spalding and Mr. Harrison, one of the wounded. Mr. Whitmarsh describes the heart-rending scene which followed the explosion as peculiarly affecting. Young Wolever had left his father's house, a few rods distant, a few minutes previous—his parents soon stood over his mangled corpse. A sister of one also arrived, and her agony at the sight of the horribly mangled remains of her brother, was enough to unnerve the stoutest heart. A son of Mr. Whitmarsh, notwithstanding the severe cold, immediately mounted a horse and came to Adrian for medical assistance for the wounded. Mr. Harrison escaped (badly wounded) with his life, having been protected from the full force of the explosion by two of the large timbers of the frame, which were between him and the boiler, which was outside of the main frame of the building. Had it been in the mill, not one timber would have been standing. It is said some of the rafters, all of which were torn off, have not yet been found. The largest piece of the roof we saw, was two boards with a few shingles on them.

THE FUR TRADE.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of our Fur trade with Great Britain, by an examination of the subjoined figures, which exhibit the exportations from September 1, 1850, to September 1, 1851:—

Skins.	Hudson Bay Company.	Canada and U States.	Total.
Beaver, number,	49,635	1,274	50,909
Muskrat,	194,502	894,200	1,088,70
Otter,	8,916	3,968	12,88
Fisher,	6,297	5,016	11,31
Marten,	64,357	21,150	85,50
Mink,	21,140	210,120	231,26
Lynx,	20,338	5,243	25,58
Silver Fox,	527	376	90
Cross "	1,980	1,681	3,64
Red "	5,561	34,661	40,22
Grey "	none	18,450	18,45
White "	899	577	1,47
Kitt, "	1,603	none	1,60
Black Bear,	4,826	3,532	8,35
Brown "	1,362	15	1,37
Raccoon Bear,	1,808	551,246	553,05
Wolf,	9,745	20	9,76
Wolverine,	1,423	8	1,43
Wild Cat,	310	10,007	10,34

From the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

An Inquiry into the Cause which renders th Water of the Dead Sea unfitted for the sup port of Animal Life. By ROBERT JAME GRAVES, M. D., F. R. S.

The earth contains living beings so generall on its land, and in its waters, that we feel su prise at finding portions of either destitute both animals and vegetables. When this e ception occurs on a large scale, it naturally a tracts more attention, and may even, as in tl instance of the Dead Sea, obtain universal n toriety. Under these circumstances, the natu of the physical causes which have produced effect so singular and unexpected becomes subject of very interesting inquiry; in condu ing which we will be evidently much assisted we can discover, in some other country, a lar body of water which displays not only a simil absence of life, but likewise a combination physical qualities closely resembling, if not a solutely identical, with those of the Dead Sea

This, the subject of our investigation, is very deep and extensive lake, into which t Jordan—a considerable river — and seve smaller streams, all abounding in the fishes a fluvial vegetables of Palestine, discharge th waters, and yet, as the name implies, it has be generally believed to harbour no living thi within its fatal boundaries. The surface of t lake is said to be many hundred feet below t level of the Mediterranean. It is about six miles in length, but varies considerably

breadth, and has of course no rivers flowing from it. Until the publication of the researches of Lieutenant Lynch, who was sent, by the government of the United States, to conduct an expedition fitted out in America for the purpose of thoroughly examining the waters and shores of the Dead Sea, we absolutely knew nothing certain or definite respecting either. To our enterprising transatlantic brethren we are endebted for the first chart of a lake which lies, as it were, in the very cradle of civilization, and which, nevertheless, had (as far as we are aware) never before been surveyed or even navigated. My countryman, *Costigan*, it is true, succeeded in launching on it his frail skiff, but he very speedily fell a victim to excessive anxiety, fatigue, and the baneful effects of climate; and the observations subsequently made by Molyneux, Robinson, Kinglake, and Warburton, however interesting to the general reader, contained nothing sufficiently accurate to form the groundwork of scientific conclusions.

The progress of geographical discovery has lately brought to light the existence of an inland sea still more extensive, and displaying within its boundaries an absence of life equally remarkable, viz., the Great Salt Lake of North America, first navigated in 1847 by Fremont, commander of the exploring expedition fitted out by the government of the United States. This Lake has many and striking points of resemblance with the Dead Sea, some of which it may be well to enumerate.

1*st*. It is equally salt, and, of course, has as high a specific gravity.

2*dly*. Its banks, and the neighbouring country, abound equally in great deposits of salt, and the various rocks usually associated with these natural magazines of salt.

3*dly*. In the neighbourhood of both, hot springs occur, several of which are sulphurous, and evidently owe their existence to volcanic action, as is proved by the coexistence of tufa, lava, basalt, and other formations confessedly of igneous origin.

4*thly*. In both cases the surrounding country, at considerable distances, exhibits a repetition on a small scale, of similar phenomena. Thus, in Palestine we have, according to the observation of Lynch, hot sulphurous springs, and very productive bitumen pits, at the higher source of Jordan, *many miles distant from the Sea of Galilee*. Accordingly, we must acknowledge the operation of an agency in the production of salt and sulphurous waters, together with bitumen, in many remote parts of Palestine—an agency similar in all respects to that which has produced like effects at the Dead Sea and its immediate vicinity. The same observation applies to the Great Salt Lake of America, for all its concomitant and remarkable peculiarities reappear in localities far removed from the Lake itself.

5*thly*. A very singular coincidence is, that each of these great reservoirs of salt water receives a river derived from a neighbouring fresh water lake. Thus the *Jordan* discharges the superabundant waters of the Sea of *Galilee* into the *Dead Sea*, while in like manner the *Great Salt Lake* receives a considerable supply of fresh water from the *Utah Lake*.

6*thly*. Though the Dead Sea receives copious supplies of fresh water from the Jordan, and various other considerable streams and rivulets, yet the freshening effect is only felt at the mouths of those rivers and their immediate neighbourhood, so far as the shallow water (due to the accumulation of detritus carried down by their currents) extends. While shallow, the water, at first fresh, becomes brackish, and all traces of freshness have disappeared when the deep parts of the lake are reached. The same remark applies to the *Great Salt Lake*, which is upwards of seventy miles long, and of great depth. The Bear River and the Weber empty themselves into it, and though both are large rivers, they scarcely produce any freshening effect except at the point of disemboguement. It is of great importance to our inquiry to remark, that in the case of the *Dead Sea*, and of the *Great Salt Lake*, all the affluents contain the usual proportions of fishes and other animals, as well as vegetables peculiar to their respective countries. Nay more, in each case where the affluent has formed an extensive delta, there, in proportion to the average degree of freshness of the water, we find various plants growing in abundance; neither are the banks or borders of these lakes invariably destitute of trees, shrubs, or grass. On the contrary, wherever the nature of the surrounding rocks affords materials for a fertile soil, and rivers or springs supply the necessary moisture, there vegetation, occasionally luxuriant, is to be found. Thus, it is necessary for us to bear in mind that life is not banished from every part of either the *Dead Sea* or *Great Salt Lake*, or their respective shores, but encroaches upon both when favourable physical circumstances exist to encourage the growth and maintenance of either animals or plants. It is true that the rugged rocks; which in most parts surround the *Dead Sea*, are, from their nature, and the absence of supplies of fresh water, more destitute of vegetation than those around the *Great Salt Lake*. This admits a ready explanation by the much greater humidity of the air, and frequency of rain in the western parts of America than in Palestine.

It must not be forgotten, likewise, that certain rocks disintegrate very slowly under exposure to atmospheric influences, and others seem altogether incapable of supporting vegetation. Thus I have examined several extinct volcanic craters in Auvergne, and, after the most minute search, could not discover the existence of even a lichen on their surface; and I was the more surprised

at this fact, because other parts of that district exhibited the richest soil, spreading over fields of lava, and extending far up mountains composed of that material.

Having made these preliminary observations, we must next examine more accurately the nature and proportions of the saline contents to which we have attributed the absence of fishes, and the usual inhabitants of deep water, from the inland seas in question.

Mr. Monk, author of the Golden Horn, or Sketches in Asia Minor, gives a very interesting description of his tour round certain portions of the Dead Sea; and we are indebted to his exertions for an analysis of its water, a specimen of which he brought to Mr. Herapeth, who found in it rather more than 24 per cent. of saline matter, consisting of chlorides of potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron and manganese, with bromide of magnesium. This high saline impregnation alone is quite sufficient to account for the absence of both vegetable and animal life, even on the supposition that none of the salts are actually poisonous to either, except when present in very large proportions; a supposition which, however, is not warranted, as one of them, the bromide of magnesium, is detrimental to animal life.

We owe to Fremont the only analysis of the water of the Great Salt Lake I have been able to obtain, and which, although rough, is quite sufficient for our purposes. He obtained from forty pints of the water fourteen pints of solid saline residuum, i. e. more than a third by weight of salts! Fremont says, that subsequent and more accurate analysis detected in this residuum, chlorides of sodium, calcium, and magnesium, together with sulphates of soda and lime. Now, as the Great Salt Lake contains no fishes or other animals, and, in this respect, agrees with the Dead Sea, may we not, or rather must we not, attribute so striking a coincidence to the saline properties of their waters?

It is probable that the chief obstacle to their living in it is to be found in the immense proportion of salts present, by which it is rendered unfit for the purposes of respiration and nutrition.

It is true that some crustaceous and other animals of a still lower grade have been found in the strong brines of salt mines; and it is by no means proved that such do not exist even in the highly saline waters of these lakes, for no investigations have been made sufficiently numerous or accurate to determine this curious question. Indeed, Fremont (p. 153) discovered numerous *larvæ of insects, or skins of worms*, as he calls them, on the shore of an island in the Great Salt Lake, but he had no means of determining either the species or the *habitat*—but those he observed were dead and evidently thrown up by the waves—the individuals were not larger than a grain of oats. Future observers should seek for them, or something similar, on the shores of the Dead Sea. A very interesting subject of inquiry here suggested itself. We have observed that the rivers which flow into the Dead Sea and the Great Salt Lake are peculiarly rich in fishes. Are these fishes of species peculiar to these rivers, or do they occur in other parts of Palestine and North America?

To be continued.

IRON PAVEMENT.

The Glasgow Mail says, the experimental portion laid down on Stirling Road, in that city, has now been three weeks subjected to the tear and wear of the heavy traffic from a large mineral district. Every day hundreds of tons of iron, coal, &c., pass over the iron pavement, besides the ordinary traffic by omnibuses, carriages, carts, &c., and as yet not the least appearance of yielding or falling is visible. The pavement consists of plates about three-quarters of an inch thick, three feet long and eighteen inches broad. The upper surface is grooved, so as to resemble, in some measure, the interstices between paving stones, only that the grooves are not in continuous straight lines, but zig-zag, so as to prevent most effectually horses' feet from slipping. The plates are rabbetted on the edges the one resting on and supporting the other throughout the whole series.

The joints are so close that none of the material forming the bed or substratum, can ooze upwards, as is the case with ordinary pavement and which causes not only the irregularities of the surface, but most of the dust and mud which disfigure the streets and annoy passengers. The plates at present on Stirling Road had been previously in use at the entrance gate of Springbank Foundry, for upwards of six months, so that their power of resisting fracture has been well tested. The plates are laid upon a bed of sand, with some lime intermixed, but not sufficient to give it the coherence of concrete. The surface being levelled, the plates were laid on it with great facility and rapidity, and being pressed down with a wooden hammer until a solid and uniform bearing was attained, the operation was complete.

As compared with the best stone causewaying there is much less noise, jolting, and materially diminished friction or resistance; whilst the footing for the horses is fully more secure than on the best granite paving. At the present price of iron, the iron pavement would cost from 7 6d to 8s 6d, according to thickness, per square yard; whilst granite paving costs, in Glasgow from 8s to 9s, and in London from 12s to 14 6d the yard. The cost of laying and preparation will be certainly not more, if not less, for the iron than for the stone paving, and the probable increased endurance, apart from its othe

tested advantages, will, we should think, throw the preponderance of economy vastly into the iron scale.

INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

The late eminent Judge Sir Allan Park once said, at a public meeting in London, "We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible to their greatness, and of the source from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the page of man's history, and what would his laws have been—what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a different aspect because the light of Christian love is on it—not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity—not a custom which cannot be traced, in all its holy, healthful parts, to the gospel."

MY CHILDHOOD.

The voices of my childhood!
I hear their music still,
In every whisper midst the leaves,
In every gushing rill:
In every breeze that waveth
The long and silvery grass;
In every thousand echoes,
That o'er the mountains pass.

The blossoms of my childhood!
They are a fadeless wreath,
Unblighted perfume scattering
On every gale I breathe;
Around my captive spirit,
A flowery band they twine:
The blossoms of my childhood,
Oh! they are ever mine!

The sweet thoughts of my childhood
They come like dews from heaven,
Upon the flower that knoweth not
From whence the blessing's given;
Or like the gleams of sunlight,
Across some verdant hill:
The thoughts—the thoughts of childhood,—
Would *they* were with me still.

The faith, the love of childhood!
They counted heaven their home,
And never dreamed that sin and death
Could ever overcome
A faith and love that mingled
Their waters in one urn:
The spirit of my childhood!
Oh! let it now return.

The loved ones of my childhood!
Ah! some have fallen asleep,
And Jesus, whom they loved, still lives
To comfort them that weep.
I've seen the ripe corn prostrate,
I've seen the green ear fall,
Yet in my heart's own garner
The loved are living all.

The mother of my childhood!
She long has slept with those
Who, in the bosom of their Lord,
Have found their safe repose:
She faded ere life's music
And loveliness declined,
Yet liveth she in Heaven,
And in this heart entwined.

The father of my childhood!
Oh! he is with me still;
And thoughts of him are like a spell
To guard my steps from ill:
The trace of time and sorrow
Has softly touched thy brow,
But never did I deem thee
So beautiful as now.

The sisters of my childhood!
The twain are with me still;
And twain, beside the fount of bliss,
Their crystal vases fill.
The three who still are pilgrims,
The two whose race is done!
Sweet sisters of my childhood,
In Heaven we shall be one.

The blessings of my childhood!
Were His that changeth not;
And therefore are they clustering
Around my present lot.
My daily cup he crowneth,
With mercies running o'er!
God of my childhood, oh! with me
Be thou for evermore!

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The steamship Atlantic from Liverpool arrived at New York on the 26th, and the Africa, on the 28th ult., bringing English dates respectively to the 11th, and 14th ult.

ENGLAND.—Lord John Russel has laid before Parliament his scheme for improving and extending the representation of the people. The proposed bill extends the franchise in cities and boroughs throughout the United Kingdom, from £10 householders to those rated at £5. According to Lord John's calculation, this concession will increase the constituencies of towns in the aggregate, in the proportion of six to ten. Towns not having at present 500 voters are to be linked with adjacent places, so as to form an electoral group, by whose conjoint suffrages, the future representatives are to be elected. This principle is to be applied to Ireland as well as to England and Wales.

The county tenant-at-will franchise is to be reduced from £50 to £20. There will be no general disfranchisement of small boroughs; but permanent provision will be made, by a separate enactment, for the successive disfranchisement of places proved guilty of corruption.

A new species of suffrage also is proposed to be created, founded on the payment of forty shillings in direct taxes, a plan which will give the franchise to thousands of intelligent men who have not heretofore possessed it.

It is proposed that instead of the present oaths prescribed to be taken by members of Parliament, one simple oath of allegiance shall be substituted to be taken by all in common, and in such a form as no longer to exclude the Jews.

A deputation from the Free Church of Scotland had waited upon Lord Granville to make a representation respecting the expulsion of the Protestant

missionaries from Pesth, in Hungary, where they had resided for the past ten years.

Although they had committed no offence against the laws, they were sent out of the country in the depth of winter, at only fifteen days' notice. Lord Granville promised to take such steps as might be necessary, after communicating with the British Ambassador at Vienna.

Captain Sir Edward Belcher has been appointed to the command of the discovery ship Assistance, and to the command of the whole of the Arctic expedition fitting out at Woolwich. Upwards of fifty lieutenants have made application for service in the expedition.

The English government was determined to suppress any attempt to organize a political confederacy in Ireland. Dr. Murray, the Catholic Archbishop of Ireland, had received a letter condemning such political manifestations.

France.—There are no news from this country of much importance. The Government had published an article in La Patrie, telling the electors that they must return Bonapartists to the Assembly, and that if they elected any others, all would have to be done over again.

A great number of political prisoners have been set at liberty.

Spain.—The Queen was fast recovering from her wounds. The man who had attempted to assassinate her had been executed.

Italy.—The King of the Two Sicilies has commuted the punishment of four criminals, directed proceedings against fifty for political crimes, to be stopped, and ordered the liberation of twenty three who were imprisoned. Twenty-one persons, condemned to various periods of imprisonment, have been pardoned, and the terms of punishment of eighty prisoners have been reduced one year.

The people of the Ionian Islands have celebrated with great rejoicing, the adoption of the long-demanded admission of the Greek language instead of the Italian, into their parliaments and courts of justice.

Switzerland.—The government of this Republic is in great alarm in consequence of a new note which has been sent to it by the French government, insisting, not only on the expulsion of all the French refugees who are suspected of plotting against the government of France, but also on the Swiss government closing all unions and employing energetic measures against any popular manifestations got up for the purpose of forcing the government to have new elections. It is said that the Swiss minister resident at Paris has been informed that if the counsel of the French government be not followed, France will enter into arrangements with Austria and Prussia for the adoption of joint coercive measures for the purpose of keeping down the democratic spirit in Switzerland.

Austria.—An order has been issued forbidding the entry of any more English Bibles into Austria, and the schools established by the missionaries have been closed by the police. An attempt is making to prevent the Jews resident in Austria from acquiring real estate in that country.

Turkey.—A complete counter-revolution has taken place in the government of the Sultan. Reschid Pacha, the most liberal and enlightened Minister ever placed at the head of the affairs of the Ottoman Empire, has been dismissed, and has been succeeded by a Minister devoted to the interests of Russia.

The steamship Prometheus, from San Juan Nicaragua, arrived at New York on the morning of the 28th, and the Crescent City in the afternoon of the 29th ult., with San Francisco dates to the 2d ul The Prometheus brings 334 passengers and $400,0 on freight; the Crescent City, 145 passengers, an $1,300,000 in gold on freight and a large amoun in the hands of passengers.

Large numbers of persons were at Panama wait ing for a passage to California. The prices tickets, in consequence, were enormously high, an many persons had been compelled to return home

A circular issued from the office of the Panamen announces the arrangement of a line of telegraphi communication across the isthmus of Panama, th termini being Panama city and the prospective cit of Colon on Navy Bay.

California.—Col. Weller has been elected U. Senator from California.

The farmers in the vicinity of San Francisc are making preparations for putting in heavy crop during the present year. Gov. Bigler has issued special Message in relation to the financial affair of the State, urging upon the Legislature the earl adoption of measures to relieve the burden of th State's liabilities, and exhibiting the amount of he indebtedness. The aggregate indebtedness, civ and military, of the State was $2,242,339 74.

All was quiet at San Diego at the last account: Troops had gone to the Gila, and no further disturb ance was expected with the Southern Indians.

Notice has been given in the State Senate, of bill authorizing the construction of a railroad fro Sacramento City to Auburn.

Native quicksilver has been discovered at Sonor oozing through banks of red clay, and sever pounds have been dipped up.

A rumor had reached San Francisco that a seriou revolution had broken out among the Mormons Great Salt Lake, and that they had issued a declara tion of independence, asserting their determinatio to establish a separate Republic.

Oregon.—Advices from Oregon are to the 24t of 1st month.

The act establishing the seat of government Salem, was still the subject of controversy. Som of the members, who were opposed to the locatio act, convened at Yam Hill and published a pap declaring their determination to disregard the d cision of the Courts that Salem was the legal se of Government. This paper was subsequent suspended, and the refractory members abandone their position.

Domestic. Pennsylvania Legislature.—Fe subjects of general interest have come before th Legislature during the past week. On the 24 ult. the question of the repeal of portions of th act of '47 came up in the Senate, and after bein warmly debated, was postponed.

On the 26th, in the House of Representatives, nu merous petitions were presented for the passag of the Maine Liquor Law, signed by between 80 and 9000 names, and also a number of remon strances in opposition thereto.

Three of the Cuban prisoners liberated by th Queen of Spain, arrived at Boston on the 23d ult.

Calvin Fairbanks, arrested some time since Kentucky, for assisting some slaves to escape, h been convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment the Penitentiary for *fifteen years.*

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Extract from JOHN SPALDING'S *Account of his Early Experience and Exercises.*

(Continued from page 387.)

About this time I read "Sewel's History of the Quakers," which I think removed every objection, and confirmed me in my opinion of the truth of their principles. Their severe sufferings, their patience under them, and honest boldness before kings and rulers, convinced me that nothing but a divine power could have supported them. I sought the company of some faithful Friends, as I could discover in some I had been with, little more than the form. I desired to know the power in myself, and to be truly taught of the Lord, that I might not do anything by imitation, or because others did so; but retired often alone, to be instructed of the Lord what to do and what to leave; and glory to his name, he was found of me, and made those retirements precious and profitable to me, revealing his will unto me by degrees, as I was able to bear it. I now became acquainted with some solid Friends, and was occasionally in company with them, which excited the attention of my friends and neighbours; so that there was much talk about me, and various reports were propagated respecting it, most people thinking it very strange I should turn Quaker.

While I was exercised towards the Society I had left, I met with some more trials from other quarters; my relations complained of my silence, putting unfavourable constructions upon it. Indeed, I had so much upon my mind, that I had little desire to speak much: for being often in my way of business with people of consequence in the neighbourhood, most of whom had always shown me much attention and favour, now, observing such a change, though only in dress at first, they began to look rather strangely upon me. The enemy of souls was not unmindful of my situation, and raised many difficulties in my way; as the loss of their favours, and of course my business; and the great offence my conforming to other things not yet done would give them; such as the ceremony of the hat, the plain language, and their titles, so highly valued; these seemed indeed so great discouragements, that my mind was at times sorely distressed.

I had for some time felt an uneasiness respecting the performing some part of my business, such as nicking and cropping horses, &c., punishing them for the sake of appearance, to please the fancies of men. When I began to mention my scruples, much opposition was made, as the consequence must of course be the loss of much business. I know not whether I was not too hasty in this matter, beginning in my own strength, and not waiting the due time; for I found when I was required to do it, I gave way, which brought trouble upon me. At last I was enabled to refuse several, among whom was one for whom I did much business, who, on my objecting and telling him my reasons, seemed very angry, and reproached me for changing my religion, &c. He asked me to recommend some one to do it, but I told him I could not recommend another to do what I thought not right to do myself.

This event occasioned some uneasiness. I was blamed highly on the supposition that I should soon lose my business; but I answered in the words of our Lord: "Except a man forsake all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple." I saw, more and more, how people could follow the ways, customs, and fashions of the world, and use means not always the most honest to get its riches: so true is our Lord's saying, "Where your treasure is there will your heart be also." Oh! how few really deny themselves and take up the cross.

About this time came the Quarterly Meeting of a Society I helped to establish, called "The Sick Man's Visitor," to relieve the wants of those in distress, conducted by the chief and most serious of the professors, a committee of whom met every week to transact the business of it, and to hold a prayer meeting, as they called it, at the same time singing, reading, &c. Being the time I used to serve on the committee, I took the opportunity to write to them, giving my reasons why I could not join in the services performed at those times; also something more

respecting the principles, &c., of Friends, with what was upon my mind besides; observing, if any were desirous of more information on the subject, or had any objection to propose respecting Friends' principles, I was willing to receive them.

Hitherto there had not been any material alteration in my dress, except what I wore on First-days; I still wearing a modern hat. But now I found it required of me to make an alteration there; which, as it was more conspicuous than any I had made, I found very trying; nature being unwilling to bear the cross. But it pleased the Lord to strengthen me; and indeed it caused much gazing, admiration, and ridicule, as I could perceive and hear, though little was said directly to me. But the Lord preserved me, and I thought I found rather a kindness of behaviour among the more considerable of my neighbours, when I attended in the course of my business, particularly from the chief justice Eyre, where I had apprehended not a little discouragement, but I found, through the mercy of my God, a very favourable intercourse. I may observe, respecting these things, that I felt a little at a time required of me; and as I was willing to give up, the Lord was pleased to afford me strength to be faithful to him. I am aware these things, respecting dress, &c., are, in the eyes of man's wisdom, despised and thought of no consequence: indeed, of themselves, I am persuaded they are of no consequence, or if done from a wrong motive may be rather injurious than otherwise; yet, when the Lord commands, it becomes his creatures to obey, and not reason about it, whether it is of consequence or not. When I felt a desire to reason about it, the example of Naaman the Syrian, was brought to my remembrance. When the prophet ordered him to wash seven times in Jordan, his pride and wisdom were offended; he wanted some great thing done, somewhat pompous, and agreeable to the ideas of his worldly mind; and had not his servants been wiser than their master, he might have continued in his disease. But the event proved, how despicable soever the means appeared, it fully answered all he could wish; therefore it is good for any one who feels occasionally the judgment of the Lord, against anything, however trifling it may appear, not to consult with flesh and blood, not to reason about it, but to give up in simplicity of mind; and then I am persuaded it will be found of more consequence than was apprehended; for if we are not faithful in the little, how can we expect the greater will be committed to us. And, indeed, in this matter I have been mentioning, I found not a little advantage. For before, when my appearance was not very different from the world, my acquaintance would enter into familiar converse with me; which too often had a tendency to divert my mind from that seriousness I wished to preserve, and leave unpleasant reflections afterwards. But when they saw (j their eyes) my uncouth appearance, it operate as a kind of check to lightness, and preserved n from the snare of unnecessary worldly convers tion; so that I had the advantage of more r tirement, in which I trust I can say I have four the most profitable seasons. The apostle sai not in vain, "If any man love the world, t love of the Father is not in him." A follow of Christ will not be conformed to the worl nor uphold whatever is of it, either in hims or others; not merely because it is witness against in the Scriptures, but being influenc by the same spirit, which was in them, he taught by it to testify against the same as t disciples of old did in their day.

It was a great grief and concern to me to co sider, that as it was a day of so great professi many walking miles to hear what they suppos to be the gospel preached, our steeple house l ing generally crowded by people from the otl parishes; I say it grieved me, that my leavi the fashions of the world which they all p fessed to deny, should cause such amazement it appeared to do, even in professors. T helped to confirm me in my opinion, that h much so ever they could talk about religion, v little of the power thereof was known. Inde had I not felt a want of the power of godlin I should not have left them, as there were ma ties which held me both to the priest and p ple. But it was that divine power I longed f and nothing short of it could satisfy me, surely nothing but that could have supported in the different trials I soon had to encount but the battle was the Lord's, and his was victory over every appearance of mine adversa and to him be all the glory.

For several months my mind was much ex cised on various occasions, the enemy assault me continually with reproaches from without fears within. My business seemed to decl and I was reproved for over-acting my part, informed that some of the Society had said It was great grief to me to observe some Frie for whom I entertained great esteem, not faithful against worldly titles, as Esq., Sir a one, Mr. ——, &c., as I believed was requ and practiced by ancient Friends. It gave enemies much occasion against me.

I was at times sorely pressed and burdene spirit; but my desires were to the Lord, had hitherto supported me, that I might still perience him a God near at hand, and not off; for I felt how unable I was to move a without his divine assistance. So low was duced, that though I received several rev letters, which were clearly against the tru had not power to answer them; being taug leave the cause to the Almighty, and not t anxious to justify myself before men. But may be an encouragement to others who ma perience similar trials, that I felt a secret

holding, a consoling assurance, that the Lord would plead his own cause, and in his own time bring forth judgment unto victory; and I desired that his hand might not spare, neither his eye pity, till his work was accomplished to his own glory, however it might be with me. Thus I continued some time, till it pleased the Lord to revive me; when, though I had little business in comparison to what I had heretofore, yet I was abundantly satisfied with an enlivening sense of the Lord's presence; which infinitely surpassed all worldly goods. In measure I knew the truth of our dear Lord's promise, that whoever may be enabled to leave any thing for his name's sake, shall receive an hundred fold even in this life, either in kind or in kindness; and surely the comfortable sense of the approbation of the Most High, is of infinitely greater value than anything this world can afford. Oh! that the people, particularly the Lord's professing people, may be encouraged to be willing to part with every thing, however near and dear to flesh and blood, that stands in the way, which obstructs that divine communion with him we are taught to expect. For true it is, except a man forsake all that he hath, he cannot be Christ's disciple; and he is not a hard master, doth not require anything to be parted with but what would really be injurious to our spiritual welfare; though to man's carnal apprehension it may seem in some cases in a different light. Man naturally loves ease. The cross of Christ is not pleasant to flesh and blood: but, my friends, [it must be daily borne,] if ever we know the truth of what Paul declares, that "they who are Christ's have crucified the flesh, with its affections and lusts;" and the more readily we submit to the yoke, I am persuaded we shall the sooner experience that subdued, which dislikes the cross. Then we shall know what our Lord said, that his yoke is easy and his burden light.

Account of THOMAS MOUNSEY, *of Sunderland, England, an Elder, who died 12th month 7th, 1850; aged 57 years.*

He was a man of superior abilities, and considerable intellectual attainment; of a most affectionate disposition, and peculiarly alive to social enjoyment; yet endowed with rare modesty and diffidence of his own powers.

Of his religious experience he feared to speak, even to his near friends, so that it was not till within a few months of his decease, that his natural reserve on this subject was overcome, and he was constrained, by the love of his Saviour, to tell of his gracious dealing towards him. The following are some of his expressions, during the progress of an extremely painful malady, from which he had suffered for years, and which sufferings, though at times intense, were always borne with such meekness and patience as to be very touching to those who had the great privilege of waiting on him.

7th mo. 23d, 1850. "The language of my soul for many days has been 'O! Lord, shew me a token for good!' yet I am able daily to trust and to feel a quiet hope. I hope it is not presumptuous in me, but I cannot think that my soul will be gathered with the wicked."

The night of the 30th was a time of great suffering; and in the course of it, he prayed fervently for the forgiveness of all his sins, and to be washed white in the blood of the Lamb immaculate.

9th mo. 25th.—He gave thanks for all the Lord's mercies; for the severe as well as for the mitigations and alleviations, and said emphatically,—"I thank thee, O God, for faith to believe that thou wilt perfect all that concerneth me."

The 27th was a memorable day; his heart being filled to overflowing with thanksgiving and love. In the evening he remarked,—"It is one thing to believe, (I have always been a believer), but to believe and to receive is another thing; and this has been my portion this day, indeed for the last few days," adding with tears, "these are not tears of sorrow, but of joy." Then after a very severe paroxysm of pain, he returned thanks for its abatement, and said it would be of mere mercy that he, "a poor nothing," should be saved, but twice expressed his belief that he should be permitted to enter the pearl gates. He also said, most impressively, that no part of this illness, from first to last, would he have foregone; so much had it been blessed to him.

The next day, in a letter, he addressed a beloved niece as follows:—"Although, like many more, I have had to pass through alternations of feelings, doubts and fears, especially in looking back on my many short-comings, and indeed my utter worthlessness; yet, to my unspeakable relief, I have found strong consolation in being enabled to cast myself down before my blessed Saviour, as a poor sinner, relying solely and entirely upon his infinite mercy, even to such as I am! Yes, my dear M., this is my sole reliance—on His atonement, and in *his* having *so* loved *us* as to give himself for us, a sacrifice for the sins of the whole world—by *his* stripes *we* are healed. It is, indeed, a blessed privilege to be permitted to look upon Him who was lifted up, as was the brazen serpent of old, and to be healed. But I fear I am running on too far; suffice it to say, that during the most part of my illness, I have been sustained by a secret, humble hope, more or less bright, that my gracious Lord will, in his own good time, perfect that which concerneth me, and that I shall, in the end, be permitted to enter that city, none of the inhabitants of which can say, 'I am sick.'"

On the 30th he said what a blessing he considered it, to have lived to ascribe praises to the Most High. He one day desired to have the

account of Job Thomas read, which affected him much, and he exclaimed, "Is it possible—can it be possible that *I* should be made a partaker of the least measure of such joy? It seems strange and wonderful; but I feel a confidence—a holy confidence—that through the same salvation and loving-kindness, (seeing that all is unbounded love and mercy,) it will be extended even to *me!*" In the evening he instructively addressed his sons, expressing his firm conviction of the truth of Christianity, and that there is no happiness on earth at all equal to that which is obtained by daily seeking to do right. He said he had often mourned over his own deficiencies in bringing up his children, but he had endeavoured, by example and precept, to teach them the right way, which way they knew well. He expressed his strong desire that they would keep to the principles and practices of the Society of Friends, as he believed these principles to be pure Christianity; and remarked that there was this wide distinction between Friends and others, viz:—that Friends, when they kept to their principles, practically carried out Christianity in doing whatever conscience dictated, abiding the consequences; whilst others too often contented themselves with simply protesting. Then referring to himself, he said that if it were not for a humble hope and confidence in his Saviour, it would be a gloomy look out for him now; but, he continued, "when I think that such an one as I, the smallest of the small, and having nothing of my own to rest on, shall be permitted to enter into eternal glory, it is astonishing to contemplate. I feel a blessed hope and confidence, which is as an anchor to the soul. The most eminent and useful Christians, and, indeed, *all* Christians, come at last to confess their entire dependence on Christ."

The next evening, 10th mo. 9th, he retired to bed in great debility, and was never after able to leave it.

10th mo. 13th, he prayed thus:—"Oh! Lord, we reverently desire to give thee thanks for the mercies of the past night, and to ask thee to continue thy goodness and thy support; and especially for me, that thou wouldst keep me near to thyself, in thy fear and in thy presence, that I may in no degree fall away from thee. This be thou pleased to do, for the sake of my blessed Saviour, on whose atoning sacrifice I do believingly rely."

The next day he referred to the text, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him," and said, I do *believe*, I do *trust*, that I love my Lord, my God and Saviour; and I have a comfortable hope of being permitted to partake of these good things—of entering on the purchased possession, without the least claim, without any right, but from pure unmixed mercy—*all* from pure mercy!

On the 18th, he much enjoyed the company of some of his friends. After they had left, with tears he supplicated, "Holy Father! for ever hallowed be thy name! Permit me to give thee thanks for all thy tender mercies, which are new every morning, and for the enjoyment of social intercourse; but, oh! God, suffer not that either height, or depth, or any other creature, cause me to fall from thee my only help."

On the 21st, about one in the morning, he poured forth his soul in prayer and thanksgiving, uttering these words, with many more:—"Oh Lord, suffer me not to rest in the many outward consolations and kindnesses of which I partake, but that *all* may be received with thankfulness as from thine all-bountiful hand. In thine infinite loving-kindness and tender mercy, be pleased so to lead and guide us in time, that we may be united together and blessed for ever in eternity. Oh! Lord, grant our petition, if it please thee, for the sake of our dear and blessed Saviour, Jesus Christ, to whom, and to thee, oh! God, through the Holy Spirit, be ascribed honour and glory, thanksgiving and praise, both now and for ever. Amen and amen."

First-day evening, 27th, he gave thanks for the belief that for him there was a mansion prepared, through Him who "endured the contradiction of sinners against Himself." He then supplicated for his family, and, later in the evening, he gave them a very interesting account of his early religious experience. He had been in a careless indifferent state till about the 20th year of his age, when the death of a beloved uncle, and some other circumstances, brought him into a thoughtful condition of mind, and he was induced to devote a portion of each evening to retirement before the Lord. For some time he seemed to wait in vain, and was very much tried by wandering thoughts; still his soul hungered and thirsted after righteousness, and he persevered in waiting on the Lord, until, one evening, such a flood of divine grace was poured upon him that he was quite overpowered, and even in relating it, he could not restrain his deep emotion at the remembrance of this heavenly visitation. The happiness which he experienced was so far beyond anything that he had before partaken of, that he thought did people only know how rich a store of joy and bliss ing, was awaiting them, how earnestly would they seek after so great a prize. Life, after this, seemed to have changed its aspect, and become much more enjoyable; all his usual occupations, under the influence of this change of heart, became sources of pleasure before unknown. In concluding this relation, he strongly recommended the practice of retiring for a short time each day, for meditation, and to seek after divine grace; for, although at first it might seem to be of little avail, yet, if persevered in, it would prove, in the end, to be time most profitably spent.

11th mo. 8th. He expressed how sweet

found it, when, after having seemed for a few hours, in some degree, as it were, alienated from his soul's Beloved, to be again made sensible that he belonged to Christ; that he was one of the little flock of whom it was said, that it was the Father's good pleasure to give them the kingdom. After putting up some petitions, he added, "For thou art my Rock and my Refuge, my Strong Tower, in whom I trust, and who I humbly hope, yea, I *believe*, will be with me to the end."

His bodily debility was so great, that he could not turn in bed without much suffering; after accomplishing this on the 18th, he prayed for support in his weakness, and that the Lord would pity his poor creature, &c. Soon after which he said, "Oh, how sweet is the consolation which I feel! how delightful is this rest!" pouring forth thanksgiving for his many mercies, and especially for the alleviation of his severe pain.

12th mo. 3d. He gave thanks for a renewed sense of the Lord's goodness, saying that though he was very far from anything like boasting, yet he was, at that time, enjoying great comfort; his cup was full and running over.

12th mo. 6th. He prayed that He who had done so much for him, would not forsake him; soon after which, he said he felt an undoubted evidence that the Lord was near, and his Arm underneath.

12th mo. 7th. His breathing becoming exceedingly laborious, he prayed for relief, if consistent with the divine will, and this relief was mercifully granted. About noon, he said that, from the recent touches of the love of God, he thought he was justified in believing that he was *His*, and in casting all his care upon Him. Soon after, speaking of his approaching end, he said, "as to how near, or how distant it may be, I cannot tell; *that* I leave, and *throw myself on my dear Redeemer.*"

He took a most tender and affectionate leave of his dear wife and family, and soon afterwards, without any bodily or mental conflict, his spirit was, we reverently believe, permitted to enter those pearl gates towards which his hopes had been so long directed, and to join that blessed company of the just of all generations, who for ever celebrate the praises of the Lamb.—*Annual Monitor.*

A PRACTICAL HEARER.

A poor countrywoman once heard a sermon preached against the use of dishonest weights and measures. A short time afterwards the minister asked her what she remembered of his discourse, when she replied, that her memory was so bad, she had forgotten nearly the whole he had said. "But I remembered one thing," said she, "I remembered to burn my bushel!"

For Friends' Review.

THE SIX NATIONS.

The Editor of the Review is among the few remaining Friends, who may remember the time when this name produced very different feelings from what it now does. But he, as well as some others, who recollect the fear which the movements of this people inspired in a former day, will be much surprised to learn that their number, as a nation, has not been materially reduced since the period when Friends of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting commenced their labours of Christian love among them. William Savery, whose memory is very precious to those who were favoured with his acquaintance, informs us that the Six Nations numbered, in the year 1794, about four thousand five hundred; to wit, Senecas 1,900, Tuscaroras 300, Onondagas 500, Cayugas 400, Oneidas 600, and Mohawks 800. He was then amongst them.

By an official return made last year to the Government, it appears that there are in the State of New York 2,679 Seneca Indians, being an increase of 779 since '94—to wit, on the Allegany reservation 819, on the Catteraugus 1,218, and on the Tonewanda 642. The present number of Tuscaroras is 290, showing a decrease of 10 in that band. The Oneidas are estimated now at 213; at the former date 600. The population of the Cayugas has been reduced from 400 to 139. On the different reservations the Onondagas yet amount to 457, being a small diminution from the former estimate. But, alas for the "true old heads of the grand Confederacy," the Mohawks, but *one* person of Mohawk nationality, so writes the Indian Agent for the year 1851, "having been met by me." This remark is short but painful. To think of this wanderer among the graves of his fathers, "a spark still glowing amid the ashes of a departed race." I would not by this mean that this tribe is extinct, for Sir John Johnson was quite successful in persuading many of this band to emigrate to Canada.

Notwithstanding all the hardships through which they have passed, if the above estimates are correct, the Indians in the State of New York number within 700 of as many now as they did 60 years ago.

Not so, however, with their territory. Our friend Savery says, "by the best computation we can make, the number of acres that each nation holds, is as follows—Senecas 4,000,000, Oneidas 256,000, Cayugas 64,000, Onondagas 70,000, Stockbridges 23,040, Brothertons 38,040; total 4,390,000." At the present time, according to official documents, the territory occupied by the different bands, consists of the Allegany, Catteraugus, Tonewanda, Tuscarora, and Onondaga reservations, and the lands owned, in severalty, by the Oneidas, in the counties of Oneida and Madison.

The Allegany reservation (contiguous to

which is the settlement under the direction of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting,) consists of about 30,000 acres, part of which is mountainous, but a considerable part, embracing the valley of the Allegany, is fertile, and produces well. It is about 40 miles in length, by one in width. The Catteraugus reservation contains, likewise, about 30,000 acres, and extends from the mouth of Catteraugus creek, on Lake Erie, some 14 miles up that stream, and is 2 to 5 miles in width. The land is level, and, to a considerable extent, under cultivation. The New York and Erie railroad passes through both these reservations. The Tonewanda reservation (towards which the eye and heart of the philanthropist must be turned, at this juncture, with deep anxiety, consists of 15,000 acres of very good land, a small part of which is under cultivation. It is about 30 miles from the city of Buffalo, and 15 from Batavia. The Tuscarora reservation, in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, belongs to the Tuscaroras, and embraces a tract of some 7,000 acres, part of which that tribe purchased from the Holland land company. A considerable portion is rented to white men, and this will, unhappily, apply to most of the other reservations. The Onondagas have a handsome tract of 7,000 acres in the vicinity of Syracuse, which is under imperfect cultivation. The Oneida lands are owned by them in fee, and amount to some 3,000 acres, which are well tilled. It thus appears that the amount of land owned by the Indians in the State of New York is 92,000 acres, which added to the possession of the St. Regis tribe, will make a total of some 100,000 acres. This number taken from 4,390,000, shows that they have, during the past 60 years, parted with 4,290,000 acres of excellent land; notwithstanding which, it is pleasing to know that, reduced as their possessions are, there yet remain about 25 acres for each man, woman and child in the New York sub-agency.

When I see how the case now stands with the red man in New York, I am forcibly reminded of the language used by their steadfast old friend, Oliver Paxon, in 1814. "The Indian," said he, "will find the white settlements increasing round them, and hunting will become a poor business; their necessities will instruct them that they must turn their attention from the wilderness to the field, so that, instead of the buffalo, the buck, and the bear, they will have the ox, the sheep and the hog, all rolling fat at their door. On reading the report of the Committee, I almost forgot my affliction, and was ready to consider myself younger and stronger; but a little reflection instructs me that my glass is nearly run, and I must leave the work to younger hands; but I often feel such an interest in the cause, and unity with my old friends of the Indian Committee, that I am not ashamed to say, *I love you all.*" W.

LIST OF CITIES AND TOWNS

In the United States, whose Population, by the Census of 1850, is 10,000 and upward; prepared from Hart's Geography.

	Cities and Towns.	States.	Population.
1	New York,	New York,	515,507
2	Philadelphia,	Pennsylvania,	408,815
3	Baltimore,	Maryland,	189,048
4	Boston,	Massachusetts,	136,871
5	New Orleans,	Louisiana,	116,348
6	Cincinnati,	Ohio,	115,436
7	Brooklyn,	New York,	97,838
8	St. Louis,	Missouri,	64,252
9	Albany,	New York,	50,763
10	Pittsburgh,	Pennsylvania,	50,519
11	Louisville,	Kentucky,	43,196
12	Charleston,	South Carolina,	42,985
13	Buffalo,	New York,	42,201
14	Providence,	Rhode Island,	41,512
15	Washington,	District of Columbia,	40,001
16	Newark,	New Jersey,	38,894
17	Rochester,	New York,	36,403
18	Lowell,	Massachusetts,	33,383
19	Williamsburgh,	New York,	30,780
20	Chicago,	Illinois,	29,963
21	Troy,	New York,	28,782
22	Richmond,	Virginia,	27,485
23	San Francisco,	California, (estimated,)	25,000
24	Syracuse,	New York,	22,271
25	Allegheny,	Pennsylvania,	21,263
26	Detroit,	Michigan,	21,019
27	Portland,	Maine,	20,815
28	Mobile,	Alabama,	20,512
29	New Haven,	Connecticut,	20,345
30	Salem,	Massachusetts,	20,264
31	Milwaukie,	Wisconsin,	20,061
32	Roxbury,	Massachusetts,	18,364
33	Columbus,	Ohio,	18,181
34	Worcester,	Massachusetts,	17,867
35	Utica,	New York,	17,565
36	Charlestown,	Massachusetts,	17,216
37	Cleaveland,	Ohio,	17,034
38	New Bedford,	Massachusetts.	16,443
39	Reading,	Pennsylvania,	15,743
40	Cambridge,	Massachusetts,	15,215
41	Savannah,	Georgia, (estimated,)	15,000
42	Bangor,	Maine,	14,432
43	Norfolk,	Virginia,	14,331
44	Lynn,	Massachusetts,	14,257
45	Lafayette,	Louisiana,	14,200
46	Petersburg,	Virginia,	14,010
47	Wilmington,	Delaware,	13,979
48	Poughkeepsie,	New York,	13,944
49	Manchester,	New Hampshire,	13,932
50	Hartford,	Connecticut,	13,555
51	Lancaster,	Pennsylvania,	12,369
52	Lockport,	New York,	12,323
53	Oswego,	New York,	12,205
54	Springfield,	Massachusetts,	11,766
55	Newburg,	New York,	11,415
56	Wheeling,	Virginia,	11,376
57	Paterson,	New Jersey,	11,334
58	Dayton,	Ohio,	10,982
59	Taunton,	Massachusetts,	10,441
60	Norwich,	Connecticut,	10,293
61	Kingston,	New York,	10,321
62	New Brunswick,	New Jersey,	10,011
63	Nashville,	Tennessee, (estimated,)	10,000
64	Lexington,	Kentucky, (estimated,)	10,000
65	Natchez.	Mississippi, (estimated)	10,000

In this census, as in almost every other do

ment, in which the different sections of the United States are brought into comparison, we are presented with an illustration of the blighting influence of the "patriarchal institution." While the population of New York appears to exceed half a million, there are only two of the cities in the slave-holding states that can claim a population of one hundred thousand each; and in these the influence of the slave-power is probably less than in any other of the southern cities.

Of the sixty-five cities and towns in the United States, which contain a population of ten thousand or upwards each, no fewer than forty-eight are in the free States; and their whole population amounts to 2,175,795; making an average number of 45,329 for each. The population of the seventeen cities in the slave States, rises no higher than 656,748, or an average number of 38,632 each. It is further observable, that many of the towns in the northern States have grown up within so short a time, that men of middle age, whose knowledge of American Geography was acquired at school, scarcely know where to look for them on the map; while those of the South are chiefly of a much older date. For instance, here we find Brooklyn, the entire growth of our own time, with nearly an hundred thousand inhabitants, while the ancient cities of Charleston and Richmond, contain only a little more than seventy thousand between them. In view of these and other collateral facts, we may safely pronounce that patriotism which labours to extend this system beyond its present limits, unsound and spurious.—Ed.

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

The American Peace Society prosecutes its work mainly by circulating publications, some of which it has been in the habit of sending to the various missionary stations among the heathen, supported by different denominations in our country; and, in response to those sent at different times to the Sandwich Islands, for circulation among the constant and numerous visiters there from all parts of the world, they have received, besides $5 now from one individual, and $10 again from another connected with the missions there, two very generous donations, *one hundred dollars* each, from the Church of *Native* Christians under the care of T. Coan, from whose letter some extracts are given below:

"*Hilo, Hawaii, Dec.* 10, 1851.

"The church under my care feel special interest in your work. Perhaps no country on earth is more quiet and peaceful than the Hawaiian Islands. Our people are taught, that 'wars and fightings' are not of God, but of the lusts and evil passions of men. They are taught to "live in peace," with the assurance, that "the God of love and peace will thus be with them." And, to show the sincerity of their principles, they have again cheerfully voted your Society one hundred dollars, a draft for which you will find with this.

Our people are ready to help, according to their ability, every good enterprise; but there is no one to which they more cheerfully contribute than to this. Indeed, it is the first foreign object, except the direct missionary enterprise, to which they contributed; and we hold it to be second in interest and importance to no Christian enterprise of the day, unless we except the above-mentioned object. Its very spirit is the spirit of the gospel. Its objects are the objects of the gospel, and its weapons are gospel weapons. I know your Society is unknown to the multitude, and esteemed an object of indifference or contempt by many. But its foundations are deeply laid in reason, in truth, and in love; and the principles you advocate are destined to prevail, for they are the laws of Heaven.

Your trials are many, and your task arduous. You well say, "It is all up-hill work." This is true. You contend with ignorance, with indifference, with those who pity and half pardon your weakness, with the contempt of those who scorn your bigotry, with false philosophy and false theology, with pride, ambition, false honor, lust of dominion, hereditary prejudices, political sophistry, and all the revengeful and selfish passions of man. But these are common foes. The gospel meets them always, everywhere, and in all forms. The Bible, the Tract, the Missionary, the Temperance Agent, the Abolitionist, the Disciple of Purity, and all other preachers of righteousness contend with the same enemy on the same great battle-field. But we fight under a glorious leader, and under a conquering banner. Even the private Christian finds his road to glory all "up hill," a sleepless struggle, a warfare without a parley, a truce, or a furlough; but faith, and hope, and patience, secure the victory.

You have many things to encourage you. Your cause is steadily and surely onward. We, in these distant realms, witness many things to cheer the peacemaker. Our land is a land of peace. The principles of peace prevail in our ecclesiastical and civil councils. The war-note is hushed, and we hope the war spirit is crushed in this land; and we feel triumphant and safe in a warring world, and in the very face of foes, just in the proportion as we trust in the Lord, and exercise love and good will toward our enemies."

On this letter the Secretary of the Peace Society remarks:

"We see *how* the Pastor at Hilo works for peace. He *educates his Church* into it as an essential element of Christian character. In a former letter, he said they 'would feel as much at liberty to steal, rob and murder, as to go to

war.' Here is the secret of his success on this point. He seems to enforce peace just as he would repentance and faith. He does not throw it far into the back ground, undervaluing its importance, if not entirely ignoring its claims, but trains his Church to view and treat it as an object of vast and vital importance, second only to the great work of the world's evangelization. They observe, as he states elsewhere, the annual Concert of Prayer for universal Peace, and contribute, every two or three years, their hundred dollars to the cause. O! when will the pastors and churches, in our own and every Christian land, 'go and do likewise?' God grant they may very soon; for when they do, we shall witness a speedy triumph of this cause, a great and glorious change; a change that will accomplish more for Christendom and the world than has yet been effected by the combined agency of all the other benevolent enterprises now in progress.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THIRD MONTH 13, 1852.

The notice respecting the Six Nations, which appears in our paper this week, is from the pen of a valued correspondent, who has long taken a particular interest in the welfare and improvement of the native inhabitants of the soil. The circumstance mentioned in this communication, that the number of people composing the Six Nations has not much diminished since the visit of Wm. Savery, in the year 1794, affords ground to indulge a pleasing hope that these people may yet be preserved from extinction. Hence, those philanthropists who have laboured, and are still labouring to promote the civil and religious improvement of those ancient lords of the forest, may be encouraged to persevere, and to increase their benevolent exertions, under a consoling belief that their work will not be lost.

There is, however, one melancholy fact stated in this notice, which the Indians must feel, and feel with bitterness. Of more than four millions of acres held by the Six Nations, sixty years ago, in the State of New York, the title has been extinguished to all except about one hundred thousand.

In a conference between three chiefs of these nations, Cornplanter, Half-town, and Bigtree, and President Washington, in or about the year 1794, Cornplanter complained of the sacrifice of land which they had found themselves compelled to make, at a treaty held some years before; and seem to have hoped that the President would relax the terms of that treaty. In his reply President Washington informed them that he had no control over the measures which occurred prior to his administration. But he distinctly stated that, with regard to the land which they still held, *they* had the power to sell, or to refuse to sell. In case of sale, they could sell to those only who had the right to buy. This pre-emption right is well known to be held by the Ogden Company. The meaning of President Washington's declaration, undoubtedly, was that the Indians had full power to retain the possession of their remaining lands, until they might choose to dispose of them to the holders of the pre-emption right. And in this case neither his sincerity, nor the correctness of his judgment can be questioned. Yet, since that day their domain, which was then but a fragment of their original possessions, has been reduced from upwards of four millions of acres, to about one hundred thousand. It is true the land has been *sold;* but can any one suppose it has been done on reasonable terms, and with their voluntary consent?

Many of our readers are probably informed that, in 1838, a nominal treaty for the sale of the four reservations, Buffalo, Tonewanda, Allegany and Catteraugus, was forced upon them, and that a supplementary treaty was procured in 1842, confirming the sale of the Buffalo and Tonewanda reservations, and cancelling that of the other two. The Tonewanda chiefs, however, protested against the alienation of their reservation, refused to receive any portion of the offered price, and finally obtained a legal recognition of their right to retain the possession. It appears almost, if not altogether, unquestionable that the preservation of this remnant of these once powerful tribes from total extinction, depends upon their retaining the possession of their lands; and to secure this possession there are no more effectual means than their advancement in the arts of civilized life. The value of the pre-emption right depends upon the difference between the prices at which the lands of the Indians may be purchased, and that at which they may be sold to the whites; and this difference must be diminished as the natives approximate to the condition of the white race. If these people could be brought to embrace the arts of civilization as fully as their white neighbours, their land would no longer remain an object of mercantile speculation.

The extracts, inserted in the present number from the diary of Caroline Mason, furnish a striking evidence and illustration of the efficacy of Divine Grace to countervail, and more than counterbalance, the sufferings of an uncommonly afflicted tabernacle. The language and tenor of this diary furnish evidence that the writer was not one of the religious Society of Friends; yet some parts of the narrative bear emphatic testimony to the verity of our leading doctrines, and illustrate the importan

truth, that vital religion is essentially the same, whatever may be the outward profession.

PHILADELPHIA AS IT IS IN 1852.—A duodecimo volume of 452 pages, with the above title, has just been issued from the press of Lindsay & Blakiston of this city. It contains a well executed map of the city and its environs, drawn from actual surveys, including Camden and West Philadelphia, and extending from the junction of the two noble rivers, on which our city is located, to the village of Frankford, and the neighbouring country on the north.

It is also illustrated by numerous exhibitions of the public and private buildings with which the city is ornamented. There are, likewise, copious descriptions of the various objects which may be expected to attract the attention of strangers who visit the city, interspersed with numerous historical and statistical details.

The Editors announce their intention to publish an edition annually, with additions and improvements, embracing descriptions of private mansions, country seats, &c., in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with an account of the principal events of the previous year, making it, in fact, "Philadelphia as it is," in each succeeding year.

MARRIED, on Fifth Day, the 1st of 1st mo. last, at Friends' Meeting-house, Farnham, Canada East, DANIEL JEWELL, to HANNAH, daughter of Aaron Bull, of that place.

DIED, at his residence in Litchfield, Maine, on the 21st of 12th mo. last, MOSES WADSWORTH, a worthy Minister of Litchfield Monthly Meeting, in the 78th year of his age. He was an example of faithfulness in little things, manifesting in his daily walk a meek and quiet spirit.

WEST TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee on Instruction will meet in Philadelphia on Sixth day the 19th inst. at 3 o'clock P.M.
3 mo. 13, 1852.

THE Treasurer of "THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CARE OF COLOURED ORPHANS," gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a donation of Six Pounds sterling, from Jacob Post of Islington, London, which arrived opportunely, and will be applied in the manner directed by him.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

A stated Annual Meeting of "The Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons Deprived of the Use of their Reason," will be held on Fourth day the 17th of Third month, 1852, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Mulberry street Meeting House, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM BETTLE, Clerk.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

No two capitals in the civilized world are trying to get into such close fellowship as London and Paris. * * Still, there is no correspondence in the civilized world so exorbitantly and disproportionately taxed as that between these two great countries, separated by a narrower strait than divides any other two distinct nations on the globe. Let any one stand on the Castle Cliff of Dover, and he may get a vivid impression of this anomalous postal restriction. On a clear day, he will be able to see the French Coast with the naked eye, and almost the town of Calais itself. Now then, let him post a letter in Dover to a person in Calais,—and the charge on it will be 10*d.* if it weighs a quarter of an ounce, and 1*s.* 3*d.* if it weighs half an ounce! Is there any postage in the world to compare with this charge for exorbitancy? *One shilling and threepence* on a letter weighing half an ounce, between two ports within sight of each other! Contrast this charge with one in another direction. A person may post a letter, of the same weight, in Dover, to a correspondent in San Francisco, in California, for 1*s.* 2*d.*,—*one penny less* than the postage across the Strait to Calais! And contrast the services performed on the two letters. The one for California is first conveyed across the kingdom to Liverpool, incurring several services on its way; thence it is transported to New York, a distance of 3,000 miles, where two or three more services, connected with receiving and despatching letters, are performed upon it. Thence it is conveyed to Chagres, another long ocean voyage. From Chagres it crosses the Isthmus to Panama, on the Pacific side; thence by steamer to San Francisco, where the last services are performed upon it; and all this for a penny less than would have been charged upon it if posted in Dover to Calais, a distanee overcome by steam in less than an hour and a half!—*Elihu Burritt's Circular.*

Slanderers will sooner discover many spots on the garments of others, than one on their own; but the cruel disposition they indulge, generally produces its own punishment, by drawing the scrutinizing eyes of others upon themselves, and exposing faults which otherwise might have escaped detection. It would, probably, give some check to this disposition, if all the speeches, with the names of slanderers and of the persons slandered, were periodically published: by this means, many might find proof of what they seem not to be aware, that in the defamation of characters, to which they have so liberally contributed, their own has not wholly escaped.

Dillwyn.

BRIEF MEMOIR OF JOSEPH TREFFRY,

Who died at Plymouth on the 9th of the Eleventh Month, 1851, in the 81st year of his Age.

We believe it may be said of this valued Friend and elder that he "feared the Lord from his youth;" and that even in early life, he was a good example to the large family of which he was a member.

He came to reside at Plymouth about the year 1797, and for a long period was engaged in business—but whilst diligent therein, he was also fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.

He was for very many years in the station of elder, and having himself been taught in the school of Christ and submitted to the renewed baptisms of the Holy Spirit, his counsel and sympathy were valuable and encouraging.

He was deeply exercised and interested on account of our religious Society, and maintained a firm stand against any thing which had the appearance of innovation, or which tended to lay waste those principles and practices which our early Friends were required to uphold, and in the support of which they were made willing to suffer persecution. At different periods of his life, his faith and constancy were put to the proof, by the departure in doctrine and practice of some in our Society. In that schism which many years since prevailed to some extent in this and a neighbouring island, when the divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ was called in question by some who had been "of us," he was brought under much exercise, desiring he might be favoured with a clear and incontrovertible conviction of the truth of this all-important doctrine; and he has been heard to declare, that this, in mercy, was granted unto him in a very remarkable manner, and with such clearness, that his mind was most fully convinced, and he was established so firmly therein, that nothing was ever afterwards able to shake his faith. At a subsequent period, when our religious Society suffered much from attempts to introduce views and practices opposed to the spiritual nature of the Gospel dispensation, as held by "Friends," he was found as a faithful and vigilant watchman at his post; and we have no doubt his constancy and firmness to what he believed to be the truth, were blessed to many. He was not *generally* active in what may be termed schemes of benevolence: yet to some of these, he devoted much time and attention. To obtain a repeal of the law enacting the punishment of death, he laboured much, and he was thoroughly convinced that our sanguinary laws were inconsistent with the spirit of the Gospel dispensation. Other objects, having for their aim the physical, moral and religious improvement of mankind, obtained his *guarded* support. For whilst he united at times with his fellow-townsmen and others in works of philanthropy, a remarkable care rested on his mind, lest his views and practices as a member of our Society should be compromised, and frequent and earnest were his desires that "Friends" might be particularly cautious in these respects.

He retired from business a few years previous to his death, and from that time passed much of his life in quietude, gradually withdrawing from more active scenes, and as he has been heard to say, "endeavouring to set his house in order."

He was seized with an attack of spasm in the stomach in the Third Month of last year, from the effects of which he never recovered, but continued for nearly eight months to decline. He was mercifully spared much bodily suffering, bore his lengthened illness with patience, and was favoured to retain his faculties clear and bright until near the close. He was graciously sustained through all the exercises which were permitted to attend him, was frequently led to express himself in an instructive and consoling manner, being deeply sensible of his own unworthiness, and on the 9th of the Eleventh Month—in answer, as is believed, to his humble petition, was favoured—through the love and mercy of his Redeemer, with an easy passage from time, it is reverently hoped, to a blissful eternity.—*London Friend.*

GEORGE PENNE AND WILLIAM PENN.

Most of our readers are well acquainted with Macaulay's attempt to defame William Penn, by attributing to him the evil doings of George Penne. W. E. Forster, an anonymus writer in the *Westminster Review*, and Hepworth Dixon severally exposed this fraudulent transposition of persons. At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on the 18th of Twelfth month last, an important historical paper was read: it related to the very curious question of transportation and exportation of perhaps a thousand persons, gentry and labourers, who were engaged in Monmouth's rebellion. It was most noticeable as containing a strong confirmation of Hepworth Dixon's discovery, that it was not William Penn but George Penne, who was disgracefully concerned in extorting money from "the Virgins of Taunton" who worked the colours for the Duke of Monmouth. The author of the paper also entered into the history of two persons of the names of Pinney and Coade, who, among eight hundred others, had been carried to the West Indies to work on sugar plantations of Jamaica. The first, being a gentlemen, was bought off by his brother for £65,—but the last was obliged to serve out the period of his exile. It was mentioned in the room that Macaulay had himself not long since published Coade's narrative of his life and sufferings. One of the most amusing parts of the communication related to the tricks of the courtiers of James the Second and his Queen to obtain assignments of prisoners, in order that they might make a profit of them by sale or otherwise. The Queen's favorites and George

Penne, were peculiarly successful;—and it was the latter who obtained the ransom of Pinney and some others. It appeared, however, that William Penn had made interest to procure some of the labourers for his new estate, his object, in all probability being to rescue them from a worse servitude. But we do not find the result of his application was stated.—*Lond. Friend.*

From the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

An Inquiry into the Cause which renders the Water of the Dead Sea unfitted for the support of Animal Life. By ROBERT JAMES GRAVES, M. D., F. R. S.

(Continued from page 398.

With respect to plants, salt, in any considerable quanity, proves destructive to the ordinary species. This is proved by the experiments of Dr. Voelcker, detailed in the report of the twentieth meeting of the British Association, p. 115. He found that most plants were injured seriously when watered for a month with water containing 100 grains of common salt to a pint of water, *i. e.*, about 1-72 part of salts. Compare this result with the waters of the Great Salt Lake and Dead Sea, and we at once perceive that it is impossible for any plant to live in so intensely saline a medium. Dr. Voelcker found that the grasses are affected more injuriously by salt than any other family of plants, a fact which explains the total absence of every approach to pasture suitable for cattle over extensive districts called the *Salt Deserts*, south of the Great Salt Lake, and which, according to the description of travellers, present the most appalling spectacles of great tracts of country totally destitute of life that the world affords. They truly deserve the name of the *Dead Deserts*.

Mr. Bryant draws the following picture of this region, to which I am particulary anxious to direct the reader's attention, as it represents scenes quite as desolate as those which, in the neighborhood of the Dead Sea, have been portrayed by the pencils of Mr. Warburton and the author of Eothen.

"Descending into the plain or valley before us, we took a northwest course across it, striking Captain Fremont's trail of last year, after we had commenced the ascent of the slope on the western side. The breadth of this valley at this point, from the base of one range of mountains to the other, is about twenty miles. Large portions of it are covered with a saline efflorescence of a snowy whiteness. The only vegetation is the wild sage; and this is parched and shrivelled by the extreme drought. Not a solitary flower or green plant has exhibited itself. In our march, we crossed and passed several deep ravines and chasms, ploughed by the waters from the mountains during the melting of the snows, or hollowed out by the action of the winds. Not a living object has been seen during our day's march

We encamped about two o'clock, P. M. There were a few dwarf cedars in our vicinity, and scattered branches of dead grass. In a ravine near us the sand is moist, and, by making an excavation, we obtained a scant supply of water, impregnated with salt and sulphur. A dense smoky vapor fills the valley, and conceals the summits of the distant mountains. The sun, shining through this, dispenses a lurid light, coloring the bare and barren desert with a more dismal and gloomy hue.

* * * * * *

We passed over this ridge through a narrow gap, the walls of which are perpendicular and composed of the same dark scoriaceous materials as the debris strewed around. From the western terminus of this ominous-looking passage we had a view of the dark desert plain before us, which, as far as the eye could penetrate, was of a snowy whiteness, and resembled a scene of wintry frosts and icy desolation. Not a shrub or object of any kind rose above the surface for the eye to rest upon. The hiatus in the animal and vegetable kingdoms was perfect. It was a scene which excited mingled emotions of apprehension and admiration.

About eleven o'clock we struck a vast white plain, uniformly level, and utterly destitute of vegetation, or any sign that shrub or plant had ever existed above its snow-like surface. Pausing a few moments to rest our mules, and moisten our mouths and throats, from the scant supply of beverage in our powder-keg, we entered upon this appalling field of sullen and hoary desolation. It was a scene so entirely new to us, so frightfully forbidding and unearthly in its aspects, that all of us, I believe, though impressed with its sublimity, felt a slight shudder of apprehension.

Mr. Warburton, the American traveller, Dr. Robinson, and Mr. Kinglake, the author of Eothen, have all dwelt so much on the *horrors* of the Dead Sea, that I think it right to trespass still further on the reader's attention, by submitting to his consideration the following passages, also extracted from Bryant's work, which, if I mistake not, will prove that the Great Salt Lake of America exhibits, in every respect, features not less repulsive than those so vividly described by authors as *unique* and peculiar to the Dead Sea.

Resuming our march, we took a south course over the low hills bordering the vally in which we had been encamped; thence along the base of a range of elevated mountains which slope down to the marshy plain of the lake. This plain varies in width, from fifteen to two miles, becoming narrower as we approach what is called the "Utah outlet," the channel through which the Utah Lake empties its waters into the Salt Lake.

The Great Salt Lake has never been accurately surveyed. It is situated between 40° and 42°

of north latitude, and between 35° and 36° of longitude west from Washington. Its length is variously stated by the hunters and trappers who have travelled along its shores, at from 150 to 180 miles; but, in this estimate, the numerous large bays and other irregularities are included. Its extreme length in a straight line is probably 100 miles, and its extreme breadth between forty and sixty miles. At this season the shore, as we pass along it, is white, with a crust of muriate and carbonate of soda combined. The muriate of soda predominates, but the alkali comprised with it is sufficient to render the salt bitter and unfit for use in its natural state. When the wind blows from the lake, the stench arising from the stagnant water next to the shore is highly offensive to the smell. The surface of the lake does not present that rippling and sparkling appearance when the sudden breeze passes over it, so frequently seen on fresh-water lakes, and on the ocean. The waters undoubtedly are thoroughly saturated with saline matter, and hence, from this weight, when they move at all, it is with a lazy and sluggish undulatory motion.

* * * * * *

The sunset scene this evening was splendid. The surface of the lake appeared like a sheet of fire, varying in tint from a crimson to a pale scarlet. This flame-like ocean was bordered, as far as we could see to the north and south of us, with a field of salt, presenting all the appearance of freshly fallen snow.

Proceeding about two miles, and turning the point of the mountain, we came to seven warm springs, so strongly impregnated with sulphur, as to have left a deposit of this mineral in some places several feet in depth. These springs gush out near the foot of a high precipice composed of conglomerate rock and a bluish sandstone. The precipice seems to have been uplifted by some subterraneous convulsion. The temperature of the water in the basins was about 90°. The water of most of them was bitter and nauseous.

The attentive reader cannot fail to discover in this account of the Great Salt Lake many points in which it entirely agrees with the Dead Sea; indeed, several passages of Mr. Bryant's description might be substituted for those of Mr. Warburton or Mr. Kinglake, without in the least altering the meaning of these authors, when detailing what they conceived to be the most striking peculiarities of the Dead Sea.

To be continued.

Philosophers, more intent on the acquisition of knowledge than of moral improvement, are like a person who uses the telescope for the discovery of distant objects, more than the microscope, which is adapted to those within his reach: they seek that satisfaction abroad, which, after all, is only to be found at home.—*Dillwyn.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRIVATE DIARY OF CAROLINE MASON.

I was born in London, on the 3d of April, 1810, of moral, but not religious parents, who watched over their children with extreme tenderness; giving them a useful education, and encouraged them to go occasionally to church. The family consisted of eight children, five of whom died in infancy, whilst one son and two daughters, of whom I was the youngest, grew to years of maturity. As we advanced in age, our minds were taken up with the vanities and pleasures (so called) of the world, and although through restraining grace we were kept from running into those depths of sin and folly which many fall into, and were considered strictly moral, still our hearts were estranged from God; spending the Sabbath, not in worshipping Him, but in walking, visiting, and receiving visits; feeling the time irksome that was not thus employed.

[After a few years thus spent, the brother exhibited symptoms of decline, and for months was laid aside from business through extreme debility; still, there appeared no material change of mind until confined to his bed, when he became deeply concerned about the salvation of his immortal soul.]

About this time the people called Bryanites, now called Armenian Bible Christians, of which I have since been an unworthy member, had Divine service in Tabernacle Walk, London, where females used often to minister, which attracted the attention of many; and I believe as instruments in the hand of God they were made a great blessing. Here the gospel was preached in simplicity. My dear father being struck with the novelty, was induced to attend. At this time H. F. laboured amongst them, in the demonstration of the Spirit, and with power; and as my dear brother was desirous that some one should visit him, and explain the scriptures, they applied to H. F., who accordingly came. After prayer he entered into conversation, especially with my sister. From this time my brother sought the Lord with earnestness giving himself no rest; employing all his powers of body and mind in the great work of his soul's salvation. He continued to receive visits from the friends in succession, and prayer was offered up on his behalf, in which his whole soul was engaged. He had such a sight of the holiness of God, and the purity of heaven, as also of the heinousness of sin, and the depravity of the heart by nature, as led him to abhor himself, as in dust and ashes. Great was the anguish of his soul, and great the conflict with the powers of darkness; but, to use his own words, God was above all, and gave him the victory over his enemies; leading him in infinite mercy to see the value of the atonement, "the lamb for sinners slain;" setting his soul at liberty by His victorious love. Christ was made unto him wisdom and righteousness, sanc-

tification and redemption. Never shall I forget the time, when, calling us around him, he said, "God has pardoned my sins, spoken peace to my soul, and given me power to testify what great things he hath done for me." Sending for other relatives, his poor wasted frame was raised up in bed, and with strength given him (he said, for the occasion) testified of the wonderful things of God: warning and intreating us all to forsake the vanities and customs of the present evil world, and to give our hearts to Him, seeking that new birth, without which no one can enter heaven. He signified to us, that God had favored him with a glimpse of heaven, and the glory he was shortly to inherit; and that ministering spirits were waiting to convey his happy spirit home. From this time his whole time was spent in adoration and praise, and in faithfully warning all who came into his presence. When I think of the devotion and praise of his remaining days I seem to behold the worship of heaven portrayed. He talked with great composure of the time of his death, and said it would be the happiest moment of his life. In this state he continued about a fortnight, when he sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, on the 28th of Febuary, 1824, in the 20th year of his age. About this time I took the smallpox, and this illness laid the foundation of many sore and painful afflictions. Whilst ill, I often thought I should like to have God for my father; and wished to become his child. I felt persuaded that a religious life was the happiest; still I was ignorant of the way of salvation; and being restored to health, and full of spirits, I again formed acquaintance with gay young friends, and became passionately fond of dress and company, turning away from things of a serious nature, and indulging in the vanities and pleasures of the world. I had many fine articles of dress, in which I much prided myself. Again I was laid by, and suffered great pain; again recovered and felt more than ever a desire for the pleasures and vanities of the world; preparing many superfluities to decorate my poor body, but neglecting my immortal soul. At length the time arrived when He, who commanded light to shine out of darkness, and gave life to the dead, caused the scales of ignorance to fall from my spiritual eyes, and gave me to see and feel such a deep sense of sin, that I almost sank under it. Every word, deed, and thought seemed to come before me as written in a book, with a deep sense of the depravity of the heart by nature, that I could say with the woman of Samaria, "Come see a man which told me all things that ever I did: is not this the Christ?" This was indeed the immediate operation of his Spirit, and led me to bemoan my wretched state, and cry "God be merciful to me a sinner." Added to this I had powerful temptations, so that I have prayed that God would rather cut me off than let me live to sin against him. I feared I never should obtain the pardoning love of God, and that I should be lost to all eternity. Such was the bitter anguish of my soul, that I was thankful to fall asleep, and dreaded to awake: I was miserable in the extreme. The world had no longer any charms for me. I gave up all my former companions and pursuits, and everything I thought, or knew, to be sinful: but a wounded spirit who can bear? In this state, like Noah's dove, which could find no rest until the waters assuaged, so I could find no rest while the waves and billows dashed against me, as if to overwhelm my sinking soul. Like the dove, to find the olive branch of peace, I went from chapel to chapel; if haply I might find Christ the righteous branch, and peace to my wounded soul. I was filled with despondency. I felt a consciousness of the omniscience of God, and that He knew the very thoughts of my heart, and I felt decided that if I perished it should be crying after Him. Under this impression, one day, on entering a chapel, in Old Street Road, I prayed that as I had no Christian friend to take me by the hand, or to whom I could unburden my mind, God would be pleased to direct one of his people to speak to me. I sat anxiously during the service; and at the close, looking round, I saw one coming towards me, who asked me if I was happy. I told her no, but that I was miserable. She kindly talked with me, and asked me to go and see her. This I took as an answer to my prayer. I went accordingly on the Monday, and to my surprise there was a class meeting at her house, to which I was invited; and I heard one and another speak of the gracious dealings of the Lord to their souls. They were very kind to me, and asked me to come again and join them. I still continued miserable; feeling a deep sense of the depravity of the heart, with conviction of sin. About the beginning of 1828 I joined the people now called Bible Christians. I was introduced to the preachers, who endeavored to lead me to Christ as the great sacrifice for sin, shewing me the willingness of God to receive all who come unto Him through Christ. I now attended all the meetings to hear if any felt as I did; but my state of mind seemed peculiar to myself. I did not feel that peace I so much longed to enjoy. I was like the unbelieving Jews, who, though they had so many proofs of Christ's divinity, would not accept him because he did not come in pomp and splendour; so had I many proofs of the mercy of God, and divinity of Christ, yet I did not think he had pardoned me, or would pardon me, because he did not make a display of glory, or, as I expected, take possession of my heart in holy triumph. But the Lord did not see fit thus suddenly to come to his temple. I was led to see I must look to Christ in living faith. Thus as I received faith in Jesus, my confidence increased until I had an unshaken belief in the mercy of God through Christ.

From the time I joined the society, I was favored

with the preachers frequently visiting at our house. And after recovering from a severe illness, in which I was watched over with the tenderest affection by my dear parents, I became teacher in the Sunday school, and distributor of tracts, in which I took great delight. A grievous trial now awaited me in the illnesss of my dear father, who was seized with apoplexy; and after a short time, with a second attack, without any prospect of recovery. After rendering what assistance I could, I retired with a religious friend, who resided in the family, and we poured out our souls before God in fervent prayer, that God would spare my dear father, if only for one week. This seemed mercifully answered; to the surprise of all, he survived, and remained a fortnight. I was now much distressed on my father's behalf; but feeling the spirit of prayer resting on me day and night, though at first with depression and dejection, I pleaded with God on his account; and oh! the access I felt at a throne of grace, accompanied at length with an assurance, that, if removed at that time, his soul would be saved. I could enter into the meaning of the apostle Paul, when he said, I travail in birth for you, until Christ be formed in you, the hope of glory. He was shortly after seized with a third attack, when he peacefully expired. Such assurance did I feel of his salvation, that when told he was dead, I exclaimed, "My father dead —he has only just begun to live!" But, oh, the distress I felt at his loss was indescribable; for he was one of the kindest and most affectionate of parents; and my constitution sunk much beneath the stroke. On the recovery of my health, I was proposed as a leader to one of the classes, and knowing my inability for the work, I was much opposed to it; yet when engaged in it, I felt the Lord to bless me.

(To be coninued.)

CULTIVATION OF BASKET WILLOW.

The cultivation of basket willow in the United States appears, from facts which have come to our knowledge, to be a subject deserving serious consideration. It is stated, upon the best information, that the value of the annual importation of the article into this country amounts to nearly five millions of dollars, and that large as the quantity may seem, it does not satisfy the consumption. The supply is derived from France and Germany, and the price paid here ranges from $100 to $130 per ton weight. There are three varieties of the plant regarded as best suited for basketmaking, farming, tanning and fencing. Of these, the *Salix Viminalis* is most used in the manufacture of baskets, and, under favorable circumstances of soil and culture, an acre of ground will yield at least two tons weight per year, costing, when prepared for market, about $35 per ton. The next species is the *Salix Capua*, or Huntington willow, adapted for basket making, but more extensively employed by English farmers for hoop poles and fencing. When used for the latter purpose, the manner of planting is described to be "by placing the ends of the cuttings in the ground, and then working them into a kind of trellis work, and passing a willow withe around the tops, so as to keep them in shape for the first two years. The tops are afterwards cut off yearly, and sold to basket makers, thus obtaining a fence and crop from the same ground." The hurdle fences of England, removable at the pleasure of the proprietors, are also made from the *Salix Capua*. The third kind of willow to which we have reference, is the *Salix Alba*, or Bedford Willow, which is held in high esteem as a shade tree, and very generally cultivated for this use in England. It is remarkable for its beauty and rapid growth—affording a good shade, it is said, in two years after planting. The bark is also, much prized for its superior tanning properties, while its wood, from its fine grain and susceptibility of a polish as fine as that made upon rosewood or mahogany, is in extensive requisition for shoemakers' lasts, boot trees, cutting boards, and house timber. This, too, is the willow that is chiefly used in England in the manufacture of gunpowder. An acre of the wood, after ten years from planting, has sold for £155

As respects the practicability of growingin this country the willows enumerated, experiment by a number of enterprising farmers and horticulturists in New York and other States, has been made successfully on a small scale. The soil and climate of the United States are, in many places, favorable to the cultivation of the plant, and but little care is necessary to bring it to perfection. Those persons who have engaged in the enterprise, and have experience in the work of raising this species of vegetable for manufacturing purposes, assert confidently that it can be grown profitably in numbers of the States, at $50 per ton weight. It is also said, upon well ascertained data, that there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land here, either not improved at all, or yielding but a very small per cent per annum, which could be made, by occupying them with the ozier, productive of immense profits. On this point, an intelligent gentleman, who has a practical acquaintance with the subject, says:

"Every farmer will acknowledge meadow land to be poor that will not yield a ton of hay to the acre, which, when cured and in market, seldom sells for more than $12. All men who are acquainted with the growth of willow for market, well know that an acre of land ought to yield at least one and a half tons weight of it. The cost of preparing willow for market would not exceed $40 per ton. Now estimating hay at $12 per ton, and willow at $120, deducting from the willow $40 per ton for preparing for market,

there is a balance in favor of the willow of $80 per acre."

The feasibility of the cultivation in the United States has been, hitherto, and very naturally, decried by importers, who have represented the crop to be liable to damage from flies, and have also alleged the price of labor to be too high to allow of fair, remunerating returns. In contradiction of this, we here cite the testimony of Mr. W. G. Haynes, of New York, who is occupied in the production of the willow for mechanical uses. He says:—"I have grown as good a quality of willow as is raised in any part of the world. That taken from two acres, cut last year, yielded me, clear of all expense, the snug little sum of $333.75. If I had the means, I would purchase lands and plant thousands of acres of willows, and find a ready market for it."

To convince those who have not investigated the subject of the lucrative nature of the trade, it is sufficient to state that the large importation of basket willow, made during last summer, by four or five houses in New York, was not equal to even half the demand, which is increasing every day. Furthermore, it has been discovered by one who has industriously collected the statistics, that the amount of mony paid for willow baskets alone, in the city of New York, exceeded $1,000,000, and that the sum paid for baskets shipped to the Southern and West India markets probably reached $2,000,000 more. These facts are certainly important and well worth the reflection of men who are properly situated for embarking in a business which, in all points of view, promises advantages so decided and great. The native product would always command a sale here, in preference to that imported, by reason of the cleanness of the crop and its freedom from the bruising and breaking occasioned by packing in a ship's hold, not to mention that the imported article is the mere refuse of the foreign crop, which is generally carefully picked by the French and German basket-makers, who retain the best qualities for their own manufacture into fabrics subsequently exported to this country.

Besides the inducements which an extensive domestic demand for the willow holds out to our agriculturists, Great Britain annually imports from the continent a large quantity of it, and there is no reason why producers of the raw material here should not supply the consumption of England as well as the United States. In short, the project of cultivating the *Salix Viminalis*, and other species of the plant adapted to manufactures, appears worthy to claim the earnest attention of the American farmer; and, in view of the obvious rewards which it would yield his labor and capital, we are surprised the subject has not long since been discussed in the agricultural societies of the land, and tried thoroughly by liberal and enlightened experiment. It is not yet too late to render it a valuable source of private and national revenue.—*N. American.*

A RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

"The children of the present age," says Dr. Watts, "are the hope of the age to come. We, who are now acting our several parts in the busy scenes of life, are fast hastening off the stage, and time is continually laying some of us asleep under ground. The circle of about thirty years will plant another generation in our room, and then another set of mortals will fill the world with blessings or mischiefs. Should we not then consider what we can do to prevent these evils, and to entail blessings on our successors. What shall we do to secure wisdom, goodness and religion amongst the next generation of men? Have we any concern for the glory of God in the rising generation? Let us, then, hearken to the voice of God, and train up children in the way they should go, and when they are old they will not depart from it."

There is a popular but unfounded axiom respecting the use of wealth, namely, that a "man may do what he will with his own." Christianity denies this assertion. Every man has indeed a legal right to the disposal of his own property; but religion interdicts his right to spend it in vanity or vice; or if he be exempt from these grosser temptations, she still abridges his right to monopolize it. Christianity expects that the deserving and the distressed shall come in for such a proportion of his wealth as an enlightened conscience shall dictate. The Divine personage who refused, in a legal sense, to be *a divider or a judge* over a contested property, did not fail to graft on the question he avoided answering, the imperative caution, *Take heed, and beware of covetousness.*—*Gleanings from Pious Authors.*

SLEEPING AND WATCHING.

Sleep on Baby, on the floor,
Tired of all the playing,—
Sleep, with smile the sweeter, for
That you dropped away in!
On your curls' full roundness stand
Golden lights serenely—
One cheek pushed out by the hand,
Folds the dimple inly:
Little head and little foot,
Heavy laid for pleasure;
Underneath the lids half-shut,
Slants the shining azure;
Open-souled, in noonday sun,
So, you lie and slumber!
Nothing evil having done,
Nothing can encumber.

I, who cannot sleep as well,
Shall I sigh to view you?
Or sigh further to foretell
All that may undo you?
Nay, keep smiling, little child,
Ere the sorrow neareth,—
I will smile too! Patience mild
Pleasure's token weareth.
Nay keep smiling before loss;
I shall sleep, though losing!
As by cradle, so by cross,
Sure is the reposing.

And God knows, who sees us twain,
Child at childish leisure,
I am near as tired of pain
As you seem of pleasure;
Very soon too by His grace
Gently wrapt around me,
Shall I show as calm a face,
Shall I sleep as soundly!
Differing in this, that *you*
Clasp your playthings sleeping,
While my hand shall drop the few
Given to my keeping;
Differing in this, that I
Sleeping shall be colder,
And in waking presently,
Brighter to beholder!
Differing in this beside,
(Sleeper, have you heard me?
Do you move, and open wide
Eyes of wonder toward me?)
That while I, you draw withal
From your slumber solely,—
Me, from mine, an angel shall,
With reveillie holy!

E. Barret Browning.

CHRISTIAN DEVOTION.

Pour out thy soul, O man, an offering meet
For Him who made thee! Worship at his feet
Who dwelleth in essential light alone,
And sitteth King forever on his throne
Of glory inaccessible! Revere
His voice, obey it, and rejoice with fear.
For this is true devotion, and herein
Is preservation from the snares of sin.
All else is very vanity. For what
Shall it avail thee to pursue with hot
And breathless haste the pleasures earth can give?
The word will yet go forth, "Thou shalt not live!"
Then where are thy possessions?—where thy gains?
Where is the fruit of all thy toils and pains?
Now therefore unto Him who died for thee
Bring all thou art and hast,—a willing, free,
And perfect sacrifice! Make no delay
And no reserves; do thy day's work to-day,
And do it in the strength which God imparts
To patient, prayerful, loving, lowly hearts. T. S.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The steamship America arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult.

ENGLAND.—The principal news of interest is the resignation of the Russell Ministry. The immediate cause of the resignation was the defeat of the Ministers on the local militia bill. Lord Palmerston moved that the word *local* be stricken out, and that the force should be sent into any part of the United Kingdom where its presence might be required. The Ministers joined issue upon the amendment, and were defeated by a vote of 136 to 125. It was not known when the steamer sailed, who would constitute the new Cabinet.

IRELAND.—A formidable combination against the payment of rents exists in the north of Ireland, and so great is the alarm among the landlords, that some have given up all thought of enforcing payment.

FRANCE.—The new law for the regulation of the press has been published.

The effigy of Louis Napoleon is to figure on the postage stamps, instead of the female head representing the Republic.

It is stated that much disaffection exists in the army, and that numerous revolts have taken place.

The ratifications of the treaty between Great Britain and France for the protection of literary property have been exchanged.

BELGIUM.—The Belgian government has abolished the punishment of the pillory and of flogging in the army.

GERMANY.—Trial by jury has been abolished throughout the Austrian Empire.

Electric telegraphs are to be established throughout Russia.

Accounts from Messina to 2d mo. 22d, state that for ten days previously, several severe and distinct shocks of earthquakes had been experienced in that city.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—Late accounts from the Rio Grande represent that Carvajal had captured Camargo, and was actively engaged in preparations to besiege Matamoras.

DOMESTIC. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. — In the Senate, on the 1st inst. the bill to authorize the Government to negociate a loan of $850,000 for the completion of the North Branch Canal, passed to an engrossment, and the bill erecting a part of Scuylkill county into a new county to be called Penn, passed finally.

On the 2d, a petition was presented, signed by 15,580 females of Philadelphia, asking for the enactment of the Maine Liquor law.

Nothing worthy of notice has been done by Congress during the past week.

Since the above account was made out, the arrival of the steamship Arctic at New York has been announced. She brings European news four days later than the previous advices. A new Cabinet, with the Earl of Derby at its head, is said to have been formed. Some of the English papers represent the members of the new cabinet, with a few exceptions, as very slightly acquainted with the duties to which they are now called. A change of measures in regard to the protection of British industry, appears to be anticipated. But Lord John Russell has avowed his apprehension that whether in office or out of it, he should feel it his duty to oppose any restoration of duty on corn, whether under the name of protection or revenue. He should support the extension of the suffrage. and use the little influence which he might possess, for the maintenance of peace.

Belgium appears to be making vast military preparations, and it is reported that a convention has been concluded between Belgium and Russia, whereby the latter agrees to furnish 100,000 men for the defence of the Belgian territory, in case it should be invaded or seriously menaced by France. Prussia and Holland are said to have promised assistance in case of such an event. It is also reported that a despatch has been addressed, by Great Britain, to the French government, indicating that in case any French soldiers should enter the Belgian territory, the city of Antwerp with its citadel, and the forts on the Scheldt, would be immediately occupied by an English force.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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Extract from JOHN SPALDING'S *Account of his Early Experience and Exercises.*

(Continued from page 403.)

A fear had arisen in my mind, lest I should be beholding the mote in my brother's eye, and not attending sufficiently to that power, which could alone remove the beam out of my own; and though my spirit was frequently grieved on hearing vain conversation, and often seemed to feel a desire to reprove, yet I was afraid to cast a stone, feeling myself not without sin; and I had to remember and to desire to practise what is recorded; to study to be quiet and mind my own business. I think I can truly say, that in stillness and retiredness I experienced a degree of peace, and I trust a growth in grace. I must acknowledge with humble thankfulness, the condescending kindness of my heavenly Father in favouring me with much opportunity of retirement; having comparatively but little worldly business, for I sorrowfully found in those lawful engagements, a very great difficulty of keeping in that straight line of duty, which I believed was marked out for me. In the course of conversation words would occasionally drop, which, afterwards, on reflection, brought distress on my mind, and I desired to be thankful that I was enabled not to desire much of this world's goods, but rather the reverse, and to be content with food and raiment.

It was a concern to me to observe among Friends, on a young man's beginning business for himself, a conformity in some things with the world, I thought to gain their favor and custom. It appeared to me paying very dear for their assistance; and I believe I could prefer working hard as a servant, to the most profitable situation on such terms. Fervent desires would frequently arise in my mind, that all who profess to be followers of Christ, particularly Friends, who profess more than most, would be concerned to practise our blessed Lord's advice, to seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness; yea, and seek nothing else till they had found it. I believed, by attending to that, they would be divinely directed in temporal concerns: and preferring it above all things, would be preserved from the too prevailing snare of flattering the world for their support. I have thought that people are often led to such practices, by engaging in concerns which bring extraordinary expense upon them; which, requiring more of the things of this world, a greater difficulty is experienced in bearing a faithful testimony against what they may be convinced is evil. These considerations, through divine assistance, induced me to be careful to confine my expenses in as narrow a compass as I believed consistent with my situation. Though for many years I had strong inclinations to enter into the marriage state, I now experienced a check to every desire of the kind: believing it was my duty to keep myself as much as possible from the cumbers of this world, and as a faithful soldier to be ready for whatever my great Lord and Master should require of me.

Near the close of the year 1793, I wrote to the Friends of the monthly meeting, to be admitted a member of Society; which in due season they expressed their unity and compliance with. Here I would observe, that from my first acquaintance with Friends, I could not but approve their caution, in not hastily admitting any into membership; differing from most societies, who, I have perceived, evince a kind of exulting eagerness in adding to their numbers. I can say that I did not feel an anxiety to be received into membership; but rather to know that power which first gathered Friends into a society; to experience an union of spirit with the faithful, [more] than any name or outward relationship. A little before I wrote to the monthly meeting, I had some apprehension of being drawn for the militia, which would probably have exposed me to some severe trial, not being of the Society; yet convinced of the necessity of bearing my testimony against wars and fightings, I was mercifully enabled to be still, and leave the event, whatever it might be, to the Lord, who had hitherto supported me, and not apply for admission any sooner on that account.

The first meeting for discipline I sat in, I felt

a powerful concern to speak on a particular subject, but considering my state of childhood in the Society, and a fear lest I should appear forward, I endeavored to get rid of it, and avoid speaking; yet it seemed rather to increase than diminish, till just at the close, I expressed a few sentences, and found in a little time the burden relieved, at least in a degree.

I was often sorrowfully concerned to observe in the nomination of Friends to quarterly and yearly meetings, a disposition to make excuses. Believing those meetings were established under the influence and power of divine wisdom, I thought if there was a proper attention to the guidance of the same, Friends would be directed in their nomination; that the great Lord of the harvest would choose whom he pleased to employ in any particular service; and there might be danger in lightly and hastily making excuses, lest it should be disobeying the call of the Most High. It appeared to me, that worldly concerns had too much influence; that it was considered whether it would be convenient or not. I knew from my own experience, that if an ear was open to listen to excuses, enough would be presented against many services or duties, as attending week-day meetings, and others, in times of business. But I saw or felt it was safer and better to have a single eye, to have only one object in view, what the Lord required of me, than to look on temporal concerns, whether it was convenient or not, but simply give up and leave the consequence; and I can with humble thankfulness and gratitude acknowledge that the inconveniences, or losses I might have apprehended would be the consequence, were changed into a comfortable sense of divine approbation, and an abundant reward of peace.

The 28th of the second month, 1794, being appointed by government to be observed as a general fast and humiliation before Almighty God, the mayor of Reading sent out a bill, desiring all sects and parties to observe it as required. I felt a concern to write a few reasons, &c., why we, the religious Society called Quakers, could not observe it as required; which were copied and handed about in manuscript. One copy I sent to the clerk of the parish, desiring him to lay it before their ministers, and as many of the people as might be.

"A few reasons why the religious Society called Quakers, cannot observe, as required, the day appointed for a general fast and humiliation (so called) before Almighty God. That the magistrates and people may know it is not from any contempt of authority, nor in rebellion against government, but that they may preserve a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man.

"First, because we believe that the Lord alone hath a right and authority to enact and require how and when he will be worshipped. That all worship whatsoever, performed in the will of man, and which the Spirit of Christ doth not lead into, is not acceptable unto the Lord, who hath declared, that 'in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men;' and that 'the true worshippers must worship in spirit and in truth. Therefore we believe, that it doth not belong to man to impose modes and forms of worship, and if, in compliance with the will of men, any should conform to such pretended worship, the conscience not being clear, nor the heart rightly engaged in the service, it would be hypocrisy in the sight of God, and sin to the person so complying; for whatever is not of faith, is sin.

"Secondly, because we believe, it is not the fast which the Lord hath chosen, or will approve of, according to what he hath declared by the prophet Isaiah, and elsewhere, as for man to afflict his soul for a day, and to bow down his head as a bulrush. Our Lord called those hypocrites, who desired to appear unto men to fast, and commanded his disciples to anoint their heads, and wash their faces, that they might not appear unto men to fast, but unto him who seeth in secret; who doth not look on the outward appearance, but upon the heart, and who requireth truth in the inward parts. By the prophet he declared, that the fast which he had chosen, was to loose the bands of wickedness, to feed the poor, clothe the naked, &c., that then he would accept their prayers.

"Thirdly, because it is required to implore the blessing of Almighty God for the success of our arms, which we believe is repugnant to the spirit of Christianity. Christ is the prince of Peace, who did not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them; and commanded his disciples not to resist evil, but to love their enemies, and to do good to them that hate them. Therefore, in obedience to these commands, through the influence and assistance of the spirit of Christ, we cannot willingly think or do evil to any, whatever they may intend to do unto us; but are enabled to commit ourselves to divine protection, without the use of any carnal weapons, assuredly believing the Lord will preserve all those who faithfully confide in, and obey him.

"For these reasons, and not from obstinacy, or perverseness, or any disrespect to those in authority, we cannot keep our shops shut, or in any manner, directly or indirectly, uphold or countenance such a custom.

"It is believed by a remnant, who are secretly mourning for the abominations of the land, and travailing in spirit, that truth and righteousness may abound, that there is great cause for fasting and humiliation before Almighty God; for the transgressions of the people are multiplied against him, so that there is reason to expect that the Lord will visit with his rod even this highly favored country; and it is their secret desire that as the judgments of the Lord are in the earth, the inhabitants thereof may learn

righteousness. But, friends, your pretended humiliation for a day, with your lips confessing your sins, and again returning to your old course is only mocking God. He will not hear, though you make many prayers, and cause your voice to be heard on high, while your hands are full of blood, while you are desiring the destruction of your fellow creatures. That spirit is not of God, for God is love, and whoever are led by the spirit of God, will love their fellow creatures, and not desire their harm. Therefore, friends consider what spirit you are of, before you presume to draw near to the Most High, who is not to be honoured with the lips, while the heart is far from him, which it is and ever must be, while defiled with the pollution of sin. Seek for that new heart and new spirit which God hath promised; and remember a language of old, to those who pretend to honour him with their lips, while their hearts are far from him: 'Wash ye, make ye clean, put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well.' Then (and not till then, though you make ever so many prayers, and afflict yourselves ever so much) the Lord will hear your prayers and regard your petitions."

A few months after I also wrote a few reasons why we could not illuminate our houses on any occasion; as Friends, in some places, had suffered considerably on that account.

"Whereas we, the religious Society of people called Quakers, are accused by some of being disaffected to government, because we do not illuminate our houses, as our neighbors do, on particular occasions; this is for the information of any who may be desirous of knowing why we thus differ. It is not from any political motives, or to express any disapprobation of those who are in authority, but as Christians, professing to walk in the fear of the Lord, in a holy life and conversation. We believe such superficial demonstrations of joy inconsistent with this our profession, on any occasion whatever. It sometimes happens that such customs are in consequence of a supposed advantage gained in war, and we cannot believe as Christians, uninfluenced by any political considerations, that there can be any real cause of rejoicing, but rather of mourning, for the destruction of our fellow creatures, and to lament the prevalence of those 'lusts, from whence,' as the apostle says, 'come wars and fightings.' Professing also to be followers of Christ, who is the Prince of Peace, of whose kingdom it was prophesied 'that they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks, that nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more,' we believe, wherever this kingdom is established in the heart of any individual, the warring, fighting nature will be subjected by the peaceable, righteous sceptre of Christ: who enjoined his followers not to resist evil, but to love even their enemies. Therefore we cannot, without subjecting ourselves to the displeasure of the Most High, conform to any custom which countenances or upholds such practices.

"But though we differ from the rest of our countrymen, we are not enemies to our country. Our prayers are to the God of the spirits of all flesh, that he 'may please to break the bow, and snap the spear in sunder, to cause wars to cease to the ends of the earth;' that the people may turn every one from the evil of their ways, and serve him alone from whom every blessing is received. Then would righteousness and peace meet together, and abound in the earth, to his praise, and to our present and eternal felicity."

For Friends' Review.

AN AURORA* BOREALIS.

The papers speak of a "brilliant auroral" display seen over much of New England and part of New York, which occurred on the evening of the 19th inst. In this part of Vermont the exhibition was something after this manner: Soon after sun set, two orange colored shafts of light arose from the N. W. and S. E. respectively, extending from the horizon to the zenith, where they overlapped each other and mingled in such a manner as to suggest the idea of immense ribbons tied in a loose knot far up over our heads. Soon these bright shafts began to multiply, until nearly the whole hemisphere was occupied by them. Some parts of this crown occasionally faded into paler red, then deepened into tints of crimson, producing an association of lights and shades of a very imposing character. In the South there was an arch of light. About an hour before midnight the brilliancy was the greatest; it then gradually faded away.

Monkton, (Vt.) 2mo. 28, 1852. H. M.

For Friends' Review.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The extracts recently given in the *Review* from Dr. Kirkbride's Report for 1851, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, have induced me to forward a short notice of the origin and establishment of that Institution, taken from "An Address on the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of the founding of the Pennsylvania Hospital, delivered June 10th, 1851, by George B. Wood, M. D." of this city, prepared at the request of the managers, and published by them.

In addition to the Address itself, the volume contains the names of the officers of the Pennsylvania Hospital since its establishment, and a long list of contributors, many of whom are familiarly and pleasantly associated in the recollec-

*See this phenomenon noticed in our 24th No. page 384.

tion of those who for the last half century have resided in Philadelphia or its vicinity.

For several years previously to 1830, when the original Pennsylvania Hospital had been in operation near 80 years, the necessity of a more enlarged accommodation, and the organization of a separate department for the Insane, was seriously felt; and as abundant means were within reach of the contributors, they engaged heartily in the work. Of this period and of this work, Dr. Wood thus speaks. A.

A new era now begins in the history of the Hospital. A great question agitated the minds of the Board, the Contributors, and the thinking men of the general community. This question had reference to the insane. Their numbers had increased beyond the means of accommodation. New views in relation to the treatment of this class of patients had been developed, which could not be carried out in the existing space and arrangements of the house. The Pennsylvania Hospital, which had taken an acknowledged lead in this branch of practical medicine, was falling behind other establishments. They who had the immediate charge of the insane, and I happened to be one of them, felt themselves cramped in their curative efforts, and, seeing their way clearly to better things, were troubled and grieved at the intervening obstacle. There was no opportunity for proper classification, none for bringing duly to bear the vast remedial power of moral influences. It is true that in our Institution, under the enlightened supervision of Rush and others, correct views of insanity and of its management had prevailed and been carried into partial effect, at a very early period, and had undoubtedly been one cause of its wide reputation and popularity. But in the march which we ourselves had been among the first to begin, circumstances were now compelling us to halt. This state of things could be tolerated no longer. Either the care of the insane must be abandoned, or we must conform with the improved views and methods of the day.

But the reception and care of lunatics were among the very objects of the foundation of the Hospital. The first memorial to the Provincial Assembly refers, in its beginning sentence, to the increasing number of lunatics, as one of the great wants calling for relief. All the legislative grants, all the individual contributions and legacies, were made with the understanding that they were to be appropriated in part to this class of patients. In justice, they could not be abandoned. It was among the highest obligations of the Institution to provide for their proper care and treatment. An extension, then, of the existing accommodation was an imperative duty, I might almost say a necessity. But how, and to what extent was this to be effected?

Were we to be content with some enlargement of the means already in operation, with some patching of a system which had been outgrown, some repairs of an old edifice the very foundations of which were insecure? This would have been a very short-sighted policy—a very selfish policy—shifting from our own shoulders to those of our successors, the burden that properly belonged to us. No. The true plan, the most efficient, in the end even the cheapest plan, was to begin anew; to desert the old grounds and the old buildings as insufficient, and as wanted too for other purposes; to adopt the good American system of migration when overcrowded, and to seek a new site and new circumstances corresponding with the magnitude and importance of the object.

But how was this to be accomplished? Whence were the funds to be obtained? The productive capital of the Hospital could not be touched. The income from this source was sacred. It did not belong to the "Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital; it belonged, under solemn pledges, to the sick and destitute poor. There remained then but one alternative, an application to the public, or the sale of the beautiful but unproductive lots around the Hospital. The former, it was well known, would, under the circumstances and to the extent desirable, be unavailing. The answer to every hint of such a recourse was, you are rich; you are overburdened with unproductive real estate; make use of your own means, and then if necessary apply to us. It is true that many regretted the loss of those grassy squares: hoped that they might be preserved as breathing places for the crowded city; deprecated even the effect of their loss upon the probable health of the inmates of the Hospital; but they gave no money; they made no offers; they left the Hospital to its own resources. The sale of the grounds then became imperative. The Hospital had bought them with its own money, and had a full right to dispose of them.

The Contributors at different meetings were consulted upon this important business. At their meeting in May, 1831, they decided that a separate Asylum for the insane was expedient, and instructed the Managers to propose a suitable site at a future meeting. In May, 1832, and subsequently in 1835, they gave authority to sell the ground east, west, and south-west of the Hospital, in order to raise money for the new buildings.

These lots had been purchased originally for about nine thousand dollars; they were sold as authorized by the contributors; and their proceeds before they were expended upon the New Asylum for the Insane, amounted, principal and interest included, to three hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. They had never yielded an income to the Hospital. In a pecuniary point of view, therefore, this was a pure gain. It was an exchange of unproductive property for the noble establishment which has arisen upon the other side of the Schuylkill, and which

has restored to Philadelphia the proud rank she had nearly lost in this great onward movement of humanity.

The question of a site for this new branch of the Hospital was one of great importance. Happily it was settled in favor of the country. I presume that at present there are scarcely two opinions upon the subject. If any one should still entertain a doubt, let him visit the beautiful spot now occupied by the insane, under the charge of this Institution, and he will return with all his doubts removed.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that the site selected was a farm extending from the Haverford to the West-chester road, about two miles west of the city, containing somewhat more than one hundred acres.

The position was, I think, happily selected in reference to healthfulness, convenience, and future availability. A century hence, it is probable that our growing town will have reached these suburban grounds; and that their increased value at that time will enable the institution to extend its beneficence in a degree proportionate to the inevitably increasing demands upon it.

The corner stone of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, as this establishment is properly styled, was laid June 22d, 1836; and the house was opened for the reception of patients upon the first day of the year 1841. The whole cost of it was sustained without any encroachment upon the productive capital; though the fact, that the profits accruing from the board of insane patients had added very considerably to that capital, might have furnished a plausible excuse for the appropriation of a portion of it, had such appropriation been necessary, to the completion of a new establishment.

A visit to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane will amply repay any one who either loves the beauties of nature, or the still greater beauties of beneficence in orderly, efficient, and extensive action. Around the house are pleasure grounds, of more than forty acres in extent, of finely diversified surface, adorned with grass, shrubbery and trees, with a small wood enclosed, and from various points commanding agreeable rural views. Neat isolated buildings are seen here and there, intended for the amusement or employment of the inmates, or for other purposes connected with their well-being. In the midst arises a noble edifice, imposing by its magnitude, striking by its architectural character, arranged internally with every attention to healthfulness and comfort, where everything is exquisitely clean, everything in order, and a refreshing atmosphere of kindliness, cheerfulness, and all the gentler virtues seems to breathe peacefully through hall, saloon and chamber. Scattered about the grounds, in the different apartments of the main building, or in the out-houses, you encounter persons walking, conversing, reading, or variously occupied, neatly and often handsomely dressed, to whom as you pass, you receive an introduction as in ordinary social life; and you find yourself not unfrequently quite at a loss to determine whether the persons met with are really the insane, or whether they may not be visitors or officials in the establishment. From this scene of comfort, of amending health, of cheering hopefulness, your minds wander back to the days of cells, prisons, chains, and the lash; when the eye was offended with rags and filth, the ear wounded by yells, screams, and imprecations, and the heart pained by the images of despair around it; and you thank Heaven that you have been permitted to live in these times; you bless the hearts, the heads, and the hands which suggested, conceived, and executed all this glorious work of beneficence; and you feel your own hearts swelling with a consciousness of the increased elevation and dignity of human nature itself. Surely no outlay of money is to be regretted which has led to such results.

For Friends' Review.

THE SIX NATIONS.

The Tonewandas rescued by a just Judge.

In numbers and territorial resources, the Senecas stand at the head of the New York Indians. As was before remarked, they occupy the Allegany, Catteraugus, and Tonewanda reservations. By the treaty of 1838, (so says the agent,) between the Senecas and the Ogden Company, the former ceded to the latter the three Reservations now in their possession, together with the Buffalo reservation, now in possession of the Company. These four tracts are supposed to contain about one hundred thousand acres. The consideration which the Company was to pay for them was $100,000, and $102,000 for the improvements thereon. From various causes, some of which may hereafter be alluded to, the treaty remained inoperative until 1842, when another was entered into, by which the Allegany and Catteraugus reservations were to remain the property of the Senecas, and the Company for a diminished consideration, were to retain the Buffalo and Tonewanda. This treaty was carried into effect, only so far as the Buffalo reservation was affected. By virtue of this treaty, the improvements on these two reservations were to be valued by appraisers, one to be selected by the United States, the other by the Company. These men, after being duly qualified, appeared among the Tonewandas for the purpose of settling the value of the improvements—but the Indians objected, declaring the treaty was not obligatory on them, it never having been ratified by the authorities of their own band. In consequence of this, the appraisers were not permitted to proceed—but were forcibly expelled from the reservation. The Company being thus baffled in their attempts to comply with the terms of the treaty,

were only able to ascertain by means of third persons, what the improvements were worth in the aggregate, and pursuant to the information thus obtained, filed their award.

Thus matters stood for some time; the fearful Tonewandas having the possession of their beautiful country. The Company becoming impatient, now made a move in order to obtain their object by peaceably possessing themselves of a mill on said reservation, by purchasing a lease of the same, given to a third person, which mill the Company refused to surrender at the expiration of the lease. A collision ensued—the occupiers under the Company were expelled—and the agents of the Company returned with legal process in the hands of the Sheriff to enforce their title to the property. On account of what then occurred, the Indians brought an action against the conceived aggressors for personal damages. When the trial came on, the Judge in presenting the case to the jury, declared, that the stipulations of the treaty, touching the course to be pursued by the appraisers had not been complied with in such manner as to pass the title to the Ogden Company. That the appraisers should have valued the improvements by a personal inspection, and if forcibly opposed, should have enforced their right by legal process—and further, instead of awarding an aggregate sum, they should have embraced a specification of the value of improvements belonging to each Tonewanda, so that the agent whose duty it should be to pay over the money, could ascertain the amount of each one's share. The Court said that the Company had failed to perfect their title, and had therefore been *trespassers in going on the reservation*.

It becomes those who attempt to illustrate Indian history, to be cautious in drawing conclusions, as cross currents are constantly met with, by which the inquirer may be easily led astray; yet I presume the facts as here given are substantially true. It is, however, very cheering to know, that the reservation is still in the hands of its rightful owners, who feel jealous of their rights, and who seem disposed to exhaust all legal means in vindicating their claims against the Ogden Company. Their friends believe that the law and facts are on their side, and whatever may have been obligatory under the treaty in the beginning, time and circumstances have given the Indians the advantage, and reinstated them in whatever right (if any) they may have lost or released.

Here it was that, in a former day, the opposers of Christianity had their head quarters. A young man from this place, who had passed some time profitably at Buffalo, on his return home, took with him a hymn book in his native language. These hymns he sang to his neighbours, and openly advocated Christianity. He was opposed and ridiculed, but remained steadfast. Success followed. Eleven young men renounced Paganism—so says the truly excellent Hyde. These twelve met frequently for religious conversation. This alarmed the chiefs, who said that these young men "were filling Tonewanda with their doctrine." A council was called, and they were admonished to renounce their new religion. When they found their admonitions vain, they *commanded* them to desist. The young men—with one exception who drew back—said firmly, we shall *not obey you in this thing*. The chiefs then commanded them to go to Buffalo, where such things were allowed—they refused, saying, you can take our lives, but you need not expect us to renounce the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Their faithfulness was blessed, converts to civilization and Christianity now are numerous at Tonewanda. Many years since, when the writer visited these Indians, it was his happiness to witness a scene at once so pleasing and impressive, that it will not be soon forgotten. On entering the school, he saw a large collection of native children of both sexes, some of whom had been but recently admitted. The great work of improvement in their case had just commenced, and indeed there was much to do, for they were not only very ignorant, but wild and extremely filthy. In the centre of this hopeful company, sat their Teacher, a young woman of a composed and pleasing countenance, very neatly attired, busily engaged in the discharge of her Christian duties, and apparently well satisfied with her allotment!

"Remote from towns, she ran her goodly race,
Sighed not for ease, nor wished to change her place."

W.

From the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

An Inquiry into the Cause which renders the Water of the Dead Sea unfitted for the support of Animal Life. By ROBERT JAMES GRAVES, M. D., F. R. S.

(Concluded from page 412.)

Having, in common with the numerous readers of the *Crescent and the Cross*, derived much pleasure and instruction from Mr. Warburton's learning and accurate observation, I cannot but regret that he has, with reference to the Dead Sea, deviated from his usual practice, and allowed his imagination to get the better of his judgment. Thus, having succeeded in swimming a very short distance from the shore, and that only in one instance, he takes occasion to draw the following description of this extensive lake:—"This sea is a vast caldron of salt brine, through which masses of bitumen rise bubbling to the simmering surface."

No one from this passage could possibly have anticipated that the water of this sea is beautifully clear and cool, and, as appears from Lynch's narrative, and after having navigated it in its length and breadth, quite free from all unpleasant odor or unwholesome miasma. Indeed, it

appears that the navigators of the Dead Sea experienced no inconvenience from any exhalation while at a distance from the shore, or even sailing near the shore, when the latter was bold and the water deep. The great body of the sea consists of extremely salt, but otherwise very pure water; and as the salts it contains are not volatile but fixed, the superincumbent air is in no way polluted. The water, too, resembling in color that of the ocean, presents nothing of a forbidding or disgusting nature. The water of the *Great Salt Lake*, as described by Fremont, is precisely similar; and it is when we approach the shores of either of these seas that the purity of their waters or air is lessened, and that only in the comparatively few localities where the shores are low, marshy, and moistened with streamlets flowing from sulphurous springs. In all these respects there is a remarkable coincidence between these two inland lakes of salt water, that of America appearing to be in every particular a repetition of the Dead Sea, but on a much larger scale.

It is necessary to remark, that there is not the least doubt as to the source from which either of these seas derives its saline impregnation. The mountain of rock salt at *Usdum* contains an inexhaustible supply for the Dead Sea, and the Great Salt Lake of America is likewise indebted for its saline ingredients to cliffs of rock salt.

The belief that nothing living can exist within the boundaries of the Dead Sea, is so generally spread, and has been countenanced by so many authors of reputation, that it becomes necessary to show that recently ascertained facts are quite opposed to the truth of this opinion.

Recent travellers have not failed to fall in with and confirm the popular prejudice on this subject—thus, Mr. Warburton calls the Dead Sea a corpse, and says with much emphasis, "There was no shell, or fly, or any sign of life along the curving strand, which rose steeply to the water's edge, and consisted of very small and angular pebbles." Dr. Robinson, and the author of Eothen, both indulge in reflections respecting the absence of life, not only from the waters of the Dead Sea, but from the air above, and the shores surrounding it. We find also Lieut. Lynch bearing similar testimony: thus, at page 311, he states, "No bird fanned with its wing the attenuated air, through which the sun poured its scorching rays upon the mysterious element on which we floated, and which alone of all the works of its Maker, contains no living thing within it."

This passage, I must confess, strikes me as being more poetical than philosophical, for, in the first place no fact recorded by either Mr. Lynch or others justifies the epithet *attenuated* being applied to the air; and, in the second place, Mr. Lynch seems to forget that he himself several times met with birds both resting on the waters of the Dead Sea, and flying over it.

I have no doubt that the reader will partake somewhat of the astonishment which I felt on discovering that the facts recorded by Mr. Lynch, are quite at variance with his general conclusion, as to the absence of birds from the Dead Sea and its shores. Thus, at pages 274 and 279, the following occurrences are detailed:—

"Started two partridges, of a beautiful stone-color, so much like the rocks that they could only be distinguished when in motion. Heard the notes of a solitary bird in the cane-brake which we could not identify. The statement that nothing can live upon the shore of the sea is therefore disproved. The home and the usual haunt of the partridge may be among the cliffs above, but the smaller bird we heard must have its nest in the thicket. A short distance from the camp saw a large brown or stone-colored hare, and started a partridge. Heard another in the cliffs above, and a small bird twittering in the cane-break beneath me. We discovered that these shores can furnish food for beats of prey. Found some of the seaside brachi, supposed to be alluded to in Job, and translated mallows in the English version; also the Sida Asiatica.

"At 5 P. M., temperature 80°, as the sun declined, the wind sprang up and blew freshly from the north, and I began to feel apprehensive for the boats. Towards sunset walked along the base of the mountains to the southward to look for, but could see nothing of them. Started a snipe, and saw, but could not catch, a beautiful butterfly, chequered white and brown."

The preceding quotations announce, then, contrary to all our preconceived ideas, that on the shores of the Dead Sea the sportsman may look for a goodly assortment of game, viz., ducks, snipe, partridge, hares, while the ornithologist may expect to add specimens of singing birds to his collection, and the entomologist may perhaps succeed in capturing the beautiful butterfly, chequered white and brown, which eluded the pursuit of Lieutenant Lynch.

Having, by the aid of Mr. Lynch, so fully established the existence of animals, it would be unnecessary to quote the following passage, (p. 286,) relating to vegetable life, were it not that Mr. Lynch shows that his prejudices did not prevent him getting a glimpse of the truth that like physical causes will produce like effects, whether in Palestine or America.

"The plants we found here, besides the lily, were the yellow henbane, with narcotic properties; the nightshade or wolf-grape, supposed by Hasselquist to be the wild-grape alluded to by Isaiah; the plant used in the manufacture of barilla; and a species of kale (Salcornia Europæa.) This plant is found wherever salt water or saline formations occur. It was here upon the shore of the Dead Sea, and Fremont saw it on the borders of the Great Salt Lake, west of the Mississippi. Besides the single pistachia tree, there were a great many tamarisks now also

in blossom; the flowers small and of a dull white color; the wood of the tree makes excellent charcoal, and, in the season, the branches bear galls almost as acrid as the oak."

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THIRD MONTH 20, 1852.

RACHEL PARKER.—In our 24th number, under the Summary of News, notice was taken of a resolution of our Legislature, authorizing the Governor to employ counsel, on the part of the State, on behalf of this girl, who was abducted, without process of law, and carried from Chester county, Pennsylvania, to Baltimore, where she is understood to be in prison awaiting her trial as an alleged fugitive slave. We understand that two members of the profession have been selected by the Governor to appear in her defence on behalf of the State.

There is one aspect of this case which does not seem to have attracted the notice which its importance fairly demands, as this may be made a precedent for others of even greater atrocity. It is understood that the case is to be tried in Maryland, where, of course, all who may attend, either as spectators or witnesses, must be subject to Maryland law. Now, before adverting to the difficulty of producing coloured witnesses before a Maryland tribunal, and such are the witnesses most likely to be intimately acquainted with her birth and lineage, let us inquire by what right her freedom can be questioned before any tribunal out of Pennsylvania. Her residence was in Chester county, and, if she was claimed as a slave, Pennsylvania was the place where the question could be legally decided. Witnesses, if any existed to prove her slavery, might safely come into our State from Maryland, or any where else. If her forcible removal, without any process of law, from Pennsylvania into Maryland, can legally subject her to the necessity of being adjudged a slave, unless she can produce satisfactory evidence of her freedom before a tribunal there, it is no easy matter to show why she might not have been carried to South Carolina or Texas, and required to prove her freedom there, or remain a slave for life.

By the law of Maryland, a negro or mulatto going into the State from any other, no matter how short the continuance there, is liable to a fine of twenty dollars, and in case of neglect or refusal to pay this fine, he or she is to be sold to the highest bidder. Whether colored witnesses going from Chester co. into Maryland to prove the freedom of this girl, would be brought under the operation of this law, is a question not easily decided in advance. I, however, do not discover, in the provisions of the law, any exceptions in their favour. At all events, the subjugation of her witnessss to the inconvenience, if not the danger of going into another State, to prove what ought to be determined at home, is giving to the claimant of the girl an advantage springing from an unauthorized act of violence, totally irreconcileable with the maxim of English law, that no man is to take advantage from his own wrong.

Let Rachel Parker be first brought, by habeas corpus, to the county from which she was abducted, and there let the alleged master vindicate his claim.

MARRIED.—At Friends' Meeting-house, Carmel, Ohio, on the 21st of First month last, JONATHAN F. GREEN, of Clinton county, to RACHEL B. WILLIAMS.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house, Lewisburg, Champaign county, Ohio, on the 22d of First month last, EDWARD C. YOUNG, formerly of Carthage, Indiana, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas Winder.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house, Fairfield, Hendricks county, Indiana, on Fifth-day, the 26th ult., AMOS DOAN, of Morgan county, to MARTHA, daughter of Joseph Furs, of the former place.

DIED,—After a short illness, on the 25th ult, ABIJAH JONES, in the 85th year of his age; a member of Mill-Creek Monthly Meeting, Ohio, and a minister near 40 years.

——, On the 1st of last month, in the 22d year of his age, in Alamance county, N. C., JESSE, son of John Dixon; a member of Cane Creek Monthly Meeting.

——, At her residence in this city, on Seventh-day morning, the 6th inst., in the 48th year of her age, MARY, wife of Samuel F. Troth; an estimable member of the Western District Monthly Meeting.

——, In this city, on the 12th inst., REBECCA, wife of Benjamin H. Warder, aged 53 years; a valuable member of the Northern District Monthly Meeting.

——, At her residence in Queensbury, Warren county, N. Y., on the 3d ult., after a protracted illness, MARY, wife of Isaac Mosher, in the 74th year of her age; a member of Queensbury Monthly Meeting. She bore her illness with Christian resignation, and passed quietly away, leaving a comfortable trust that, through adorable mercy, the change was to her a happy one.

——, At his residence, Alton, New Hampshire, on the 27th of last month, in the 38th year of his age, JOSEPH C. BEAN; a much esteemed member of Dover Monthly Meeting. Possessing an amiable disposition, he was greatly endeared to a large circle of relatives and friends, who have the consoling belief that, having submitted to the work of grace in his heart, he was, through Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, prepared for an unchanging and heavenly inheritance. The decease of this Friend is rendered particularly afflictive from the circumstance that he was looking forward to an early connection in marriage.

ERRATUM.—In page 393, for Ezra Hawkins read EZRA HAWKES.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

A Female Teacher is wanted, for a School, at Mannington, near Salem, N. J. Application may be made to CASPAR WISTAR, JONATHAN FREEDLAND or SAMUEL P. CARPENTER.

HOW OUR REPUBLIC CAN BEST PROMOTE THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY THROUGH THE WORLD.

"If," says Judge McLean, "there be any one line of policy in which all political parties agree, it is, that we should keep aloof from the agitations of other Governments, that we should not intermingle our national concerns with theirs, and much more, that our citizens shall abstain from acts which lead the subjects of other Governments to violence and bloodshed. *The great principle of our republican institutions cannot be propagated by the sword. This can be done by moral force, and not physical.* If we desire the political regeneration of oppressed nations, we must *show them the simplicity, the grandeur and the freedom of our Government.* We must recommend it to the intelligence and virtue of other nations *by its elevated and enlightened action, its purity, its justice, and the protection it affords to all its citizens, and the liberty they enjoy.* And if, in this respect, we shall be faithful to the high bequests of our fathers, to ourselves, and to posterity, we shall do more to liberalize other governments, and emancipate their subjects, than could be accomplished by millions of bayonets.

"This moral power is what tyrants have most cause to dread. It addresses itself to the thoughts and the judgments of men. No physical force can arrest its progress. Its approaches are unseen; but its consequences are deeply felt. It enters garrisons most strongly fortified, and operates in the palaces of kings and emperors. We should cherish this power as essential to the preservation of our own government, and as the most efficient means of ameliorating the condition of our race. And this can be done only by a reverence for the laws, and by the exercise of an elevated patriotism."—*Adv. of Peace.*

It is said that a company of boys were one night looking at the moon, while light clouds were rapidly passing over its surface, giving, in the eyes of the boys, the appearance of a rapid movement of the moon itself. Most of them insisted that the motion, which was so obvious to the sight, was real. But one little boy argued that the motion was in the clouds, and not in the moon; but his arguments made no impression on his companions, who trusted to the evidence of their senses, rather than to abstract reasoning. The young philosopher then led them to a tree and bade them look at the moon through its branches. This boy became an eminent philosopher.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRIVATE DIARY OF CAROLINE MASON.

(Continued from page 414.

After some time, I was brought into great distress under the prospect of another work that opened before me; and under a deep sense of my own unworthiness and inability, I poured out my soul to God in anguish, with groanings unutterable; and as Hezekiah laid the letter before the Lord, so I laid open my heart before Him, and felt the truth of these words, "We know not what we should pray for as we ought, but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings that cannot be uttered: and He that searcheth the heart knoweth the mind of the spirit, because He maketh intercession for the saints according to the will of God." The work that appeared to lay before me was that of warning my fellow-sinners, and encouraging believers. This was a great cross to me, to be engaged in public, so opposite to my natural disposition; yet, after being much engaged in prayer and meditation, I made a full surrender of myself to God, and begged, if it were his will he would open the way, and I would follow. The subject was brought before the leaders' meeting, at which I was much surprised, as I had not named it to any one. But I knew it was an answer to prayer; and inquiring how they came to propose my name, they said it was from an impression they felt on their minds that it was my duty. I now had to endure the cross, and despise the shame: and thus for some years was engaged in the work, and occasionally in visiting the sick; and found the Lord to be with me, feeling I could spend and be spent in so great a work. An uncle being taken ill, and not expected to live, I was called upon to visit him. I found him gasping for breath, and unable to speak. I exhorted him to pray; and when I returned home, felt an agonizing spirit of prayer on his behalf, that God might spare him and save his soul. He began to amend, but no spiritual change was wrought in him. He was still the burden of my prayer, and being again taken ill, he sought the Lord with all earnestness, and happily found him, to the joy of his soul. I saw him the day previously to his death; he expressed his gratitude, and talked sweetly of heaven, having an assurance that he should reach that blessed abode. I record this as an encouragement to fervent, persevering prayer. God is a prayer-hearing, answering God. We cannot pray in vain.

[About this time she was engaged for some months as a female missionary, but in what part of the world we are not informed.] After this, I had the trial of parting with my only sister, who was going abroad with her husband, and soon after I was seized with several attacks of inflammation, and on recovery found it needful to make close application to business, that I might live honestly in the sight of all men; and

though this prevented my attending all the outward means of grace, on the week-days, for neglecting which some thought I did wrong, still, though I found I must be diligent in business, I also found I could be fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. My Sundays were spent in the Lord's service. I became again ill with inflammation of the foot, and my life was despaired of, but my mind was kept in perfect peace. I felt the value of that religion which had borne me up through life. All anxious care was removed, and I could lie passive in the hands of God, whether for life or death. I began at length gradually to amend, and by degrees to follow my various occupations. But I found fresh temptations in my way, over which I was not sufficiently guarded, but God preserved me and kept me from harm; to Thy name I give thanks. I felt a deep sense of my unworthiness, the great goodness of my God and Saviour towards me, and my littleness of love in return.

After some time, I again felt symptoms of indisposition, with great debility, yet I persevered in the various duties devolving on me. I had for some time perceived a hard substance forming in my right breast, which, not having hitherto given me pain, I did not complain of; but its rapid increase, attended with great pain, made it needful my friends should be informed of it. Surgical advice was resorted to, and I received the affecting intelligence that it was a cancer, and that nothing but the knife could remove it; Dr. C—— stating at the same time that if it were not removed my life would be one of extreme suffering, and shortly terminate in death. My mind at the time was, through grace, composed, and I said, if such is the case, I must ask resignation, and then I shall be enabled to endure all things. After deliberate consideration and prayer, I felt it my duty to submit to the operation, and leave the event with God. One week was given me to prepare for the same. O, what were the feelings of my mind at this time. I said, God is too wise to err, too good to be unkind. I will trust in Him, and not be afraid. I looked over the sacred records—at Daniel in the lions' den, and the Hebrew children in the fiery furnace. I did not expect God to remove suffering from me as He did from them; but I knew his power to be the same, and I knew He could support me in the furnace; and I gave myself up to Him in prayer. I had to struggle against the assaults of Satan, who suggested that I should not bear it with Christian fortitude. This led me to pray much to God, and the snare was broken. Although willing to undergo the operation, I expected to sink under it; and accordingly selected a portion of Scripture and hymns, for the improvement of my death. I also took a note on the previous Sabbath, desiring the prayers of God's people on my behalf. When I retired to rest, and lay thinking of my approaching trial, and looking to God for divine support, these words came with power to me: "All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth." I thought, these are the words of Christ. I believe it; and I felt such a gracious influence rest on me, that I was constrained to say, "I am so happy, praise God! praise God! My God, my glory! my God, my glory!" And after this I felt every fear removed.

On the 21st of March, 1848, I had some Christian friends with me, to make prayer and supplication to God on my behalf: they left me in peace. The surgeons then came, six of whom were present. Dr. C—— expressed his thankfulness to see me in such a state of mind. They administered chloroform, but without the desired effect, so that I was conscious of the whole of the proceedings. I lifted up my heart in prayer and vocally addressed a throne of grace, and did and could rejoice in the God of my salvation. Whilst the various duties belonging to this agonizing operation were going forward, I was in excruciating pain, such as language would fail to describe; but the support and sustaining grace I received at the hand of God during the operation, I record for the encouragement of any fellow-sufferers, that they also may trust in God and find Him to be a present help in time of trouble. Shortly after, I had an attack of inflammation and pleurisy; but during weeks of suffering my mind was kept in perfect peace, and I felt as if I lay in the arms of Jesus, and had the consolations of his Spirit. Contrary to all expectation, I was able again to appear in the sanctuary, to offer up my thanks to God for his mercy towards me. I got sufficiently well to go on with my business, and although I felt weak in body, and my mind cast down with the trial of time, yet I endeavoured to confide in the Lord.

In March I was taken seriously ill whilst preparing to attend a meeting of the Society of Friends, as I had often done since my illness, in which meetings I have found quietude and great comfort. It was in one of these, I felt my mind impressed that it was my duty to record the way the Lord had brought me, through the wilderness of this world, and I concluded if ever I had time I would do so. I am still the Lord's prisoner, in the bonds of affliction. Cancer is again making rapid progress; and I feel the seed of mortality is deeply sown within me. Is it possible that this vile body, shall be raised a spiritual one, like unto Christ's glorious body? "It is sown in weakness, it is raised in power; it is sown in corruption, it will be raised in incorruption." I feel it a solemn thing to die; when the soul takes its flight and enters into the presence of a Holy God—solemn thought: our dearest friends may accompany us to the river of death, to Jordan's swelling stream, but they cannot pass over with us: but Jesus, the sinner's friend, hath said, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end; I will never leave you nor

forsake you."—"My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest." Oh the joyful news of salvation! Christ hath conquered death. His righteousness, as a garment, will enable the soul to appear before God with holy joy. "O death where is thy sting: oh grave where is thy victory! Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

To be continued.

CONSCIENCE versus COTTON.

Or, the Preference of Free Labour Produce.

Every righteous person who has not shrunk from the painful duty of contemplating Slavery in its inevitable inroads upon purity and happiness, and in its paralysing effect upon the noblest energies of our race, will be agreed in this; that, in the sad catalogue of deep human wrongs, this wrong is one of the deepest. If, therefore, a number of intelligent and highly educated persons are, in various parts of this kingdom, pleading for the practical recognition of a principle, which they assert strikes at the very foundations of this sin, it would surely be as consistent with wisdom, as it would be with candour, to allow that this principle demands investigation from the pure minded and the just; more especially if it be further maintained, that every benevolent man and woman, whether on this side of the Atlantic or on that, could help to develop this principle in action. It is, then, for a consideration of the "Free Labour Movement," that we would earnestly solicit the attention of the reader. The claim of this Movement upon our sympathy for the benevolence of its end, no one will dispute; and the number is daily increasing of those from whom it commands respect for the rectitude of its means. For myself, I can, in all truth, affirm, that, in advocating the adoption, by an eminently practical people, of the anti-slave labour principle, I have far more confidence in the goodness of my cause, than in any fancied ability to plead its merits, and am happy in a growing conviction, that by these merits it will be established, though my feeble efforts should fail, and be speedily among the things which have passed away, to be remembered no more.

What can I do to put down slavery? Should not this become an universal Conscience question; and, if it were so, should we not perceive greater readiness than is manifested at present to make trial of any auxiliary measure for the destruction of this wickedness, to which, in its moral and religious aspect, no exception could reasonably be taken? That the Free Labour Movement is a peaceful one, is evident from its non-aggressive character. Its advocate simply discourages the slaveholder, by withdrawing his personal support from him; and will any one venture to assert, that we ought individually to encourage and stimulate a calling undeniably, and above all other callings, sinful? It is to be considered, moreover, that by the practical recognition of Free Labour produce principles, we afford a direct stimulus to the *honourable* vocation and *honest* enterprise of the Free Labour cultivator, throughout the globe; and, as this stimulus points unmistakeably to a plurality of free cotton growing countries, the Anti-slave produce sentiment would work advantageously as regards *home* results. Our trade reports show great pecuniary loss by such exclusive dealings with the slave cotton growers of the United States. We are too dependent upon America for the supply of this important article; and the remedy for this dependence is commercial encouragement held out to the free cotton growers of British India, the West Indies, Africa, and also the free cotton growers of the United States themselves, by an *organized* demand for the free article, as testified by the formation of Free Labour Associations. We attach importance to the growth of such Associations in this kingdom, because, as such, they are exponents of public sentiment, in regard to a preference of free labour merchandise, and must therefore tell with considerable effect on the exertions already making for the improvement and increase of cotton cultivation, not merely in our colonial possessions, but in every land affording facilities for such cultivation. Satisfied as to the commercial advantages to be derived from a firm and continued support of the Free Labour Movement, it is chiefly the moral aspect of the whole question (an aspect of which we ought never to lose sight) which we propose to consider in the ensuing pages. To strengthen our position as contenders for the abstract righteousness of the Anti-slave Produce sentiment, we put the following case. We will suppose that twelve men dare, in this year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-one, to *begin* Slavery, and to *begin* the Slave Trade. We will suppose that these men, after having established the one with its adhesive pollutions, and prosecuted the other with the barbarities ever enacted in the Slave-ship, bring into the British market, for the *first* time, the fruits of their dealings with mankind. We only ask whether one human being, whose moral judgment was correct, would purchase such? No! is the instantaneous answer. Such merchandise would be immediately put down by the moral sense of purchasers, and the vendors of it exposed to well-merited scorn. But if the above be granted, and granted it must be, this inference is plain—that, if it would be wrong to enter into commercial transactions, even for an hour, with those who would begin slavery, it is wrong to continue such transactions, any longer than the intricacies of the question absolutely demand, with those who would perpetuate it. Our position then is, that the advocates of the Anti-slave Produce principle have the Right on their side. We may rest this question on the safe ground of Conscience.

Try this cause, by a searching appeal to your moral sense; if you think it right to give the amount of your personal support to the slaveholder, go on to purchase them, without inquiring for, or taking any trouble to obtain, the free labour article; but if you do not think this quite right, but on the contrary, deem it a holy thing in the sight of your Maker to wash your own hands clean from any *avoidable* participation in the sin of slaveholders, then do ye wash them clean, and, while you live, avow yourself to be in theory, and prove yourself in practice, a Preferrer of the Free to the Slave-grown article.

. . . .

No axiom is of more indisputable truth than the mercantile one, that "Demand creates supply." Now, if ever there was a righteous demand, it is that for free labour merchandise; and it is satisfactory to know that this demand is increasing. If we mistake not, it *will* increase, until it has assumed the character of a National Want. The moral advantage gained for ourselves, the good done to our own hearts, by individual efforts to forward any peaceful measure which points to the utter extinction of slavery, need not be enlarged upon. Preference of free labour produce is certainly the Christian preference; and no better wish can we form on the subject, than that every Christian may, ere long, clearly see that it is so, and reject, whenever *able* to do this, the productions of a system which is actively, radically, and hopelessly vicious.

The remainder of this paper will be devoted to a review of some objections to this movement. One is, that there is a littleness in it; that it is not proportioned to the evil it professes to meet. We see no force in this objection, for we see nothing little in a movement which is based upon correct moral taste. That it is so based, we assume to be evident, from the case put above, as also from the following proposition—that, while strong moral objections may be rationally urged against the use of slave-grown merchandise, no one could perceive a shadow of such objection to the use of that which is free grown. Again; we see nothing little in a movement which would tell favourably upon every free plantation, whether of cotton or sugar, upon whatever spot between the poles such plantation is to be found, and which has no exclusive tendencies whatever, save in that direction where, as it appears to us, it is a clear duty to *be* exclusive. Christian men and women should exclude, as far as at present they can do this, both from their tables and their wardrobes, the productions of a system altogether at war with the holy requisitions of the Gospel. Lastly; we can see nothing little in a movement, the very essence of which is *self*-purification from the deadliest of iniquities. The Free Labour Movement pre-eminently appeals to the conscience. It strikes home to every man and woman, who will bestow sufficient attention upon it, a repentant conviction of individual responsibility for the *continuance* of slavery. It shows us that we are "verily guilty concernin our brother," when we supply the motive to hi master for keeping him under the lash; and points out our inconsistency in raising an outer against him, while we take not the slighte trouble, nor exercise the slightest self-denial, i order that this motive should, as expeditiousl as possible, be withdrawn, and withdrawn fo ever.

But, says another objector to the movemen the producers of free labour merchandise shoul be put under competition with the producers that which is slave grown, for that competitio tends to supply and cheapness, and that the are the great desiderata for the consumer. Tru it is so; these *are* the great desiderata for th consumer; but are we never to pause, and as ourselves whether these are to be obtained at an price, however costly, or through any mediun however wicked? Ought these to be insiste upon, when they are to be obtained by a mediu above all mediums unrighteous, and at a pri above all prices exorbitant, namely, the sacrifi of the elevation, the purity, and the religion millions of our race? We would not be unde stood to disparage competition. We think th "competition plea" a good one, when urged fair ground. Let us only be allowed to pla the competition plea on what we deem a righ footing, and with all our heart we wish it su cess. We, too, desire cheapness and supply, b would obtain these by fair, by legitimate comp tition, that is by competition between free labou cultivators throughout the globe. We do n ask, we do not wish for, exclusive dealing wi any free cultivator, whether in the West Indi or any other portion of the earth; but what v do wish for, what we do ask, is, that we may supplied with the *free* article, whether Coloni or Foreign.

(To be continued.)

MOUNTAIN DRILL.

There is now in process of erection at So ther's Globe Works, South Boston, a machi which, for magnitude and novelty of design, h not been surpassed by any machine ever befo built. It is called the Mountain Drill, and intended to be used in building the Hoosac Tu nel. It is twenty-four feet in height, and is th described:

The Mountain Drill is made to cut a circul passage, or tunnel, 24 feet in diameter. Its co struction is as follows: A large wheel, having thin rim projecting forward from its outer edg is attached to a revolving shaft. The rim of t wheel is mounted with steel cutters, which a of such size, and so arranged, as to cut, when motion, a circular trench or groove in the face the rock, one foot in width, and of the diamet of the tunnel. The shaft of the Drill is su

ported on a sliding frame, which rests upon a main bed, supported upon flanged carrying wheels of 5½ feet in diameter. The main shaft is fed forward with the sliding frame, by means of a powerful screw. The distance through which the shaft, with its wheel and cutters, is made to pass, is five feet for each adjustment of the machine, this distance being the depth of the rim upon the main wheel. Upon the end of the shaft, and in the centre of the circle described by the motion of the cutters, a drill of six inches diameter is attached. This drill enters with the cutters, and to the same distance in the rock. On the rim of the main wheel are buckets to conduct the rock cut away into an adz.

The operation of the machine will be as follows: When the approaches to the tunnel are prepared, the Drill will be brought up to the face of the rock, upon a track laid for the purpose. The shaft, with its wheel and cutters, will be put in motion, and fed forward into the rock. The circular trench will be cut, and the small central drill will enter at the same time. When the rim of the wheel has entered the rock to its full depth, the machine will be drawn back, a charge of powder placed in the central hole, and the rock within the circular trench will be removed at one blast. One of the arms of the main wheel is made removable, so as to allow a car to pass under the machine to the rock. The fragments broken away by the blast will then be loaded and drawn back to the mouth of the tunnel. The machine is again fed forward, and its successive operations will be the same as already described. The main carriage is properly braced so as to be immovable.

The weight of the whole machine is from eighty to ninety tons, the weight of the shaft seven tons, and the weight of the main wheel is thirty tons. In order to convey it to North Adams, where it is intended it shall be used, it will be necessary to take it apart. All the castings were made at the works of the South Boston Iron Company at South Boston. It is intended that the machine shall be driven by stationary engines, and two forty horse engines have been constructed, and are all ready to commence work.—*Boston Traveller.*

OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THE INFLUX OF GOLD

Without attempting to write a treatise or an essay on the difficult and intricate questions which are connected with the present phenomena of the gold discoveries,—it will be agreeable to our readers to have placed before them a few facts and reflections which, until we arrive at more accurate results, should not be overlooked.

In the first place, there seems to be a pretty general admission that the supply of gold in the year just about to conclude will be quite twenty millions sterling. This very considerable sum is made up of fifteen millions from California, four from Russia, and one from Australia. The Californian supply last year is reckoned at ten millions sterling:—so that already there is an increase from that quarter alone of fifty per cent. What may be the results of 1852 it is quite impossible to say. At present it would certainly appear that it is by no means improbable that in 1852 the production of gold may reach some extravagant and almost fabulous amount; for, according to the late advices—and they seem to be authentic—the extent of the production seems to be a question rather of labor than of abundance. In other words, the supply of gold for present practical purposes is described as unlimited; and whether five or fifty millions is to be picked up in the course of a twelvemonth depends wholly on the number of heads, hands and machines devoted to the business of gold-finding.

In Australia the arrangements made by the Colonial Government for preserving something like law and decency in the mining district appear to have been successful. On the 22nd of July last a regulation was set on foot by which a weekly mail accompanied by an armed escort was established between Sydney and Bathurst. The distance is performed in two days,—the consignments of gold sent by this mode of conveyance are deposited with the Colonial Treasurer,—and the charge made for the transit (the Government however, taking care not to insure the senders against accident or loss) is one per cent. on the value of the consignment, reckoning washed gold at 64*s.* per oz. These facts are at once curious and satisfactory. They indicate most satisfactorily the early development of that spirit of business, tact and strong affection for order which never fails to distinguish English enterprise all over the world. The number of persons actually engaged in gold-finding in Australia was not so great as might be expected—on the Buron the number was about 3,000 and at Ophir about 500. We must remember, however, that July was the Australian winter,—and the subsidence of floods, the departure of frost, and the return of a more genial season would attract multitudes to the gold fields.

Let us now turn to another part of the subject. It is quite certain that during the three years in which the California "diggings" have been in operation a quantity of gold equal to somewhere about thirty millions sterling has been added to the former amount of that metal in existence in the markets of the world; and it is also certain that no corresponding or equivalent increase has taken place in the supplies of silver. The questions then arise,—where has this new thirty millions of gold gone to?—what effects has it produced? These are very natural questions, and very important ones. The stock of gold in the Bank of England is not higher than it has been at recent periods anterior to the Californian influx,—the price of silver, as measured in gold, is not sensibly higher than it was,—and the prices of

commodities, far from being higher, are decidedly lower. What, then, is the explanation?—The explanation seems to be very simple: viz. There has been immense absorption of gold into the currencies of America and of France; and that in France at least there has been an enormous liberation of silver from the currency in consequence of the introduction of gold. In both America and France the standard is what is called "double:"—that is to say, both gold and silver coins are legal tender according to a certain scale of proportion established by law between the two metals. In America a gold eagle is declared to be equal to so many silver dollars—and in France a gold Napoleon to so many silver francs. The consequence is this:—all debtors pay their debts in the cheapest metal. If gold bears an agio, silver of course is used and gold coins are scarce. If the agio on gold disappears, and is transferred to silver, then gold coins are used and silver coins are melted into bullion. This is precisely what has taken place both in France and America during the last two years to a very great extent. The increased supply of gold has first removed the agio from gold,—and then silver has been rapidly abandoned as currency, and gold introduced.—We are not able to state in figures the extent to which the substitution has been carried in America; but some returns have been published from the French mint which strikingly show the effect of the change in France We learn from these returns, that while the coinage of gold in France was less than half a million sterling for some years previous to 1848, it rose in that year to one and a half million sterling,—in 1849 to two millions,—in 1850 to three and a half millions,—and in the first ten months of 1851 to no less than ten and a quarter millions. In America the facts we imagine would be still stronger. We are enabled, therefore with this evidence before us to account pretty satisfactorily for the twenty millions of gold already yielded by California.—*Athenæum.*

THE CAPTAIN AND A DYING MAN.

A correspondent of the *Blair County (Pa.) Whig* furnishes that paper with the particulars of an interesting incident, of which he was an eye-witness. It occurred a few days ago on the line of the great international improvements of that State. It is one of those scenes of genuine kind-heartedness which fills the mind with the involuntary consciousness that there is "something of the angel still" in our common nature.

At the point this side of the mountain, where occurred the transhipment of passengers from the West, was moored a canal-boat, waiting the arrival of the train ere starting on its way through to the East. The captain of the boat, a tall, rough, sun-embrowned man, stood by his craft, superintending the labors of his men, when the cars rolled up, and a few moments after, a par of about half a dozen gentlemen came out, ar deliberately walked up to the captain, addressir him something after this wise—

"Sir, we wish to go on East—but our furth progress to-day depends upon you. In the ca we have just left a sick man, whose presence disagreeable. We have been appointed a cor mittee by the passengers to ask that you will d ny this man a passage in your boat. If he go we remain—what say you?"

"Gentlemen," replied the captain, "I ha heard the passengers through their committe Has the sick man a representative here?"

To this unexpected interrogatory there was answer, when, without a moment's pause, t captain crossed over to the car, and entering, h held in one corner, a poor emaciated, worn o creature, whose life was nearly eaten out by th canker worm, consumption. The man's he was bowed in his hands, and he was weepir The captain advanced and spoke to him kind

"Oh! sir," said the shivering invalid, loo ing up, his face now lit with trembling expec tion—"are you the captain, and will you ta me? God help me! The passengers look up me as a breathing pestilence; and are so unkir You see, Sir, I am dying; but oh! if I spared to reach my mother, I shall die happ She lives in Burlington, Sir, and my journey more than half performed. I am a poor paint and the only child of her in whose arms I wi to die!"

"You shall go!" replied the captain, "if lose every passenger for the trip!"

By this time the whole crowd of passeng were grouped around the boat, with their ba gage piled up on the path, and they themsel awaiting the decision of the captain before gaging their passage.

A moment more, and that decision was ma known, as they beheld him coming from the c with the sick man cradled in his arms. Pushi directly through the crowd with his dying b den, he ordered a mattrass to be spread in choicest spot in the boat, where he laid the valid with all the care of a parent. That do the captain directed the boat to be prepared starting.

But a new feeling seemed to possess the ast ished passengers—that of shame and contrit at their inhumanity. With one common impu they walked aboard the boat, and, in a few ho after another committee was sent to the capt entreating his presence among the passengers the cabin.

He went, and from their midst arose a wh haired man, who, with the tear drops starting his eyes, told that tough, sun-embrowned m that he had taught them all a lesson—that t had felt humbled before him, and that they as his forgiveness. It was a touching scene. fountain of true sympathy was broken up in

heart of nature, and its waters welled up, choking the utterance of all present.

On the instant a purse was made up for the sick man, with a "God speed!" on his way home, to die in the arms of his mother!

The true-hearted captain of the boat was Gen. Samuel D. Carnes, and the above incident is worth remembering.

REPENTANCE PAYS NO DEBTS.

A lady being visited with a violent disorder, was under the necessity of calling medical assistance. Her physician was very latitudinarian in his notions, and endeavoured to persuade his patient to adopt his creed as well as take his medicine. He insisted with much dogmatism that repentance and reformation were all that either God or man could justly demand, and denied the fact or necessity of an atonement by the sufferings of the Son of God. The lady had not so learned Christ; she adopted his prescriptions, but rejected his creed. On her recovery she invited the doctor to tea, and requested him to make out his bill. The tea-table being removed, she observed, "My long illness has occasioned you many journeys, and I suppose you have procured my medicine at considerable expense." The doctor replied that "good drugs were expensive." Upon this she observed, "I am extremely sorry that I have put you to so much trouble and expense, and also promise that on any future illness I will never trouble you again. So you see I both *repent and reform*, and that is all that you require." The doctor shrugged his shoulders, and remarked, "That will not do for *me!*" The words of the wise are as goads."—*Illustrated Almanac.*

TELEGRAPHING.—It is stated in the Mechanic's Magazine, that the extent of telegraph lines in the United States and Canada, exceeds 1,200 miles, involving a capital of more than three millions of dollars. To work these lines costs annually 720 tons of zinc, worth $57,000; more than a million pounds of nitric acid, worth $117,000, and $27,000 worth of mercury, besides a considerable value in sulphuric acid, &c.

It is computed that there were 7,984,967 persons carried on railroads in the United States, last year, and about 86 killed and 47 injured. Most of the killed were employees of the companies. There were 11,957 persons carried for every mile of line.

"AFTER THE FIRE A STILL SMALL VOICE."

"Come unto me."—MATT. xi. 28.

Mourner! to thee the Saviour speaks;
Turn from the stranger's voice and flee:
Thy weary, wandering soul he seeks:
He whispers, "come to me."

The stranger paints Him, harsh, austere,
Doubts whether hope remains for thee;
Points to a pathway dark and drear,
Augments thy misery.

But Christ proclaims the mourner blest;
Bestows salvation full and free;
Promises peace, refreshment, rest;
He whispers, "come to me."

Why are thine eyes with weeping dim?
Why presses guilt so heavily?
Thy sins have all been borne by *Him;*
Yea thine, on Calvary.

Fix on his cross thy tearful sight;
There thy *propitiation* see;
"Easy his yoke—his burden light;"
He whispers, "come to me."

O'er thee with tenderest love He yearns;
Thy guilt, thy grief, thy misery,
These are th' inducements He discerns,
For loving thee.

Mourner! canst thou such love resist?
Those arms outstretched to welcome thee?
Be every doubt and fear dismissed!
He whispers, "come to me."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 12th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 28th ult.

ENGLAND.—The Earl of Derby had made an explanation, in the House of Lords, of the policy which he intends to pursue. He expressed his approval of the principle of the American tariff, rather than of the free-trade system adopted by the late Sir Robert Peel, but he thought the question could be satisfactorily solved only by a reference to the clearly expressed opinion of the intelligent portion of the community. Being in a minority in one, and perhaps both Houses, on the policy of free-trade, and not wishing to interrupt the deliberations of the Legislature at this critical period, he would refrain from entering, for the present, on the question of a duty on corn, unless driven by factious opposition, to depart from the course he had prescribed for himself. In the extension of education, he would rely mainly on the parochial clergy. In relation to the fugitives from other nations, he said that it was the duty of the Government, without descending to a system of espionage, to keep a watch over the movements of such parties, that the hospitality of England might not be abused.

Reform meetings continue to be held. At one held at Birmingham, it was resolved that the vote by ballot should be the *sine qua non* to any new reform bill. At a similar one held at Lambeth, it was resolved that the termination of the Russell ministry should not deter the men of that borough from pressing for a thorough reform of the representation, in the House of Commons.

Thomas Moore, the poet, died on the 26th of the Second month, in the 72d year of his age.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that the elections are a source of much disquietude to the Government, which has not been able to obtain such candidates as were desired.—Several who had been at first adopted, had since been set aside; and for some days the information

received from the Prefects renders it probable that the number of those who will go to the polls will be so small as to deprive the elections of the moral authority which the Government so greatly needs. In many places the candidates are such as the Government would have desired to reject, but has been obliged to accept rather than expose itself to certain defeat by opposition. Some of the opposition candidates had declared that, if elected, they would refuse to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. The discontent among the French soldiers is said to be daily increasing.

It is reported that a note has been transmitted from the Emperor Nicholas to the President, intimating that the Cabinet at St. Petersburg will not admit of the transformation of the President into an Emperor, or the introduction of any new dynasty into Europe. Since its receipt, the French and Austrian Governments have been less friendly, inasmuch as Nicholas declares that if Austria moves one step to assist France in disturbing the treaty of Vienna, he will march an army to the aid of Prussia.

As regards the alliance between France and Austria, against the rest of Europe, the feeling in Paris is that peace will be maintained.

The Minister of Public Works has ordered the Prefects to cause all steam apparatus employed in manufactories to be subjected, before being received, to a pressure three times greater than will be ordinarily put on.

Switzerland.—There appears every reason to believe that Austria and France in concert, will shortly commence hostile operations on the Swiss frontier. It is expected that Geneva and Vaud will be occupied by French troops, and Ticina by those of Austria. The influence of England and Prussia will be exerted to prevent this iniquitous invasion of the rights of Switzerland.

Denmark.—In an official conference held in the Schloss, at Kiel, the commissaries of Prussia and Austria have formally transferred the government of the Duchy of Holstein to the Commissary of Denmark, Count Reventlow Criminil.

Italy.—Letters from Messina say that the shock of an earthquake was felt in that city, which so alarmed the inhabitants as to cause hundreds to sleep out of their houses. Volcanic action continues to be felt at Melfi.

A letter from Rome, of the 17th, states that the police had been for some days past actively engaged in arresting persons in the provinces, who had celebrated the anniversary of the Roman Republic on the 9th.

Cape of Good Hope.—Accounts from the Cape to 1st mo. 26th, have been received. The war still continued and the papers contain heart-rending accounts of the state of the country; of assassinations, the destruction of crops and the burning of the houses of the inhabitants. Several engagements had taken place, in which a number of Kaffirs and a few of the British were killed. It was considered probable that nearly all the Mission stations would be entirely destroyed.

Chili.—Accounts from Valparaiso under date of 1st mo. 26th, state that the political difficulties which had agitated this country appear to be at an end. The revolutionists had disbanded and returned to their homes, and peace and tranquillity again prevailed. The commercial and financial affairs of the country were prosperous.

Cuba.—Many improvements are going on in various parts of Cuba, and railroads and turnpikes are progressing under the patronage of the Captain General. General Pavia, Governor of Matanzas, has been suspended by the Captain General, and a Commission has been issued to inquire into his conduct in reference to the recent landing of large cargoes of slaves at Matanzas. General Concha has issued the most stringent orders for the prevention of the traffic, in fulfilment of the treaties with Great Britain. Nearly all the principal functionaries at Trinidad have been suspended from their employment, some of whom have arrived at Havana and been confined in the castle of Principe for connivance with the slave-traders.

From the Rio Grande.—The accounts from the Rio Grande are contradictory, but that which appears most probable, is, that Carvajal had attacked Camargo, but had been repulsed and obliged to retreat, leaving behind him all his artillery and ammunition. The fugitives escaped to the American side of the river.

The Isthmus.—By the steamship United States we have dates from Chagres to the 1st inst. It was reported at Panama that General Herrera was about to return to resume the government of Central America. Panama is represented as being crowded with emigrants waiting an opportunity to procure a passage to San Francisco. Provisions were high and scarce at Chagres.

The steamer El Dorado from Chagres, arrived at New York on the 15th inst., bringing California dates to the 18th of last month. She brings $1,428,000 in gold dust, and 133 passengers. Several wrecks on the coast of Oregon are reported. The steamer General Warren, it appears, was lost on the 28th of 1st month, on the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river; and forty two persons perished. The vessel and cargo were totally lost.

Domestic. Congress.—Scarcely any progress in national affairs has been made by this body during the past week. President-making, personal disputes and speeches that lead to nothing, occupying the time that should be devoted to objects of importance.

The only action we find worth recording is a bill reported to the Senate on the 8th inst., by Senator Hunter, from the Finance Committee, changing existing laws regulating the coinage of silver.

The bill provides that from and after June 1st 1852, the weight of the half-dollar shall be 19[illegible] grains, and of the quarter-dollar, dime and half dime respectively, one-half, one-fifth and one-tenth of said half-dollar, which coin is made a legal tender in payment of all sums not exceeding five dollars. The bill also provides for the coinage of gold pieces of the value of three dollars.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—A memorial from the brewers and malters of Philadelphia, against the passage of the Maine Liquor Law, was presented to the Senate on the 9th inst.

The bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad has been vetoed by Gov. Bigler. His objection is, the giving of authority to municipal corporations to subscribe for stock.

The bill authorizing the Banks of this Commonwealth to issue notes of the denominations of one, two, and three dollars, was lost in the Senate by a vote of 16 yeas to 17 nays.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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A few serious queries and observations, addressed to the high professors of religion in this day. By JOHN SPALDING.*

WHAT IS A TRUE CHRISTIAN?

Is it one who assents to and believes certain facts, as recorded in holy writ, and forms certain principles and opinions thereupon; producing perhaps a partial reformation, an abstaining from the grosser pollutions of sin, but denying the possibility of a total cleansing and freedom from sin, in this world? Or is it one who knows, not in word only, but in deed and in truth, a death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness; a being born again, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of man, but of God? "For," says our blessed Lord, "except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." A man may know with Nicodemus, and confess, that Christ is a teacher sent from God; he may be able to talk much about the doctrines of the gospel, and fancy himself secure by imputation, but what has this to do with the new birth so essentially necessary? What can all his wisdom and understanding teach him. Nay, he cannot come into the new birth till all is parted with. The very nature of the thing implies a beginning again, a life as different from his former, as light from darkness. "Ye were sometimes darkness," says Paul, "but now are ye light in the Lord." Now he who knows this new birth, not a change of opinion, not a comprehending the truths of the gospel in his understanding, or joining this or that society, but who knows the thing itself; not the name, nor the imaginations concerning it, but the nature, the life, the essence; will such a man be like what he was before?

The forerunner of our Lord expressly told his hearers, when preparing them for the gospel dispensation, "The axe is laid to the root of the trees, and every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire." What tree and what root is there meant? Is it outward or inward? Who can answer that, but he who hath felt the axe, and the destruction, in a measure, of the corrupt tree? "His fan is in his hand," he adds, "and he will thoroughly purge his floor;" mark, "thoroughly." What will remain then? Oh! that professors were concerned to know, and willing to part with, all that stands in the way, that they may know indeed what it is to be thoroughly purged, instead of denying the possibility of it; for it is a dreadful thing to oppose or deny the power of Christ.

Christ said, "Blessed are the pure in heart;" but modern Christians, as they would be thought, say, there is no purity of heart, but it is and must remain deceitful above all things and desperately wicked. Again it is said, "who brings a clean thing out of an unclean?" That the heart is naturally unclean is allowed, but hath not the Lord promised to cleanse his people from all their uncleanness? Mark, all. What uncleanness will then remain? Some attempt to excuse themselves by what Paul once experienced; "The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh;" a law in the members warring against the law of the mind. That Paul once felt so, is allowed, but did he not afterwards say, "There is no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh but after the spirit?" and did he not say, The law of the spirit of life had made him free from the law of sin; and how could they who were dead unto sin live any longer therein? Doth he not again say, "I am dead with Christ, nevertheless I live, yet not I, (not natural sinful self,) but Christ liveth in me?" "I will dwell in them, and walk in them," saith the Lord. Will the Lord dwell in an unholy place? As soon would the light dwell with darkness. Satan can indeed transform himself into an angel of light; yea, he, "as God sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God." The imagining part in man is sure to be deceived, and worship the appearance instead of the reality, for the world by wisdom—man by his natural or humanly acquired abilities, knew not, nor ever can

* Written in or about the year 1794. The author resided at Reading, England.

know God. "If any man," says Paul, "will be wise, let him first become a fool," that his old eye may be closed, and the new eye, which alone can discern the things of God, may be opened.

Again, Christ saith, "Be ye perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." But modern Christians, as they call themselves, say there is no such thing as perfection. Oh! that they would consider whom they oppose by so saying.

Doth not Paul desire those he was writing to, to cleanse themselves from all filthiness of fleah and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of the Lord; and pray that others may be perfect and complete in all the will of God? What does such plain express language mean? Oh! the subtilty of that serpent, who can reason and argue away the true meaning; and Oh! the lamentable estate of those that are so deceived by him, who are sitting down at ease, with the vain imagination that what Christ hath done, as they suppose, for them, will be sufficient; without experiencing the work in them; who having eyes, see not, and ears, hear not, in the true spiritual sense.

Again, Christ saith, "Swear not at all;" but modern Christians say, we may swear in some cases. We will reason about Christ's words, and judge ourselves what they mean; how far they are to be obeyed or not. Though James says, "Above all things, my brethren, swear not," yet ye say, we may swear such and such oaths. O poor Christendom, how is thy gold become dim!

Again, Christ saith, "whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, cannot be my disciple;" but now Christians can keep all; their own wisdom, their own wills, the favour of the world, its riches and friendships, its fashions and customs; though our Lord saith, "Whoever is the friend of the world, is the enemy of God;" and Paul says, "If I yet please men, I am not the servant of Christ."—*Friends' Library.*

Account of THOMAS SMITH, *of Thirsk, England, who died* 6 *mo.* 1*st*, 1851, *aged* 52 *years.*

It was his privilege to be made sensible, in very early life, of the contriting visitations of Divine grace, one striking instance of which, in his sixth year, was never effaced from his memory; so that of him we believe it may truly be said, "he feared the Lord from his youth," and was preserved and protected through many trials and difficulties which occurred during his boyhood, and before attaining his seventeenth year; and that maintaining his integrity, he was a striking example in a large family of brothers and sisters, of whom he was the eldest.

In his nineteenth year a responsible part of the management of his father's business devolved upon him, and his exertions and upright dealings appeared to be remarkably attended with the Divine blessing.

In his twenty-first year he commenced a diary, and under the date 12th mo., 14th, 1822, we have the following remark in reference to it:—"I have been discouraged, from a fear that I am not sufficiently walking under the direction and guidance of the Holy Spirit, to keep a diary of spiritual experiences, and that I might perhaps be noting down feelings which had not their source in a right spring. The enemy of souls has many ways of attacking and prevailing, and it may be that his snare lies underneath, in attempting a record which may gratify self, but not answer the end intended, viz., humility of mind, by observing and recording how frequently we fall short of performing the duty required at our hands, and humble thankfulness for favours conferred on us, poor unworthy and sinful creatures; but whether I keep such an account or not, I sincerely desire that it may please my heavenly Father to more and more, visit my poor soul with the overshadowing wing of his presence, or if he see it meet, to bring over it the rod of correction and of judgment, that the transgressing nature in me may be brought under dominion, and my spirit, by the renewings of the Holy Ghost, be purified and prepared for a place of eternal rest with him and the Lamb for evermore."

From his diary we extract the following:—

"It is of importance to be endeavouring to avoid giving offence either in word or deed; it is only as we are feeling after, and dwelling, in the sense of the divine presence, that preservation can be witnessed. Oh, my soul! dwell in a sense of thy own nothingness, and that without help from above, thou canst do no good thing.'

7th mo. 14th, 1825. "I have now for ten years, at least, been what is termed religiously inclined; it is eleven years, or thereabout, since I felt the sting of conviction; it is a long time and I ought to have profited more than I have done, had I been faithful and obedient; but alas how many times have I acted contrary to what I knew to be right! He who reigns above, knows only. I have, certainly, for two or three years, or perhaps more, been more earnestly engaged and I have at times hoped that I was in the right way, and have felt, as I apprehended, a little of that peace that passeth the understanding of men; but I more frequently experience deadness and indifference, and feel ready to be exalted with every little occurrence. And although I feel that it tends to draw my mind away from the precious feeling which I most wish for, yet the approbation of man does not feel to have lost all its influence. My great wish and concern is, the salvation of my soul, and knowing that I cannot, of myself, do anything towards this desirable end, I wish to feel the regenerating influence of the Holy Spirit, which the apostle saith hath through Christ be-

plentifully poured forth upon us. It is only as thou seekest, Oh, my soul! that thou canst experience this. Now, art thou sufficiently in earnest? Art thou disposed to prefer this before every other enjoyment? It is the gift of God, therefore wait in all teachableness of mind for its visitations. And oh! heavenly Father, be pleased to deliver me from every thing that hinders my serving thee in singleness of heart; humble every thing that exalts itself against thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent."

2nd mo. 18th, 1826. "I trust I may say that a desire for a continual religious growth, and for a perfect reduction of all selfish feeling, is generally the uppermost in my mind, that I may singly attend to that word of grace which is able to build me up. The difficulties of my situation are various, but the power for our redemption is powerful, and sufficient to deliver. Look not then, oh, my soul! at outward difficulties, at inward barrenness, or at the tossing of a roving mind, but singly sink down into a patient waiting for the arising of the precious life, in the feeling of which thou mayest be strengthened, and take courage to follow on in the path of simple obedience."

1st mo. 5th, 1827. "The declaration, 'I know thy works,' repeated to each of the seven eastern churches, has felt instructive to me. The Great Head yet knows our works; nothing is hid from his view. His mercy is exemplified in the declaration, 'I gave her space to repent;' my heart has craved that all in me, in conduct, in conversation, in thought, and in deed, that the Lord has a controversy with, might be fully known to me, that *space* given *me*, I might not fail to accept of the proffered mercy. Oh, Lord, give me an ear to hear, an eye to see, a heart to believe thy word, that so I may really become thine. My heart feels thankful in the belief that in some degree I do know thee, and have tasted of thy mercy, sweetness, and power, but oh, heavenly Father! increase this knowledge in me, that I may become altogether and entirely thine."

12th mo. 1st, 1827. In reference to his appointment to the station of overseer, he writes:—"The prospect of the duties of such a situation has appeared very weighty; I have in sincerity desired that if I do accept of it, I may not be a busy meddler, nor yet a negligent servant, but walking in the fear of the Lord, may be enabled not only to admonish those who are going astray, but also to provoke to love and to good works."

1st mo. 3rd, 1828. "In beginning this new year, I have desired that it may prove to me a year of growth in grace, that I may deepen in the root, and in deep humility of soul be made fully willing to take up the cross in every thing the Lord requires. The way of the cross is indeed a narrow and straight path, but without the cross there is no crown! I have thought, if we were enough sensible of the Lord's goodness and design in visiting us, which is to prepare us and make us meet to live with him for ever, we should surely need no inducement but pure love to yield obedience to him, for truly he is worthy to be feared and obeyed. Sink down more and more, oh my soul! that thou mayest witness a holy communion with Him,—that thou mayest know thy life to be hid with Christ in God,—that, henceforth, the life which thou livest, may be by the faith of the Son of God."

12th mo. 31st, 1828. "Since I last wrote in this book, I have been more than usually tried with doubts and fears, and reasonings on several important Christian doctrines. At times, however, I have been favoured to feel them dissipated, and to know a quiet, peaceful resignation, and a willingness to wait for the opening of the seals of him who hath the key of David. I have, indeed, abundant cause to be thankful for the many favours bestowed upon me, who am in every respect so unworthy, and I have a belief that as I am concerned to look unto the Lord for direction and counsel, all these doubts and reasonings will terminate in a firmer establishment in true Christian belief and practice. In looking back over the past year, I seem as though I could not determine whether I had grown in grace or not—I hope I have not gone backward in the heavenly race—but when I consider, that after so many years of religious profession, I yet feel a want of establishment in the truth, a want of clearness of knowledge, and of freedom from doubt, combined with so short a knowledge of my own sinfulness, and consequent love for my blessed Redeemer,—so little devotedness to the cause of religion,—so much holding back and feeling of shame, in advocating His cause, I have every reason to fear I am yet a novice, and require milk to nourish, and not strong meat. I find, however, that I have victory over some temptations that used to ensnare me, and that as I seek, help is afforded me, and deliverance witnessed through the help of Him who is mighty to save."

(To be continued.)

For Friends' Review.

THE SIX NATIONS.

The Senecas receiving Justice at the hands of Congress.

In the special estimate of funds required for the service of the Indian Department for the present year, it is truly cheering to find the sum of $28,504 50, for payment of moneys wrongfully withholden from the Seneca Indians in the State of New York.

It appears that these Indians repeatedly and year after year made application to the Department for justice, but no proper attention was paid to their solicitations, and they were finally compelled to lay their claims before Congress in 1845. In 1846, the Secretary of War was re-

quired to ascertain what moneys have been wrongfully withholden from the Senecas, and to enable him to perform this duty he was authorized to appoint a commission to make the necessary investigation. His report was submitted in 1848, from which we learn, that by a treaty made with the Six Nations in 1794, the Government of the U. S. engaged to provide them with a Superintendent who should have charge of all their affairs. His connexion with their money matters was not confined to their transactions with the Government, but embraced those they had with the State of New York, as well as with individuals.

In view of this it seems but reasonable that whatever moneys the Indians might have lost through the negligence or malfeasance of the Agent, the U. S. was bound to make good to them. The first claim presented, is for the principal of a fund known as the Phelps and Gorham annuity fund, amounting to $7143, and the annuity due thereon from 1837, when it was first withheld, to the present time. This fund was created by a sale by the Indians, of some lands, in 1788, and was so secured as to give them an annuity of $500.

The investigation in this case shows that the Agent had the management of this fund from the earliest period; that it was regularly transferred from one Agent to another, down to 1837, when it entirely *disappeared*, having been disposed of, by the Agent, who pretended to replace it by a mortgage to the Indians in 1837, but which proved entirely worthless, he having in 1835 mortgaged the same property for as much as it was worth. In regard to the next claim, it appears that by an agreement with Troup, Ogden and Rogers, the Indians became possessed of U. S. stock, yielding an income of $2583 per annum; that the stock was placed in the Ontario Bank, in trust for the Indians, where it still is. It is shown that the agent received the interest of this stock from the Bank, for the years 1337, 1838, and 1839, but that the Indians received no portion for these years. The next item is for the amount of an annuity of $500, payable under a treaty with the state of New York, which the agent received in 1837 and 1838, but never paid over to the Indians. The following are the facts ascertained in relation to the next claim. A difficulty had arisen about the distribution of a part of the annuity due from the U. S. in 1838, in consequence of an effort to effect a change in the custom of paying such moneys to the chiefs to be disposed of by them equally among the heads of families. This money was first deposited in the Bank of Buffalo, to the credit of certain chiefs, who drew it therefrom, and took it to the council house. A quarrel ensued, which lasted the whole day; and the Indians being unable to settle the difficulty, they deposited it for the night with one of the chiefs, from whom it was taken during the same night by force. On a search warrant, it was recovered and taken into court, and the Judge advised its re-deposit in the Bank in the name of the same chiefs to whose credit it had been there before. But by the advice of the agent, it was deposited to the credit of only four of them, and at his instigation it was afterwards drawn out, and placed in his hands, on the pretext of enabling him to distribute it—only $117 50 was so distributed, the agent making way with the balance of $3482 50.

The last item pertains to the claim of an individual Seneca. It appears that Polly Jimison, a woman of respectability and property, placed in the hands of the agent a sum of money for *safe keeping*, of which he never paid her back but $180; the balance amounting to $1631 she entirely lost. It was shown that the money was placed in his hands solely in consequence of his official position. These sums, say the committee having been lost without any fault on the part of the Indians, there is an *unquestionable* obligation on the part of the United States to replace the loss; the recommendation is therefore made that a section be inserted in the Indian appropriation bill, making provision for the payment of these claims, principal and interest. This matter is of importance to them, and interests of magnitude depend on the issue, as it is their intention to devote the money to the establishment of schools, and otherwise secure their advancement in civilization.

As the Indian Department appears from the foregoing to have been very remiss in the discharge of its duty, it is with sincere pleasure I subjoin the following, showing not only the benevolent disposition of the present commissioner of Indian affairs, Luke Lea, but for the purpose of presenting the pleasing prospect of the Ottawas, who instead of being driven into the outlying wilderness, will, it is hoped, be permitted to remain in peace on the land of their fathers. From the sad review of the past, is not this an animating picture for contemplation?

A treaty was made with this tribe in 1836 who have resided for ages on the waters of Lake Erie, by which they parted with all their lands in the State of Michigan, some tracts particularly described excepted, which they retained for their own use. When the treaty came to be finally acted on, their occupancy of these lands was restricted to the term of five years, in consideration of which, it was provided, that they should be paid at the expiration of that time the sum of $200,000, and until then the annual interest on that amount. The five years expired in 1841, but the interest has been regularly continued, although the Indians have not been required to surrender the reservations. Inasmuch, however, as some indications were manifested in Congress to discontinue these payments of interest, the Superintendent of the district was instructed to visit these Indians with a view to the future policy of the Gover

ment in reference to them, to report their condition and the necessity, if any, for their removal in consequence of the emigration to that region. From the account given by him and the agent, it appears there is an *unusual degree of improvement and prosperity prevailing among them.* Their principal settlements at Grand and Little Traverse, where they have *purchased tracts of land*, are well improved. A large share of the money recently paid them they *took to their homes to purchase more land.* Many individuals, for the purpose of securing homes for themselves, have left the reservations, and are now settled on lands purchased from the Government. All this, and the willingness with which they devote themselves to the pursuits of civilized life, recommend them to the favour and protection of the Government. I would therefore, says the worthy and humane commissioner, propose that an appropriation be made by Congress for the purpose of enabling the Department to consummate such measures as are necessary *for their permanent settlement in the country where they now reside.*

O, how would such a prospect as seems now to be opening, rejoice the heart of an Eliot, and a Brainerd, a Heckewelder and a Zeisberger, a Savery and a Lindley; good men and true, who nobly labored in their day on behalf of their fellow men, and strove with pious zeal to sweeten the bitter cup of the Red Man's humiliation.

'Tis past, 'tis o'er—their rest, how sweet,
Their trials all are fled;
Before the Saviour's mercy seat,
These conqueror's bow their head. W.

TWILIGHT CONVERSATIONS.

Eliza. I think when we were talking last evening about Iceland, mother said the people there gathered moss to eat.

Maria. Eat moss! that I think must be very poor eating.

Mother. The Iceland moss is very nourishing. Some of it is brought to America, and sold by the apothecaries. It is used for persons who have been very much reduced by sickness. By boiling it in water several hours, it becomes like jelly; when the liquor is strained through a cloth, and milk and sugar put with it, as we do in coffee or chocolate, it makes a very wholesome drink.

William. I suppose it is the same kind of moss that the Reindeer, in Lapland live upon, which they get by digging through the snow. Its having so much nourishment in it, a little keeps them alive in winter.

Richard. It must be very difficult in Iceland, for children to get to school in winter, how do they do then?

Mother. They have not many public schools. Henderson said there was only one school on the island, when he was there, and that one was for teaching such young men as were to be employed in state affairs, and public offices. Mothers teach their children, and those they have under their care, to read, as soon as they are capable of it. And the father instructs them in such other branches of learning as he wishes them to acquire. In this way, not only their own children, but even their little servant girls, get very good learning. Many of the Icelanders speak several different languages; and some of their writing is very similar to copperplate.

Eliza. How clever that is, to teach those poor children. When they get to be women, then they can teach their own children.

William. Yes; if every body would do so, we should not have so many ignorant folks as we now have. It sometimes happens, that two persons marry who do not either of them know how to read; and then if they get a letter from a friend, they are obliged to wait, until they can get somebody to read it for them. They are very much to be pitied, for there is great satisfaction in reading good books, and exchanging letters with our absent friends. Of this pleasure such people are almost deprived.

Mother. They are so. I recollect to have heard a woman say, that when she received a letter from her daughter, who resided at a distance from her, she was obliged to wait sometimes all day for her husband to return home, before she could know what it contained; and added, "I am now very sorry I did not learn when I was a big girl and lived with you, and you so kindly offered to instruct me. But I was so naughty, I have often wondered how you could have so much patience with me as you had."

Richard. What a pity it is, that when people have an opportunity, they are not willing to learn. If they are large, they might be more sensible of their situation, and learn the better for that.

Mother. There is too much of what may be called false shame in the world. Many of those who are ignorant, are not so much ashamed of being so, as they are that it should be known; and by this means they remain ignorant all their days; whereas if they were only desirous of learning, they could generally find some one willing to instruct them. There is one thing that sometimes occasions very unpleasant feelings to persons of limited education; that is when they are requested to sign their name as a witness, and are obliged to acknowledge they can only make a mark for it. I wish every one, so circumstanced, would be convinced by the experiment, how soon this difficulty may be remedied, by having their name written on a piece of paper or a slate, and copying it. In this way many persons have learned to write their names intelligibly in a few hours. There was a school taught in New York, several years by young women, on purpose for women of color; and a number who were quite aged, learned to read, and were

very much pleased when they could read the Bible for themselves.

Maria. How clever that was: did they go every day?

Mother. No; they only went once or twice a week: they could not be spared from their business, to go oftener. It is probable they studied when they had leisure at home, and that the children or mistress of the family where they lived, heard them say their lessons. Don't you remember my telling you of a good little boy, named William, who was so fond of a book, that he learned all the large letters before he was two years old. When he was a little older, he would stand by his mother, and say his lesson, while she was at her work, or nursing her baby.

Richard I think he must have been a very nice little boy.

Mother. He was indeed. When he was about four years old, there came a black man to live in the family, who seeing how easy it was for William to learn, asked the child to teach him: he replied, "I don't know much myself, but I am willing to teach thee, as fast as my dear mother teaches me." When evening came, the man would take William on his knee and say his lesson to him, and they both appeared to enjoy these opportunities very much; but it was not long before the dear little boy was taken sick and died.

Eliza. How sorry it makes me feel that such a good little boy must die; when he was so kind too in teaching the poor black man his lesson.

Maria. Mother, what is dying? I know they put folks in the ground when they are dead.

Mother. It is ceasing to breathe, and becoming insensible to everything around us, so that we cannot see, nor feel, any more than those dolls you play with.

William. But there is a part of us that cannot die; that is spirit.

Mother. Yes, my dear, that's right, and when the body dies, the spirit goes to God, who gave it; and if we have been good, and minded what he has made known to us to be right, he will let us live with him forever: for as William said, the spirit never dies.

Richard. We read in the Testament, what Christ said about those who did right, and those who did wrong. I often think of that about the rich man, who had so many nice things, and lived so high every day, and poor Lazarus, who was so full of sores that he could not work, and was obliged to beg, even for something to eat. But though he suffered so much, in this world, when he died he was a great deal better off than the rich man. I suppose he was very patient, and bore his many trials without murmuring; while the rich man was feasting, and perhaps keeping bad company.

William. How necessary it is we should be kind to the poor, too; especially those who are sick, or lame, or old, and can't take care of themselves. I think that passage about feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and visiting the sick, is also one that we ought to keep in mind, if we wish for happiness in the discharge of our duty.

Mother. Those ideas are very correct, and it ought to be done seasonably too. I well recollect a circumstance that occurred in New York, a few years since. A poor man was very sick, and had been so for a long time; they had sold nearly all their furniture, and his wife could not work to earn any thing. She sat down by his bed side and wept, for they were strangers in the city, and it seemed to her as if they must suffer and die together. A person hearing of their situation, sent a little girl with some provision, who got to the house just at the time the poor woman was bemoaning their sad and destitute condition.

Eliza. How comfortable that must have been to them. I think I should be willing to spare part of my own dinner, in such a case.

Mother. That would be very proper, if there was no other way to supply such necessities.

Maria. And did the little girl go again to see them?

Mother. Yes, she went a great many times and sometimes when she went to the house, the sick man would call her a little angel, for bringing him food, and being so kind to him, though he could eat but very little at a time. And it is not only comfortable to the sick, but to the person who sends it also; for by attending to what we believe to be right, our own happiness is increased, while it relieves those in distress. So that those who give, and those who receive are made to rejoice together.

William. I think it is very proper for children to do such errands; it gives us an opportunity of seeing how poor folks live, and we shall be likely to have more thought about them, and feel more tenderly for them. And when we are at home where we have plenty, we shall not be disposed to waste, or throw away any thing that would be useful to the poor.

Mother. The children in some families, are suffered to waste a great deal that the industrious, or sick poor would receive with gratitude and it would be a great help and comfort to them. When a thing is wasted, it does nobody good, but is entirely lost.—*A. Mott.*

SOUTHERN LAW.

A curious instance of the workings of what goes by the name of Law among our Southern neighbours, occurred the other day at Goldsboro', N. C. One Adam Wynne, a free man of colour, some years ago married a woman, who was then a slave, and about the same time purchased her of her owner. His object, no doubt, was that she should cease to be a slave, but legally, by the purchase, he acquired a title in h

as his property; and, consequently, all the children born of her became also, according to the slave-code, his chattels. Recently Wynne has become involved in his pecuniary affairs, and his wife and children, of whom there were several, were seized for his debts, and sold a few days ago, at prices ranging from $711 to $827!

An Affectionate Salutation to the Ministers and Elders of the Society of Friends.

"Every good gift, and every perfect gift, is *from above*, and cometh down from the Father of Lights." *Jam.* i. 17.

My Dear Friends:—Often has my mind been introduced into serious consideration on the subject of this observation, in reference to the gifts of the Holy Spirit, as described by another apostle, *Rom.* xii. 6–8, and *Cor.* xii. 4–6, both in relation to the direct terms of the important passage which precedes this address, and also to the inverse of the proposition it contains, which may be stated thus: "Every gift that cometh down *from above*, and is from the Father of Lights, is *good* and *perfect*."

It may be conceived that these positions apply with peculiar emphasis to the gifts of Gospel Ministry; but perhaps a due consideration of their import may show, that they bear with much greater weight on other gifts in the Church, than may, in many cases, have been supposed; and hence, that they deeply concern us who are delegated to the important station of elders—a class on whom it more immediately devolves to judge of the nature of gifts and offerings;—a charge which may not only apply to our judging of the offerings of others, but which deeply involves the exercise of our own respective gifts.

It is not in a feeling of any thing approaching to censure, on any class, that a feeble individual is engaged thus to salute you; but under an humbling sense of the need in which he stands of improving by the hints, which, in tender gospel solicitude, he now submits to your consideration.

Permit me then, my beloved Friends, to remind you, that to be "perfect," it will be obvious that "every gift" of whatever nature, must be *pure*, and that to be pure, it must be *unmixed and without alloy*. Convinced as you may be of these truths, perhaps some sources, which, if not carefully obstructed, must inevitably supply more or less of the unsanctified influence of creaturely will or affections, may not have been so fully contemplated by us all, in this important view, as their nature and tendency demand.

If "every gift which is from above is *perfect*," does it not follow that every perfect gift, as it is preserved in purity, must bear the Heavenly impression of "Holiness to the Lord." In other words, what do we apprehend constitutes the different degrees of clearness and decision, concerning the exercise of our respective gifts, whatever they may be, but the presence or absence of any *mixture* of the will, wisdom, or affections of the creature? For though these gifts, like the stars in the firmament of heaven, may be of different degrees of magnitude, yet, like them, those of the first magnitude may be obscured; while, on the other hand, if nothing intercepts their light, the smallest shine with *unclouded* rays; so that spiritual beholders may as clearly discern them, whether larger or smaller, to be Heavenly gifts, as the outward eye can perceive those luminaries, according to their respective degrees of magnitude, to be stars in the expanse of heaven.

The carnal will and affections of man stand opposed to the operations of Grace, until reduced and brought under subjection to this Heavenly influence; and we learn from the experience of many, if not of all, who have recorded the dealings of the Lord with them, before they have been employed by Him to speak in his Name, that these holy requirings have been presented to their view, (so it was even with Moses and other prophets of sacred writ,) very deeply in the cross to their natural wills and inclinations. Hence an apprehension may have obtained with some, not only that such requisitions must originate in something superior to the will of the creature, but that, on all occasions, they must ever be in the *cross* to that will; yet in order to perceive how far this idea is just and applicable, let us examine the grounds of the opposition which the creature feels, against this inward and spiritual work of the Great Creator.

Those who duly consider their own frame, and the constitution of man, will not find it difficult to conceive, that this opposition rests on very different grounds, with individuals actuated by widely different natural dispositions; though, in every case, resolvable into this one general cause—the opposition of the creature to the will of the Creator. Several tributary sources may combine, in the same individual, to form one united stream of opposition; but it is not needful for the present purpose to specify many of them. Let us select for one example—a disposition prone to self-will, and that feels resolutely opposed to bending and yielding to the simplicity of manifested duty. Let us suppose this to be the predominant source of opposition to the acceptance of the proffered gift. Are we to conclude that this opposition, though in a reduced measure, must and should on all occasions present itself, that the individual may at all times exercise the gift under the cross? Can we, on mature reflection, imagine that such an opposition has any tendency to render the offerings more pure than they would be under a feeling of perfect acquiescence, and resignation to become *any* thing or NOTHING in the Divine Hand?

Again, let us suppose that pride, that predominant passion in the human breast, either from

our unwillingness to become fools for Christ's sake, or in some of its manifest deceitful workings in the heart, may erect the strong barrier by which nature resists the proffered gift; or the progress of complete self-reduction, in the exercise of it; after being rightly prepared and having yielded, to open the mouth in the Name of the Lord. Is it desirable that feelings of this kind should ever remain? Or is it not rather desirable that they should be even so far subjected to Divine influence, and we become devoid of all creaturely activity, so that it should be as the meat and drink of any to do our Heavenly Father's will, even in that exercise of the *pure* and *perfect* gift, which may have been commenced very deeply in the cross to the natural desires and inclinations?

Perhaps enough may have been said to show, not only that a state should be sought after, wherein the cross of our own wills is no requisite attendant on sacrifices offered in the Name of the Lord; but that, in the most perfect reduction of all opposing feelings, the *"perfect gift"* may be exercised in the most perfect state of purity, and of freedom from mixture of the creature, so far as relates to its *direct opposition* to the will of the Creator.

There is, however, another, and at least an equally important point of view, in which it may be profitable for us all to consider the necessity of preserving unalloyed the purity of the *"perfect gift;"* knowing that without a scrupulous attention to this point also, none of us can truly "possess the vessel in *sanctification* and honor."

The *activity* of the *creature* is at least as fruitful a source of *admixture* with the Heavenly gift as opposition to the Divine will. Perhaps it is even a much more dangerous enemy to perfect purity, in the exercise of the gift bestowed; because it is more subtile in its operations, and therefore more liable to deceive; unless a very strict vigilance be maintained against its influence and incitements. This danger is very far from being confined to any distinct class of individuals. Those who have felt, or who still feel, an opposition in their minds to yielding themselves to become as mouths for the Lord, are by no means exempt from it. It is a danger attendant on all, and requiring the vigilance of all, to be preserved from sliding into it.

It is very possible to feel inclined to speak, in creaturely activity, and yet mistakingly to imagine that something of constraining Divine Influence is at work; but a moderate exercise of vigilance and care may detect such a presentation as this. The activity of the creature which requires a much greater portion of vigilance, is that which would speak unprepared, when under the *feeling of Divine virtue*—that would obey the presentation of duty without attaining to that full and entire *subjugation* of *self*, in which there is a willingness, not only to become *any* thing, but to become NOTHING. The latter, sometimes, is not perhaps the most easy of attainment; for after experiencing deep inward exercise and conflict, and being brought thereby to a willingness to become *any* thing, there is something in nature which at times stands not a little opposed to the idea of having endured such exercise, and after all, if the expression may be used, of its ending in nothing, and as if all was in vain and to no purpose.

(To be continued.)

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THIRD MONTH 27, 1852.

In our tenth number of the present volume a brief notice was given of the visit, paid by our friends John and Elizabeth Meader, to Friends in Norway. We are informed, by an article in this month's number of the London Friend, that John Yeardley, whose labours in the service of the Gospel have been heretofore noticed in the Review has been liberated by the Devonshire House Monthly Meeting, London, to pay a religious visit to those Friends, and other seriously disposed persons in Norway; and also to visit Friends at Pyrmont and Minden.

We are also informed, on the same authority that our Friend Robert Lindsey, who but a few months ago returned to his native land, after an extensive and very acceptable visit to this country as companion of Benjamin Seebohm, has obtained a certificate from Brighouse Monthly Meeting to visit Friends, and those professing religious fellowship with us in the Australian colonies, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand; also, if way should open, the Cape Colony, and for other religious services in any of those parts.

It may be hoped that this beloved and devoted servant may be accompanied and followed by the prayers of his numerous friends; and that his labours in scattering the Gospel seed, or in watering the plants already sown by J. Backhouse and others, in the southern hemisphere, may, in due time, bring forth a plentiful harvest, to the praise of the great Author of all our blessings.

The article, "Twilight Conversations," which we have introduced into this week's number, is extracted from a small volume, published a few years ago, by a beloved and valued female Friend who has, within a few months, been removed from works to rewards. To many of our readers the [illegible] may probably appear but little in these conversations which was not previously familiarly understood. From the well known character and attainments of the writer, we may safely conclude that she could easily have assumed a loftier tone [illegible]

conversation. The object evidently was to exhibit, in a series of imaginary conversations between a mother and her children, a specimen of the manner in which a mother, of no extraordinary attainments, may interest and instruct her children, during those portions of the day, particularly the evening twilight, which are not devoted to any regular employment. If parents, and particularly mothers, would adopt the practice of engaging their offspring, during their juvenile years, and in those times of the day which are not necessarily otherwise occupied, in useful and instructive conversation; calling their attention to what they have read, and leading them to explain, as far as they are capable, what they have learned from observation or from books; instead of permitting those seasons to pass, as they are often allowed to do, unaccounted or unemployed, or employed in such way as scarcely to leave a trace behind; it is difficult to appreciate the amount of information which might be thus stored in the youthful mind. And if care was taken, as is done by the author of the "Twilight Conversations," to seize upon suitable opportunities for giving a pious direction to the current of the discourse, by pointing out the evidence of wisdom and beneficent design, everywhere displayed in the works of creation, and in the course of events, salutary and permanent impressions might often be made.

It has been observed, that men who have rendered themselves conspicuous in any of the great lines of life, and especially those who have been remarkable for their piety, have frequently acknowledged, in the later stages of their course, the benefits which they derived from early maternal instruction. Great men are said to be generally the sons of superior women; but we do not expect the world to be filled with great men. Yet, probably all parents would desire that their children should occupy useful and respectable positions in this world, and be preserved from such vices and follies as must endanger their peace in the next. To this result parental care and instruction, seasoned with a due share of religious influence, must powerfully contribute. And those parents who are conscious that their talents and acquirements do not rise above mediocrity, may be encouraged to do what they can, by the reflection that our capacity, whatever it may be, is improved and enlarged by exercise. "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

The article entitled "Conscience versus Cotton," which was commenced in our former number, and concluded in this, was written by an English woman, and recently published in England. There is, perhaps, not much originality in the arguments advanced by this writer; but on this subject it appears as though many among us have need to be reminded of what they already know. No person, of common intelligence, can plead ignorance of the enormities of the African slave-trade, or of the oppressive nature of negro slavery; nor need we be informed that the whole system is supported by the market for slave-labour products. Why, then, do we not assail this enormous evil in its vulnerable point?

DIED,—Near Carthage, Rush county, Indiana, on the 4th inst., PHEBE, wife of Elias Henby, in the 39th year of her age; an esteemed member of Walnut Ridge Monthly Meeting.

——, At Westtown Boarding School, Pa., on the morning of the 10th inst., in the 17th year of her age, of congestion of the lungs, PHEBE JANE, only daughter of Alfred M. Underhill, of Clinton, Dutchess county, N. Y.; a member of Creek Monthly Meeting. Being of a conscientious and affectionate heart, she was much beloved by her teachers and schoolmates.

——, At his residence in Wolfborough, N. H., on the 9th inst., JOSEPH VARNEY, a much esteemed elder of Sandwich Monthly Meeting, in the 82d year of his age. In his walk among men he was an example of uprightness and integrity; and as a member of the Church, he manifested a concern for the faithful support of the Christian doctrines, testimonies and good order professed by Friends. Behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.

——, At her residence in this city, on the 19th inst., REBECCA, wife of Nathaniel Brown, and daughter of our late friend Thomas Kite; a member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Summer Term will open on Fourth day, Fifth month 12th next. Applications for admission, stating the age of the applicant, and if a member of the Society of Friends, may be addressed to

CHARLES YARNALL, Secretary,
No. 39 High Street, Philadelphia.

Third Month, 1852.

FREE-PRODUCE STORE.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED.—Brown and Bleached Shirtings, both fine and heavy, of different widths. Spool sewing Cotton, knitting Cotton. Also, a variety of styles of Poplins, which will be sold as cheaply as any in the market; and three qualities of superior linen Crash, price low for the market.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,
Corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, Philada.

Third Month 27th, 1852.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

A Female Teacher is wanted, for a School, at Mannington, near Salem, N. J. Application may be made to CASPAR WISTAR, JONATHAN FREEDLAND or SAMUEL P. CARPENTER.

CIRCULAR OF THE BIBLE ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS IN AMERICA.

In again calling the attention of Auxiliaries to the annual Queries to be answered previous to the general meeting of the Association in the Fourth month, the Corresponding Committee would press upon Friends who have been engaged in the distribution of the Holy Scriptures, the importance of obtaining accurate information of the wants of their respective neighbourhoods, and forwarding their Reports to the Depository.

It may be recollected that in making donations to Auxiliaries, the board are guided in deciding what number of Bibles and Testaments shall be sent to each, by the information given in its report. Hence those Auxiliaries that do not report in time, are liable to be left out in the distribution.

It is desirable that specific directions should be given in every case, how boxes should be marked and forwarded; and that their receipt should always be promptly acknowledged.

Address John Richardson, No. 50 North Fourth street Philadelphia.

THOMAS KIMBER,
CHARLES YARNALL,
SAMUEL BETTLE, JR.,
Committee of Correspondence.

Queries.

1. What number of families or individuals have been gratuitously furnished with the Holy Scriptures by the Auxiliary during the past year?

2. What number of Bibles and Testaments have been sold by the Auxiliary within the past year?

3. How many members, male and female, are there belonging to the Auxiliary?

4. What number of families of Friends reside within its limits?

5. Are there any *families* of Friends within your limits not supplied with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, in good clear type, and on fair paper; and if so, how many?

6. How many *members* of our Society, capable of reading the Bible, do not own such a copy of the Holy Scriptures?

7. How many Bibles or Testaments may probably be disposed of by sale within your limits?

8. Is the income of the Auxiliary sufficient to supply those within its limits who are not duly furnished with the Holy Scriptures?

9. What number of Bibles and Testaments would it be necessary for the Bible Association to furnish gratuitously, to enable the Auxiliary to supply each family?

10. What number would be required in order to furnish each member of our religious Society, capable of reading, who is destitute of a copy, and unable to purchase it?

11. How many Bibles and Testaments are now on hand?

CONSCIENCE versus COTTON.

Or, the Preference of Free Labour Produce.

(Concluded from page 428.)

To pass on to another objection to this movement. We are told that it is a measure which does not reach the heart of the slaveholder, but that it appeals to a low motive, the consideration of gain, and that, consequently, it wants moral dignity. Our reply to this is, that we should judge this anti-slavery instrumentality, not by its incidental bearing, but by the motive which originated it. Now, no one acquainted with the development of the anti-slave produce sentiment, would deny that it is to be traced to an inextinguishable horror of slavery in some few persons, which finally shaped out this measure of *self relief*—practicable abstinence from its productions. The conscience was disturbed (would it were disturbed always) by the just reflection, that it is the demand of individuals for slave labor produce that keeps up slavery; it was perceived, also, that the free labour purchaser does, in his measure and degree, by causing a *decaying* demand for slave produce, help the decay of slavery itself. This crime exists; it exists solely by consent of the users of its productions. Where this consent is withdrawn, the slaveholder's interest is touched. This cannot be denied, neither can it be denied that you have thus capped your arguments with one that he will certainly listen to. Ah! how many would indeed listen to an argument of this kind, who would be "deaf as the adder" to moral suasion! We are not, then, disposed to quarrel with this movement, because while it puts before the *consumer* a direct practical and moral measure for the abolition of slavery, it affects collaterally the interest of the *producer*. In cases where moral means have signally failed, we may wisely urge a course of action which the appealing, in one aspect of it, to an inferior motive may, on that very account, be better adapted to the case in point. How is it with the slaveholder of the United States? Have not strong doses of sound healthy morality been administered to him, and for many years, both from the platform and from the press; but does not his disease manifest a surprising power of eluding their effect? Has he not been exhorted from the pulpit to "*consider* his ways," to look into his heart, and to ask it whether he was doing unto others what he would wish to be done unto *himself?* Has not Nature pleaded with him, in the cry of the helpless child, the wail of the distracted mother, the mute agony of the strong yet bowed man and the silent tears of your pure, and loving woman? In vain! unscathed, unblushing, the slaveholder continues to occupy his social position, that of Man's oppressor. We willingly grant that, in some instances, the individual character does not tally with this position; but, in the many flagrant instances in which it does tally with it, wrong must be, and *is*, heap

upon wrong, injury upon injury, insult upon insult.

While we would nevertheless urge the continued discharge of the moral artillery above alluded to, let us be permitted to plead for the recognition of a principle which, in its working, compels the immediate attention of the slaveholder, from a regard to his own interest. The anti-slave produce principle is, at this moment, carried out conscientously and firmly by hundreds in this country, and thousands are daily paying attention to it more or less. Free men must, "ceteris paribus," prefer Free Produce; and when "I prefer," shall have become the exponent of the national sentiment on this subject, "I will have," will speedily be uttered with the resolute determination of those who feel that the object of desire is a righteous object, and perceive that by steady perseverance in the means of accomplishing it, such object is not more righteous than attainable.

Again. We shall be told, that by refusing to purchase slave produce, we shall impoverish the slaveholder, and deprive him of the means of making his slaves comfortable, if perchance he is disposed to study their comfort. We answer, that if we deem it a holy thing to wash our hands of all *avoidable* connection with slavery, we must do so irrespective of consequences; but we have no such fears. If the slaveholder had not full employment for all his slaves, he would, at any rate, purchase men and women no more. The surplus he would gradually emancipate, and they would not be long in finding employment on extended free plantations, where so many additional hands would be wanted. Commerce would thus assume a more Christian aspect, and unspeakable good would be done to our own hearts. Practical abstinence from slave labor produce keeps alive an interest in the slave which might otherwise die out; and, by such abstinence involving, above all other anti-slavery instrumentality, a *self*-cleansing spirit from participation in the guilt of slaveholders, it occupies a station of true moral dignity. It takes the highest ground. The anti-slave produce principle makes a direct and powerful appeal to conscience.

I now pass on to the only objection against this movement which has ever had even a momentary weight with my own mind. It is this: that the free labour puschaser is liable to be imposed upon by the offer of the slave for the free-grown article, by an unscrupulous tradesman. It is as undesirable as it is disingenuous to *keep back* any fair objection to a measure for which we are soliciting public sympathy, investigation, and public aid. Before going into detail, it may be observed, that one general proposition is of obvious application here, and that is "the value of a principle is not to be judged of by the difficulties in the way of its operation;" neither sl ould we allow it to be swamped on account of these difficulties. If, upon a thoughtful review of a certain course of action, such action should appear to be characterized by rectitude, we must follow it out; but if we perceive that, by so doing, we may incidentally "cause some to fall," (though we much doubt whether any tradesman, *previously* honourable in his dealings, would feel the supposed temptation to impose upon his customer,) it is a duty to "cast about" in the mind for some specific means which may enable us to cut off the ugly excrescence of another's sin, from an instrumentality which we are desirous of wielding solely for another's good. Those, then, who are of opinion that we ought to withdraw the motive which keeps the slaveholder in his sin, ought also to give attention to the means of obviating any incidental evil that might arise from our non-consent to the purchase of his wares. The "frauds of trade, already far too numerous," we should be on our guard against increasing; and while we avow a praiseworthy purpose of obtaining the free labour article, we should use *judicious caution* as to the parties to whom we apply for it. This caution, particularly with respect to the free article in cotton goods, is a *positive duty*. We mention, especially, that *no ladies should allow themselves to be imposed upon by the offer of goods merely stamped*, "Free Grown." This is not sufficient. The draper should shew the stamped certificate of the manufacturer, or Free Cotton Agent, with whom he deals, and should prove that he understands the movement, and is in some measure acquainted with its details. Let our tradesmen, however, perceive that we are aware that they *cannot*, as yet, altogether meet our views, since a vast proportion of the cotton manufactured here is slave grown; but let them also perceive, that we are determined to be faithful in the diffusion of a principle which, with their aid in carrying it out, would enable them to comply with our wishes, through the reiteration of them to the manufacturers by whom they are supplied. What the latter affirm (we have it from the lips of some of them, as stated to a highly respected correspondent who visited Manchester and Liverpool with the express object of conversing with the manufacturers on the subject) is, that "the expenses of obtaining and *working the free cotton by itself* must be met by a separate Demand for Free Labour goods;" and we can all see that this demand, to effect our purpose fully, should be urgent, extensive, decided and prolonged.

Elegancy is a good mien and address given to matter, be it by proper, or by figurative speech: where the words are apt, and allusion very natural, certainly it has a moving grace; but it is too artificial for simplicity, and oftentimes, for truth. The danger is, lest it delude the weak; who, in such cases, may mistake the handmaid for the mistress, if not error for truth.

Wm. Penn.

VISIT TO A COPPER-MINE.

We left the Land's End, feeling that our homeward journey had now begun from that point; and, walking northward, about five miles along the coast, arrived at Botallack, which contains the most extraordinary copper-mine in Cornwall. Having heard that there was some disinclination in Cornwall to allow strangers to go down the mines, we had provided ourselves, through the kindness of a friend, with a proper letter of introduction, in case of emergency. We were told to go to the counting-house to present our credentials; and on our road thither, beheld the buildings and machinery of the mine, literally stretching down the precipitous face of the cliff, from the land at the top, to the sea at the bottom.

This sight was striking and extraordinary. Here, we beheld a scaffolding perched on a rock that rose out of the waves—there, a steam-pump was at work raising gallons of water from the mine every minute, on a mere ledge of land, halfway down the steep-cliff side. Chains, pipes, conduits, protruded in all directions from the precipice; rotten-looking wooden platforms, running over deep chasms, supported great beams of timber and heavy coils of cable; crazy little boarded-houses were built, where gulls' nests might have been found in other places. There did not appear to be a foot of level space anywhere, for any parts of the works of the mine to stand upon; and yet, there they were, fulfilling all the purposes for which they had been constructed, as safely and completely on rocks in the sea, and down precipices on the land, as if they had been cautiously founded on the tracts of smooth, solid ground above!

The counting house was built on a projection of earth about midway between the top of the cliff and the sea. When we got there, the agent to whom our letter was addressed, was absent; but his place was supplied by two miners, who came out to receive us; and to one of them we mentioned our recommendation, and modestly hinted a wish to go down the mine forthwith.

But our new friend was not a person who did any thing in a hurry. He was a grave, courteous, and rather melancholy man, of great stature and strength. He looked on us with a benevolent, paternal expression, and appeared to think that we were nothing like strong enough, "Did we know," he urged, "that it was dangerous work?" "Yes; but we didn't mind danger!" "Perhaps we were not aware that we should perspire profusely, and be dead-tired getting up and down the ladders?" "Very likely; but we didn't mind that, either!" "Surely we shouldn't like to strip, and put on miners' clothes?" "Yes, we should, of all things!" and, pulling off coat, and waistcoat, on the spot we stood half-undressed already, just as the big miner was proposing another objection, which, under existing circumstances, he good-naturedly changed into a speech of acquiescence. "Very well, gentlemen," said he taking up two suits of miners' clothes; "I see you are determ ed to go down; and so you shall! You'll be w through with the heat and the work before y come up again; so just put on these things, a keep your own clothes dry.

The clothing was all stained of a tawny copp color; but all quite clean. A white night-c and round hat, composed of some iron-hard su stance, well calculated to protect the head fr any loose stones that might fall on it, complet the equipment; to which, three tallow-cand were afterward added—two to hang at the bu ton-hole, one to carry in the hand.

My friend was dressed first. He had go suit which fitted him tolerably, and which, far as appearances went, made a regular miner him at once. Far different was my case.

The same mysterious dispensation of fa which always awards tall wives to short men, c creed that a suit of the big miner's should be served for me. He stood six feet two inches—stand five feet six inches. I at length with t assistance of the friendly miner, completed t arrangement of my dress, my garments with their bandaging, still hanging very loosely up me. The round hat was drawn over my ey When I add to all this, that I am so near-sigh ed as to be obliged to wear spectacles, and th I finished my toilet by putting my spectacles (knowing that I should see little or nothing wit out them,) nobody, I think will be astonished hear that my companion seized his sketch-boo and caricatured me on the spot; and that t grave miner, polite as he was, shook with inte nal laughter, as I took up my tallow-candles a reported myself ready for a descent into the mi

We left the counting-house, and ascended t face of the cliff. Then, walked a short distan along the edge, descended a little again, and sto ped at a wooden platform built across a deep gu ly. Here, the miner pulled up a trap-door, a disclosed a perpendicular ladder leading down a black hole, like the opening of a chimne "This is the shaft; I will go down first, to cat you, in case you tumble; follow me, and ho tight!" Saying this, our friend squeezed hims through the trap-door, and we went after him we had been bidden.

The black hole when we entered it, proved be not quite so dark as it appeared from abo Rays of light occasionally penetrated it throu chinks in the outer rock. But, by the time had got some little way further down, these ra began to fade. Then, just as we seemed to lowering ourselves into total darkness, we we desired to stand on a narrow landing-place opp site the ladder, and wait there while the mi went below for a light. He soon reascended us, bringing not only the light he had promise but a large lump of damp clay with it. Havi lighted our candles, he stuck them against t front of our hats with the clay, in order, as he sa to leave both our hands free to us to use as

liked. Thus strangely accoutred, like Solomon Eagles in the Great Plague, with flame on our heads, we resumed the descent of the shaft; and now, at last began to penetrate beneath the surface of the earth in good earnest.

The process of getting down the ladders was not very pleasant. They were all quite perpendicular, the rounds were placed at irregular distances, were many of them much worn away, and were slippery with water and copper-ooze. Add to this, the narrowness of the shaft, the dripping-wet rock shutting you in, as it were, all round your back and sides against the ladder—the fathomless-looking darkness beneath—the light flaring immediately above you, as if your head was on fire—the voice of the miner below, rumbling away in dull echoes lower and lower into the bowels of the earth—the consciousness that if the rounds of the ladder broke, you might fall down a thousand feet or so of narrow tunnel in a moment—imagine all this, and you may easily realize what are the first impressions produced by a descent into a Cornish mine.

By the time we had got down seventy fathoms, or four hundred and twenty feet of ladders, we stopped at another landing place, just broad enough to afford standing-room for us three. Here, the miner, pointing to an opening yawning horizontally in the rock at one side of us, said that this was the first gallery from the surface; that we had done with the ladders for the present; and that a little climbing and crawling were now to begin.

Our path was a strange one, as we advanced through the rift. Rough stones of all sizes, holes here, and eminences there, impeded us at every yard. Sometimes, we were obliged to crawl on our hands and knees. Occasionally, greater difficulties than these presented themselves. Certain parts of the gallery dipped into black, ugly-looking pits, crossed by thin planks, over which we walked dizzily, a little bewildered by the violent contrast between the flaring light that we carried above us, and the pitch-darkness beneath and before us. One of these places terminated in a sudden rising in the rock, hollowed away below, but surmounted by a narrow, projecting wooden platform, to which it was necessary to climb by cross-beams arranged at wide distances. My companion ascended to this awkward elevation without hesitating; but I came to an "awful pause" before it. Fettered as I was by my Brobdignag jacket and trowsers, I felt a humiliating consciousness that any extraordinary gymnastic exertion was altogether out of my power.

Our friend, the miner, saw the difficulty, and extricated me from it at once, with a promptitude and skill which deserve record. Descending half way by the beams, he clutched with one hand that part of my too voluminous garments, which presented the broadest superficies of canvass to his grasp and he lifted me up in an instant, as easily as a small parcel; then carried me horizontally along the loose boards, and finally deposited me safely upon my legs again, on the firm rock pathway beyond. "You are but a light and a little man, my son!" says this excellent fellow, snuffing my candle for me before we go on; "only let me lift you about as I like, and you shan't come to any harm while I am with you!"

To be continued.

A BUSINESS TEST APPLIED TO WAR.

Every man, at all familiar with the shrewd, straightforward logic of the market and exchange, knows well the import of the slang phrase we have here quoted, as a sort of mercantile text from which to preach against war. "It don't pay," or "it won't pay," is an argument fatal to any business enterprise. If not likely to pay, no man will engage in it; if it does not in fact pay, he abandons it just as soon as he can.

Now, let us apply this test to war. Has it in fact paid? Will it ever pay? Must it not be, nine cases in ten, if not ninety-nine in a hundred, a losing concern; such a game as no shrewd man of business ever consents to play a second time? Let us appeal to facts in the recent history of three nations, the shrewdest and most powerful in the world—the United States, France and England.

1. Look, then, at our two last wars. In that against the Indians in Florida, some fifteen years ago, we spent, besides all its sacrifice of life, all its crimes and woes, about $40,000,000. What did we get in return? Nothing whatever that might not, by peaceful, conciliatory measures, have been obtained of the Indians with one-twentieth part of that sum judiciously appropriated for their benefit in exchange for their lands. Still worse our war against Mexico, which is likely, according to the careful and elaborate statement of the present Secretary of the Treasury, to cost us in the end not less, in one way and another, than $300,000,000, besides the loss of life, the personal sufferings, the domestic anguish, and a flood of moral and political evils which no arithmetic can ever compute. In return for all this, what have we gained? Little, if anything, of value that might not, by peaceful negotiation, have been secured for one-tenth or one-twentieth part of these $300,000,000, with the permanent good will of Mexico, instead of her deep, undying hate.

2. Look, next, at the crusade of France against Algeria for some twenty years past. Ambitious to acquire a colonial empire, she resolved, in the spirit of a remorseless buccaneer, to pounce upon that part of Africa. What is the result? Has it paid?

"We need not remind our readers of the horrible cruelties which they committed in carrying this design into execution. The exploit of Col. Pelisser, in smothering five hundred Arabs in

the caves of Agia, sent a shudder of indignation throughout Europe; and the whole enterprise was conducted with a total contempt of all the claims of justice, moderation and humanity. And now what is the result? The object, of course, was to increase the territorial strength of France, furnish an outlet for her surplus population, and a market for her commerce; while, in return, the productions of the colony were to pour their wealth into the treasuries of the state. Had she attempted the work of colonization on righteous principles, she might not only have attained all this, but gradually introduced the arts of civilization into Africa; but the system of brute force which she adopted, has turned what might have been an advantage to herself, and a blessing to Algeria, into an unmitigated curse for both. For, how stands the case now, at the end of twenty years? France has expended upwards of £60,000,000 in creating the colony. A hundred thousand of her sons have perished on the sands, and in the hospitals of Algeria. 'An army,' says the *Times*, 'of 75,000 men is barely sufficient to hold the colony against a hundred tribes always ready to seize any momentary advantage, and consoling themselves with the thought that every year will add to the richness of the prize.' And what profit does the mother country derive from the acquisition gained by so costly a purchase? *She has to defray an annual expense, in keeping possession of her prize, of £5,000,000, and receives in return about half a million collected in taxes.* 'The colonists,' says the same authority already quoted, 'are but a handful of foragers, farriers and camp suttlers, compared with the host of their armed protectors. After two years' cultivation, Oregon, we are told, is already supplying 100,000 quarters of wheat to California—both of them, till the other day, geographical names, for which one had to spin the globe half round its axis. After twenty years, Algeria, opposite the coast of France, and within four days' sail of Toulon and Marseilles, is unable to feed its garrison. Should France be at war with this country, and be unable to keep the Mediterranean clear from our cruisers, and should the Arabs take the opportunity to revolt, and ravage the colony, the French army and population would run considerable risk of being starved in their quarters. Only a short time since,—and, for aught we know, it may still be the case,—an immense quantity of hay was carried by rail from the midland and southern counties of England to London, where it was shipped, and conveyed to Oran, and thence many miles into the interior, for the use of the French cavalry. This is military occupation! This is a conquest of many years' standing! This is an agricultural colony! One is reminded of Cleopatra's fishing, when, if the fish would not come to the hook, they were attached to it by divers. With an army of 75,000 men, with an annual expense, taking all things into an account, of £5,000,000, and with a dependence on foreign supplies, it is evident that the conquest of Algeria is repeated every year.' "

But England has of late years practiced in the East this species of suicidal folly on a scale still more gigantic. With a vast territory in India, with a most productive soil, and resources from nature almost boundless, how stands England's balance-sheet of receipts and expenditures, as the result of her military rule there, and her sanguinary, desolating wars? Let her own writers answer. The *North British Review*, 1846, though a great admirer of her exploits there, still says:

"Public works of utility always are suspended when the Indian Government is engaged in any extensive military operations. There is no time, there is no money for internal improvement of the gigantic territories under our rule; and the people of India must suffer, that the soldiers of Great Britain may fight. Few, alas! ever reflect that to the people of India the first consideration is due. They are generally the last whose claims are regarded. A few fertile provinces are drained of their wealth, that an expensive war beyond the frontier may be prosecuted. The treasury of India is exhausted; the minds of the governing body are occupied—their time is consumed in preparations for war. All beneficient schemes for the development of the resources of the country—the education of the people—the protection of their lives and property—the furtherance of their commerce—every measure indeed for the advancement of their social happiness, the improvement of their political condition, must be for a while suspended. Instead of digging canals, we must cast cannon; instead of framing beneficent laws, we must issue fortl martial manifestoes; in place of new roads, we must have new regiments; hospitals and college are wanted, and we erect barracks in their room."

(To be continued.)

The mere natural man, aiming to arrive at moral perfection by the strength of reason, will always fall short of the mark; of this we may be easily convinced by a little attentive observation of the debates, in which such men are concerned; for though they respect each other for a similarity of sentiment, and are ready enough to combine their forces against any who incu cate the necessity of waiting for divine aid, to regulate us in our endeavours after moral perfection; yet, when they have wearied these in silence, they presently run into heats and divisions among themselves.—*Dillwyn.*

RESUSCITATION OF FROZEN FISH.

We have received a great many communications on this subject, all of them corroborating the statement, "frozen fish will come alive aga

when placed in a tub of water." Quarterman & Son, of this city, inform us that the fish in the streams of Westchester county, N. Y., are frequently caught, thrown out, left to freeze, and are resuscitated when thawed. Mr. Cummings Martin, of Taftsville, Vt., caught suckers out of White River, Vt., flung them on the ice, allowed them to be there for hours until they were apparently frozen through, and would rattle in the basket like pine knots. When thawed out in cold water, they would wriggle and move about as good as new. J. H. Bacon, of Westchester, Mass., says he has taken tom-cod out of the river, allowed them to freeze, carried them to Boston, and has seen them come alive when thawed. William Rummel of Jersey city, N, J., caught some perch in the Hackensack river, in 1836, which froze quickly; he carried them to market, which was very dull; he then packed them in snow for three weeks, and after this, when applying pump water to them, every twenty-five in thirty swam about in the tub. He says that if fish be frozen in moderate weather, and take a long time to do so, they will not return to life. Robert Pike, of Wakefield, N. H., says he has caught brook trout in January, which froze through in a few minutes, and which, after five hours, when he took them home and put them in a tub of cold water, swam around quite lively. Thomas Power, of Hudson, N. Y., says he has seen fish which were frozen as hard as rock, come to life when thawed in cold water. The fish were yellow perch found in the Hudson river.

D. H. Quail, of Philadelphia, noticing the statement of Prof. Lathrop, says he has caught fish in New Jersey, near Fortescue's Beach, in winter in Delaware Bay, in the following manner, which is interesting; he says, "having procured a small boat, we dragged it into the ponds that were formed on the marsh by high tides, and which were frozen over nearly hard enough to bear the boat; then commenced the sport; one would stand in front to break the way, another push the boat along, the third with a small crab net would scoop up the fish, which could be seen upon the bottom frozen as stiff as bones—they were all large perch. I caught half a bushel, which, when taken home and put into a tub of cold water from the well, in a short time were swimming about quite lively.

Mr. B. M. Douglass, of East Springfield, Conn., says he has caught perch, pickeral, trout and carp in winter, allowed them to freeze, carried them for miles and when thawed out in well water, not one in six but would come to life. He adds, they can be carried to any distance if kept frozen, but if not frozen quickly after being caught, "they will not come to;" this he has always noticed. By this it appears that if a considerable time elapses between the period when the fish are taken out of the river and frozen, they cannot be resuscitated. Ransom Cook of Saratoga, N. Y., a very observing man, adds a new fact to this store of information on the subject. He says, that all fish which have been frozen and resuscitated have their sense of sight destroyed—they all become blind.—*Scientific Am.*

For Friends' Review.

WE ARE PASSING.

We are passing, we are passing,
As the hues that gild the rose,
As the fleecy cloud of summer,
As the wintry wind that blows;
As the dew drop of the morning,
As the transient shower of rain—
We are passing, never, never
To return again!

We are passing as the snowflake
In the sun's meridian beam:
As the colours of the rainbow,
As the waters of the stream,
As the lake's ascending vapours,
As the bubbles of the sea:—
We are ever, ever passing
To eternity!

We are passing, we are passing,
Yet how often unawares,
From the pleasures of our childhood,
And our manhood's many cares;
From the joys, and loves, and treasures,
That entice our hearts to stay:—
We are passing—ah, I feel it—
From them all away.

We are passing, we are passing,
To a region all unknown;
To a land which mortal vision
Never yet has rested on;
To a land—how dim, how distant!
Shrouded in mysterious night,
From whose far off bourne no trav'ler
Has ever turned his flight.

Man may tame the winged light'nings,
And with ocean's breakers play;
He may trace the whirling planets
Through their orbits far away;
He may count the stars of heaven—
But the Power, the unseen Hand
That impels them ever onward,
He may ne'er command.

We are passing! Mark how swiftly
Scenes around us seem to fly,
Like the shadows in the moonlight,
When a cloud comes o'er the sky.
We are passing, as the millions
Who, for aye, have gone before,
And whose very names have perished,
To be known no more.

We are passing! In that region,
Where our footsteps surely tend,
Time eternity embraces—
Rolling ages never end;
Yet for him who humbly walketh
Through this varied earthly day,
Waiteth *there* a life, whose glory
Passeth not away!

R. T. R.

Richmond, Ind., First month, 1852.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.—The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the 21st, bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th inst.

ENGLAND.—The English papers contain no news of general interest.

Carmichael and Brett have contracted with the Belgian Government for the formation of a submarine telegraph between Belgium and England. They are to have a monopoly for ten years, and the Governments are to have priority in the transmission of messages.

The Anti-Corn-Law League has been renewed.

FRANCE.—The elections were progressing. Nearly all the members elected belong to the Government party, a few only of the opposition candidates being elected. In the third district, the most important one in France, General Cavaignac was returned. The President has attacked the most important literary institutions of France. The whole of the present system of public instruction is to be discontinued; the College of France is to be abolished, the Ministry of Public Instruction suppressed, and the whole of that department made a simple division in the department of the Minister of the Interior. The Normal School of Paris is to be suppressed, and no school established without authority from Government. The object appears to be to throw education entirely into the hands of the priesthood. The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to three per cent.

The Swiss staff officers in Paris have been ordered to return immediately to Switzerland. It is said that the difficulties between France and Switzerland have been arranged for the present.

The opinion that peace will be maintained was gaining ground in Paris.

BELGIUM has effected a treaty of commerce and navigation with England.

GERMANY.—Great distress prevails in Germany, occasioned by the scarcity of provisions. In Lithuania, bands of thirty to forty persons overrun the country, carrying off whatever grain they can find on the farms. Sickness and death have fearfully increased, and a renewal of the hunger-fever of 1847-8 is anticipated. The population of the Thuringian Forest are leaving the country, and in the Oberland of Weimar, a whole parish emigrated *en masse*.

Letters from Bremen state that emigration from that port is now taking place to an extent unknown in any previous season. The trains have been bringing, during the last ten days, 600 emigrants each, and the consequent bustle of the town is quite exciting.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 5th instant says:

"The President of the French Republic has addressed to the Courts of Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburgh, fresh despatches relative to the policy which he intends to pursue. In those notes Louis Napoleon gives reiterated assurances of his pacific intentions, and expresses his hope that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. He likewise hints that the French army probably will soon be reduced, if the internal state of the country will permit of it.

"RUSSIA.—The works on the railway from St. Petersburgh to Warsaw are being carried on with extraordinary activity. The number of workmen at present exceeds 10,000, and they work during part of the night. All the rails necessary for the immense line are to be delivered by the end of July, and the contracts for the supply of locomotives have just been signed."

TURKEY.—A general disarming of rajahs (Turkish militia) in Bosnia, has taken place, a widely spread conspiracy to overturn the Government having been discovered. Every part of the Austrian frontier is defended by large bodies of Turkish troops, and neither Turks nor Christians are allowed to pass into Austria.

INDIA.—Accounts have been received of the breaking out of war in Burmah between the British and native authorities.

UTAH.—Late accounts from Salt Lake state that a seat of government for that territory has been located in Pauvan Valley on Chalk Creek, called Nuque by the Indians. Arrangements have been made to commence building the State House and other edifices in the Spring. The new city is to be named Fillmore, and the county Millard. The Indians in the neighborhood appeared friendly. A Coal Creek, about twenty-five miles south of Fillmore, a settlement has been formed and preparations made for commencing the manufacture of iron.

NORTHERN MEXICO.—Intelligence has been received that Carvajal has been captured by General Harney and brought to Brownsville as a prisoner.

NEW GRENADA.—The law passed by the New Grenadian Congress, for the emancipation of all the slaves in that Republic, was carried into effect on the first day of the present year. The law granted remuneration to the slaveholders in nominal bonds on the Government; but the emancipation was virtually unconditional, as these bonds could not be sold for five per cent. of their nominal value.

DOMESTIC. CONGRESS.—On the 15th inst. a petition was presented to the Senate from the citizens of Carson's Valley, asking a government for themselves distinct from that of Utah, and stating that Utah and California are alike difficult of access to them, and powerless to afford protection, in consequence of perpetual snows and large tribes of Indians between their Valley and those places.

The joint resolution for the extension of the Capitol, which had been returned from the House with an amendment increasing the appropriation to half a million of dollars, was taken up, and was debated at considerable length.

On the 17th the bill making a grant of land to Iowa, for railroad purposes, passed the Senate—yeas 30, nays 10.

The bill granting land to Missouri to aid in the construction of railroads in that State, after being amended so as to conform, in its provisions, with the Iowa bill, was ordered to be engrossed.

Bills granting land to Arkansas and Alabama, for similar purposes, were also ordered to be engrossed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—On the 18th inst. the bill repealing the 6th section of the act of 18[illegible], forbidding the use of the jails of this Commonwealth for the detention of persons claimed as fugitive slaves, after a lengthy discussion and the rejection of sundry amendments, passed the Senate by a vote of 21 yeas to 12 nays. The bill is the same as that passed at the last session and vetoed by Governor Johnston.

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NOTICE OF WILLIAM FLANNER.

He was born the 6th of the Fourth month, 1766, in the State of North Carolina, of parents not members in our religious Society, and losing his father at an early age, the difficulties and privations to which he was subjected in his bringing up were great, and must have been of serious disadvantage to him. At so early an age as between seven and eight years, it appears he was removed from maternal care, and placed out with a shoemaker, and during his apprenticeship he encountered many hardships, with but little opportunity of obtaining any school instruction; yet with diligent application, when not employed in his business, he acquired sufficient learning to qualify him for the ordinary concerns of life. He appears to have been sensible of the visitations of Divine Grace at an early period, which gave him a view of the corruptions of his own heart, and brought him under deep exercise of spirit, and enabled him to cry for deliverance to Him who alone is able to save all that come unto God by him. In this seeking frame of mind he went to the meetings of different religious denominations, and about the nineteenth year of his age, united himself to the Methodist Society. He was in search of the life and substance of religion, and not finding that which nourishes the soul up unto eternal life, he became dissatisfied with his present connection.

In reference to the fervent travail he was introduced into, that he might come to a proper decision respecting the religious society he should join, he says, "Things were opened to my understanding, and I was mercifully humbled, and desired above all things to be rightly directed in so important a matter, on which rested the salvation of the immortal soul. I was unwilling to be deceived in any wise, and prayed much for heavenly counsel, and did believe I was favoured with it. I saw that I had to leave the people I had been professing and meeting with, whom I loved, and amongst whom, to the best of my understanding, I had for a season been comforted, now to take up my daily cross. My way, I believe, was clearly pointed out, by the immediate hand of Divine Love, without the help or counsel of man, or proved by argument—I was to unite with the people called Quakers."

He accordingly attended the meetings of Friends, and continuing faithful to his Divine Master, he experienced a growth in the blessed Truth, and became a member of their religious Society. Abiding under the Lord's forming hand, he was gradually prepared for service in the church, and receiving a gift in the ministry of the Gospel, he came forth in that work about the twenty-eighth year of his age, in which he witnessed an increase until he became an able minister of Christ. He was sound in the faith of the Gospel, as held by Friends ever since the Lord gathered us to be a people, and stood as a faithful watchman against any innovation thereupon. He was clear and powerful in his ministry, bearing convincing evidence to the minds of his hearers, that with the apostle it might be said, "he had not received it of man, neither was he taught it, but by the revelation of Jesus Christ." There are those living who well remember the peculiar unction and searching, quickening power that accompanied it when he was on religious service in these parts.

After being engaged in the ministry at home for several years, he felt drawn to leave his beloved companion and family, to perform a religious visit in the love of the Gospel in Tennessee, North and South Carolina and Georgia, for which he obtained the concurrence of his Friends in 1801. He also travelled extensively within the limits of North Carolina, Philadelphia, New York, New England and Virginia Yearly Meetings, between 1803 and 1808, to the comfort and edification of the churches. In the autumn of this year he removed to the State of Ohio, and settled within the compass of Short Creek Monthly Meeting. From his new residence this devoted servant of Christ was often called forth, visiting the meetings of Friends in the surrounding country; and before the expiration of the year 1818, he had travelled through parts of Indiana, North Carolina, Virginia, attended the Yearly Meetings of Philadelphia and New York,

and made a visit through the latter pretty generally.

Being liberated by the meetings to which he belonged, he embarked for England in the spring of 1819, and visited some of the meetings of Friends there, but the way closing up for proceeding far in the work, and labouring under a nervous affection, to which he was subject in the middle part of his life, he returned to his native land, before fully accomplishing the service he appeared to have had in prospect. Some time after his return, he passed through the deep affliction of parting with his beloved wife, who was removed by death; which he endured with a good measure of Christian submission to the will of his heavenly Father. In the year 1825, he was married to a member of Stillwater Monthly Meeting; and in the spring of 1828, having the unity of Friends as expressed by the usual credentials, he again embarked for Great Britain, and engaged in the work of the Gospel among Friends there. On his return out of Ireland, he wrote a letter to his wife, dated "Liverpool, Eleventh month 4th, 1828," in which he says, "I think I may say that no consideration of this world would be an inducement to part from thee; and should we ever be permitted to meet again in mutability, I hope we shall rejoice in thankful commemoration of the Lord's mercies, and praise his great name forevermore. My dear companion Isaac Hadwin, thinks we shall nearly, if not quite, get through our visit to that part of England which we have not visited, by spring. If we do so, and I should feel a peaceful release, it would be cause of much thankfulness to my mind; but I would not have us be looking too far beforehand, but move on in the dear Master's counsel, and quit the field when the full and right time is come."

About this time our late Friend Sarah Grubb wrote him a note, 18th of Tenth month, and in allusion to his attending one of the Quarterly Meetings, she says, "I trust the result will be peaceful; but if not to the extent of thy thirsty soul, do not be discouraged. Thou canst appeal, 'Lord, thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I love thee;' and then the command will be, 'Feed my sheep.' My dear friend, I revere thy purity of attention to the Divine motions, and am satisfied thou art an acceptable shepherd."

Having finished the work assigned him on this embassy, he sailed from Liverpool for his native land, of which he makes this memorandum: "Accordingly, on the 10th of Third month, 1829, we embarked on board the Algonquin, an American packet ship bound for Philadelphia, Captain William West, master, to return to my native land, with Divine permission. Believing in no other name under heaven for protection and deliverance, but the name of Jesus Christ, our dear Lord and Saviour, and in bowedness of soul, hope I have been kept in good measure, and preserved in his fear; and hope to finish my course in his favour through his ever adorable mercy, for it is all of mercy—unmerited mercy!"

A minute of Hardshaw West Monthly Meeting, in Lancashire, England, signed by thirty-five of its members, addressed to the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings of Short Creek, and to the Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders of Ohio, says, "Our dear and valued Friend William Flanner, being about to embark, we testify on his behalf, that he visited the meetings of Friends in Scotland, those in Ireland, and a large portion of those in this country, we believe to the satisfaction of his friends, who have felt near unity with his Gospel labours, and been edified and comforted thereby." "We comfortably believe he will be favoured to reap a sweet reward of peace in the retrospect of his visit, and that he will, under the guidance and protection of the great Shepherd of the sheep, be conducted in safety to the end of his Christian course."

The Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders held at London in the Fifth month, 1829, in reference to William Flanner's services among them, says, "We feel engaged to testify that his labours in the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ were truly acceptable to us, being sound in doctrine, and his ministry accompanied with the true evidence."

In the year 1831, he removed and became a member of Somerset Monthly Meeting, St. Water Quarter, Ohio, after which, from increasing infirmities, he travelled little more than to attend the Yearly Meeting several times; and the Quarterly, Monthly and other meetings to which he belonged, the last of which he was able to attend until within a few weeks of his death. He was taken ill in the Eleventh month, 1837, and died the 30th of the Twelfth month, in the seventy-second year of his age. Speaking to some Friends respecting his bodily sufferings, he said, "I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart and be with Christ, which is far better." At another time he said, "Tell my friends everywhere, that I die in peace with all men."

His remains were interred in Friends' burying ground at Ridge, attended by a large number of Friends and others; when a solemn meeting was held, and several lively testimonies borne to the efficacy of that Divine Grace which had qualified him for the work of his day, and had enabled him "to fight the good fight, keep the faith, and finish his course with joy."

In reference to his labours in the meeting in which he died a member, they testify, he continued to be acceptably exercised in the ministry of the Gospel, being engaged at the last meeting he attended in advocating the cause of his Divine Master, to the comfort and edification of his hearers. He was a loving husband, a tender parent, and careful to set a good example not only to his own family, but to the church

at large. His faithfulness in the timely and diligent attendance of religious meetings was striking; as also his care in spending the afternoon of the First day of the week in reading the Holy Scriptures and the approved writings of our religious Society, avoiding all improper visiting, believing that such a practice has an injurious effect, particularly upon the rising generation.

A Friend to whom he was well known the last nineteen years of his life, says, "After his return from that visit (to England), I became still more intimately acquainted with him, my residence and his being within three miles distance. During this period he was frequently at my house, and seldom more than two or three weeks passed over, unless from home, in which I did not spend most part of an afternoon with him. It was always pleasant and agreeable to me to be in the company of this beloved friend, and hear the instructive remarks which he made. I frequently watched with him in his last illness. His bodily and mental powers seemed to sink together; yet I believe I was never there during that period when he was unable to recognize me, and express his wonted gladness in my visit to him. As a minister of the Gospel, he remained lively, clear and impressive to the last. In the exercise of the discipline, he was sound and discriminating, and died beloved and lamented by his friends, but lamented in no other way, than that the church had lost an upright pillar."

The above was also corroborated by five other friends who were well acquainted with him.

His Friends of the meeting to which he belonged at the time of his death, say in their testimony concerning him: "And we humbly trust [he] was prepared to unite with that company which John saw, who had come out of great tribulation, and had washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

The Society of Friends has been assailed by enemies from within and without ever since its rise, who have striven to hold up their "plain way of living and their plain way of preaching," to the contempt and scorn of the worldling and the profligate. There was a class in the days of our Saviour, who despised and rejected him, and attributed some of his miraculous works to a Satanic influence, of whom he said, "If they call the Master of the house Beelzebub, how much more shall they call them of his household?" So the accusations of the proud and the scoffing had no effect upon him, neither will they have any upon his true and consistent disciples. Their divine Lord and Master will not judge them by man's unjust estimate; but the more they suffer with him, the more their consolations will abound in Christ. Happy will it be for all, if through the mercy of that Saviour whose cause and whose servants are despised by the men of this world, they may be able to say with this good man, "I die in peace with all men," having a well founded hope that when they depart they shall be with Christ in glory.—*The Friend.*

Account of THOMAS SMITH, *of Thirsk, England, who died 6 mo. 1st, 1851, aged 52 years.*

(Concluded from page 435.

1831. "On the first day of this year, I began housekeeping: it felt to me a deeply important step, being sensible 'that unless the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it.' Greatly do I desire his blessings may rest on me, and on her, who I hope will soon be my companion through life. Oh, Lord! thou knowest my secret thoughts, grant unto us jointly and separately, the blessing of preservation from evil, and ability to understand and do thy will, so that we may set up our standard in thy name and let our light so shine before men, that thy name, oh, heavenly Father! may be glorified. Grant, oh Lord! discretion and prudence, in the conducting of our affairs, so that we may by no means bring discredit to thy holy cause, but that having sufficient of outward good, we may acknowledge thy blessing in these things, and prove good stewards of our outward and spiritual gifts, so that we may at the end of our race, receive the answer of 'well done,' and be permitted to join the angelic choir in ascribing to thee, oh Lord, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, all glory, honour, and renown."

The amelioration of the condition of the working classes obtained a considerable share of Thomas Smith's attention, and for many years he was actively engaged in forming and promoting various benevolent and charitable institutions for their benefit. On the formation of the new Poor Law, he foresaw that it was calculated to improve the condition of the pauper and really destitute poor, and in consequence he became one of its warmest supporters; his knowledge of its provisions was intimate and correct, and his advice in connection with it was much sought after by the poor, the rich, and the influential. Through all, he maintained his integrity and uprightness as a Friend, and obtained the esteem of a large and increasing circle of acquaintance. The labour of a life almost devoted to the public good cannot be appreciated! The days and months he devoted to study and mental toil in laying out plans and carrying them out in detail, previous to bringing them before the public eye, is known only to those who were conversant with him in private.

The following reflections are extracted from a letter dated 4th Mo., 19th, 1849: "To-morrow I shall in all probability complete my fiftieth year; the recollection is startling;—fifty years spent, and how? What record have they left? Have they been usefully and profitably employed? And has the day's work kept pace with the day? These are amongst the many questions presented to my view. May it be a day from

which renewed vigour may be infused into me in seeking for heavenly things. Many blessings have attended me, such as I could not have anticipated. I have occasion to erect my Ebenezer and say, 'Thus far hath the Lord helped me.' But if I had been more faithful, watchful, and diligent, I doubtless, should not have felt as I generally do, 'my leanness, my leanness,' and the thought that there is a danger of the harvest eing ended, and my not being saved, are part of the reward of my not having given up my heart entirely to my heavenly Father. I have been called, but am doubtful whether the cares of this world, and the lust of other things, may not prevent me from being chosen. We cannot say that we have altogether lived to ourselves; day by day evidences this, but then the thought occurs, are the occupations and time given to others, such as are in the Lord's counsel, or are they of self-seeking and man's contriving? 'Oh, for a closer walk with God!' out of all selfishness, in meekness and in humility, where the dew of heaven is felt to rest."

In another letter he writes,—"The fear lest we begin, and have not wherewithal to finish, has an influence on the mind, and if looked at too much, may produce death and cowardice instead of holy caution. The danger lies in beginning in our own strength; there is none in following the leadings of the Lord Jesus. Faithfulness to his requirings, is what I desire for us. Are we not afraid of this or of that man's opinion? and does not this bring us to feel a snare? Oh! let us place more fully our affections on things above. The way that leads to virtue and to glory is often bestrewed with thorns and with difficulties; we must be willing to take up more eminently our cross, despising the shame, and follow on to know the Lord; the flesh sometimes will shrink, but let us lean upon the Captain of our salvation, looking to him for help, and he will strengthen and sustain in every needful time.

We cannot choose our own path,—Israel's Shepherd leads his flock by a way which they often know not, to feel that He requires, ought to be enough; our duty is to give up and follow; we cannot expect any growth in grace, nor the peace which passeth understanding, without obedience."

In the year 1847, Thomas Smith was appointed to the station of Elder. The responsibilities attached thereto, he deeply felt, and the necessity of waiting for right direction in any service required at his hands. In matters appertaining to the discipline of the Society, his judgment was clear and sound, and much valued by his friends.

Although Thomas Smith had been more than usually indisposed for some time previous to his last illness, neither his medical attendant nor near connexions apprehended that he was suffering from more than a little increase of a complaint to which he had for years been liable; and though at times he took a serious view of his own case, his impression appeared to be that he should eventually recover.

In allusion to his feelings at this period, he thus wrote to an absent brother, 3rd mo., 15th, 1851:—"It has been to me a season of no little exercise of mind, and very desirous have I been to get into the quiet habitation and remain there, but it is very difficult, when the body is under suffering, to keep on the watch as is desirable; but we have to deal with One who knows our infirmities, and it is an unutterable favour to be able, in faith, to put our trust in Him, and feel that 'He careth for us.' But how much oftener is the poor mind tossed with fears and doubts under the knowledge of sinfulness and unworthiness, and in the weakness of faith to doubt whether such a poor creature, such a worm, or mite in the creation, can be under the notice of One so holy and so all powerful; and were it not for some occasional glimpses, some feeling of the language 'Peace be still,' the mind would be overwhelmed. Oh, the mercy and goodness of God! how great it is! May it be our favored lot to know and experience it through faith in Christ Jesus."

About six weeks prior to his decease, when after speaking of some things in which he had taken delight, it was queried of him whether he could give them up, he unhesitatingly replied "Oh, yes, all, everything!" and he expressed as no small favour that he had no anxieties as to worldly matters.

In an interview with two of his brothers, he assured them that when brought into the state he then was, every thing of an earthly nature sank into utter insignificance; he instructively addressed each of them, and after a short time of silence exclaimed, "Oh! what a glimpse of the glories of heaven, it was only a glimpse, but such a one as I desire not to lose sight of, in time or in eternity."

In reference to those works of benevolence which had occupied so large a portion of his time in his native town, he remarked, "I have been looking back upon my past life, the various works in which I have been engaged, and I see they are all covered in Christ Jesus."

Under the pressure of weakness and disease he was often led to petition that his heavenly Father would be pleased to "cut short the work in righteousness," and on one occasion prayed that his beloved ones might be so prepared, that when the end came there might be nothing but joy and rejoicing.

His wife going to him one morning, he said "thou knowest I am afraid to say too much, but I think I may tell thee that I have this night been permitted to feel a full assurance of acceptance, and such a feeling of peace seemed to fill the room, that I thought if you were awake you must have been sensible of it." To a bel

relative who had come from a distance to see him, he said, "I have had much to pass through; if I had been faithful, things might have been different with me. I have been a good deal in the world, and not always kept a single eye.—Oh! it is a great thing to have a single eye."

His medical attendant speaking of an unfavourable turn in his complaint as a "step downward," he replied, "no, doctor, it is the shadows of death gathering around me, but I have a quiet confidence that all will be well."

On the day but one preceding his death, he said he had been thinking of the Anchor "sure and steadfast, which enters into that within the veil;" it was added, "whither the forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus." A sweet conversation followed, at the close of which he said, "We have had a holy calm."

In the morning of First-day, the first of Sixth Month, it was evident the close was at hand, and as the sands of life were ebbing out, and the moment of dissolution drew nigh—a holy solemnity prevailed, and very precious was felt to be "the blood of Jesus which cleanseth from all sin," and by which we have "boldness, and access with confidence through the faith of Him."
—*Annual Monitor.*

For Friends' Review.

THE SIX NATIONS.

Little did the Elector of Saxony imagine that by expelling the followers of Schwenkfield from his dominions, in the beginning of the last century, he was thereby doing an act that shortly afterwards was to affect so favourably the Lennié Lenape, the cousins of the Six Nations, and, to some extent, that war-like confederacy also. For, although the Schwenkfelders, or United Brethren, on leaving Berthelsdorf, had intended to go to Georgia, and Count Zinzindorf had endeavoured to procure a free passage for them from the Trustees of Georgia, residing in London; yet, on their arrival in Holland, they had changed their minds in favour of going to Pennsylvania. However, the Trustees having offered the Count a large tract of land in the colony, and General Oglethorpe, the Governor, having interested himself in procuring the money necessary for their equipment, with the additional offer from the Trustees of some houses in the town of Savannah, they were diverted from Pennsylvania and sailed for Georgia in 1735.

Their labours, continues Loskiel, appear to have been blessed, not only as obtaining a comfortable subsistence for themselves, but for the good feeling that prevailed among the Indians, whose conversion was the cause of their coming. Tomo, the King, as well as his people, were well inclined towards the Brethren, and well knew how to distinguish them from other white people, who came merely in quest of gain. But this favourable beginning was soon to receive an unexpected check. For the Spaniards endeavouring to expel the English, the latter called on the Brethren for assistance, which was refused, they having declared, when in London, that they neither could nor would bear arms on *any consideration.*

On this the people becoming so much dissatisfied, they paid the money advanced to them, left the country and retired into Pennsylvania. Thus the mission became embarrassed in 1738, and troubles increasing in 1740, it was suspended. On the arrival of the Brethren and Sisters on the land of Pennsylvania, they settled, by desire of George Whitfield, on a piece of land which had been purchased by him for a negro school. The house intended for this purpose, of which the foundation was actually laid, was called Nazareth. Their friend Whitfield having requested the Brethren to finish the building, they undertook it; but in consequence of the hostility of the Indians, they had to leave this place also, in 1740. Afterwards the owner offered the manor of Nazareth for sale to the Brethren, which they accepted, finished the house and made a settlement. Subsequently they bought a piece of land ten miles further South, on the Lecha, (now Lehigh,) where they made another settlement. It was a wild place, eighty miles from the nearest town, by the then road, with only two houses in the neighborhood, except the scattered huts of the Indians. This place they called Bethlehem, which soon became a principal station of the United Brethren. The disputes with the natives, concerning the purchase of these lands, which threatened very serious consequences, were at length settled, partly by the Brethren giving way, and partly by the issue of a treaty with the Six Nations.

Having proceeded thus far, perhaps there are those who may be interested in learning what success attended the first Missionary efforts of the Brethren in Pennsylvania. At the period in question, they must have walked by faith, for they could see but little to animate them. The Indians were not well disposed towards them, although they endeavoured to serve them in various ways, and one of their number at least, had on some occasions, attempted to preach to them. At length Captain Jan, a noted Indian, who could speak some English, conceived such an affection for this Brother, whose name was Christian Froelich, that he offered to make him a present of his son, a boy about eleven years old. He also inivted him to a feast, at the conclusion of which made with a full Indian chorus, the Captain asked him how he liked it? Froelich answered, "If you knew the Son of God of whom I spoke to you yesterday, your joy would be more substantial." The Captain interpreted the words, to which Froelich added a few more, by the way of exhortation. They were struck with an address so new, and a general silence prevailing, the speaker continued, "You have

just sung in your way, now I beg you to allow me to pray and sing to Jesus the Son of God, perhaps he may cause you to feel something in your hearts, though you do not understand my words." They assented, when the hut was immediately swept, and the Brother kneeled down in the midst of them and prayed to God our Saviour that He would have mercy upon this poor people, for whom he had shed his precious blood. He was so moved, that he accompanied his prayer with many tears, and several of the Indians wept with him, and one rose and taking him by the hand said, "*Indeed, I have felt something in my heart.*"

Does not this bring to remembrance what occurred to that highly exemplary man and favoured minister, John Woolman, when engaged in the love of the Gospel amongst the same people, not far from the same place, forty-two years afterwards. "So I found," says J. W., "liberty in my heart to speak to the Moravian,* (the Teacher at Wehaloosing,) and told him of the care I felt on my mind for the good of this people, and that I believed no ill effects would follow, if I sometimes spoke in their meetings, when love engaged me thereto. Whereupon he expressed his good will toward my speaking at *any time*, all I found it in my heart to say. So, near evening I was at their meeting, where pure Gospel love was felt to the tendering of some of our hearts; and we laboured along, Divine love attending, and afterward feeling my mind covered with the spirit of prayer, I told the Interpreter that I found it in my heart to pray to God. So our meeting ended with a degree of Divine love; and seeing Papunehang speak to the Interpreter, I was afterwards told that the Chief said, "I love to feel where words come from."

W.

RACHEL PARKER'S CASE.

Baltimore, March 27th, 1852.

To the Editor of the Friends' Review:

I do not often see your journal, and I have therefore, no means of ascertaining whether certain timely remarks copied from it, into the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, made up the whole, or part only of your article, on the case of Rachel Parker. If the whole, then have you fallen into an error with respect to the rules of evidence in our courts, which I feel it but right to correct, leading, as its circulation would, in all probability, to a useless expense to the friends of this poor girl, in their benevolent preparations for the approaching trial.

The error referred to, as one into which you would seem to have fallen, is the supposition that coloured witnesses might be admitted in favour of Rachel Parker's petition for freedom, were it not for the prohibition of the entrance of free coloured citizens into this State from yours. As to this latter delectable feature of our Black Laws, it would, of itself, present no insurmountable obstacle. Coloured persons, who might be here for legal purposes, as, for example, in trials where both parties to the issue were of their own proscribed race, would be protected by the court, whose processes for the ascertainment of truth through the best testimony accessible had called for their presence. But you need give yourself no trouble of mind on this score. The testimony of persons guilty of the crime of being clothed in a dark skin, is never tolerated in the courts of this or any other Slaveholding State, where one of the parties is of the white race, unless the testimony is favourable to the latter's cause. Thus, if the claimant of "property" in Rachel Parker, can find any coloured person in Pennsylvania sufficiently vile to be willing to lend himself or herself, to "prove property," the testimony can be gotten in without any difficulty, but no otherwise. In this respect, Slavery is true to the "instinct of self-preservation," as in most others. All our laws and customs are more or less controlled by its requirements, because it seeks to use them for a purpose analogous to that with which the saccharine or acid ingredients are employed by the preserver of perishable fruits. It would not "keep" without them.

This remark upon the policy of our laws which may be said to be "all for Slavery," will solve the difficulty which you have presented in the query you have started respecting the justice of compelling Rachel Parker to submit the question of her freedom to a Maryland court, instead of a Pennsylvania court, as has been done "without process of law," as truly remarked by you. You say, with natural justice, and with true accordance with the common law of "property," as it *would* be applied to a stolen horse or an ox. "Let Rachel Parker be first brought by habeas corpus, to the county from which she was abducted, and there let the alleged master vindicate his claim." But you expect far too much of our courts, controlled as they are, not by the principles of that common law which lends no sanction whatever to the *un*common demands of Slavery, but by statutory laws. They would not have granted that great "writ of right" Rachel Parker, had she asked to be brought from her imprisonment among felons, before one of our judges. How then could you expect that such an order from one of your judges would be respected here? It would be treated just as the requisition of your late Governor upon ours for the miscreant McCreary was—with pro-slavery contempt.

As a case in point, I may tell you that an *questioned* "free citizen of Pennsylvania," who had been kidnapped and brought here some years ago, *was kept in prison while acknowled*

*Most probably David Zeisberger, as he was then there.

to be free by even the judges, who, on application, refused to grant the writ of habeas corpus! The tardy and expensive process of "petition for freedom," adopted by the counsel for poor Rachel, was pointed to them, as now, as the only remedy for the coloured race in this State; and it throws the *onus probandi* on the victimised, instead of the victimiser, where Slavery desires it thrown—for the darkened colour of the skin is evidence presumptive of servitude in all cases; and the proving of a negative is the anomalous requirement made of every person accused, or even suspected, of running away with himself! *Habeas corpus* would throw the burden of proof on the claimant, who would have to produce, at least, "probable cause" of detention.

It is a curious fact in the judicial history of this State, that only one instance of the granting of the *habeas corpus* writ to a coloured person is to found among the citations of Evans's Maryland Practice, the standard work at the Bar here; and, such a departure was it considered, that the author devotes a long note to an explanation of the shocking exceptionality of the novel transaction!

I rejoice to note the interest you have manifested in the case under notice; and I was much rather inclined to thank you for it, in the name of a down-trodden race, who have long excited my deepest sympathies, than to criticise what you have penned. If this article shall have prevented the waste of precious time and money on witnesses who would be of no use here, it will have served its chief purpose. I will close by adding, for the encouragement of those of your readers who may feel an interest in the result of a suit which is soon to decide the paramount issue of "*freedom or slavery*," that I anticipate a favourable result, notwithstanding a retarding, and, in other respects, somewhat discouraging alteration in the aspect of the case has been made by a change of venire from the Superior Court of Baltimore city, to the Circuit Court for Baltimore county, which change was of course predicated upon the oath that justice could not be obtained in this city (!) by the claimant of an alleged slave.

Very truly yours, and the oppressed's friend,
J. E. SNODGRASS.

A BUSINESS TEST APPLIED TO WAR.

(Concluded from page 446.)

"One of the retributive consequences of this policy of violence, says the *London Herald*, is the necessity it entails of perpetuating itself:—

For, what can war, but endless war still breed?

Leaving behind, even when victory seems most triumphant and complete, the undying embers of hatred and revenge, these ever and anon break forth into fresh conflagrations. The subjugation of one hostile tribe only extends the frontier of danger, and brings the victor into contact with other tribes, irritated into suspicion and fear by observing the fate of their fellows. The process, therefore, has to be continually repeated. So with the French in Algeria; so has it been with the English in India. In the latter country there is an army of 300,000 men, kept on foot during a time of peace, in order to guard the conquests that have been made. And how does this affect the revenues of India? Why thus:—

'Take,' says the *Daily News*, 'the account of the last four years, and from them it will be ascertained that from 1846–9 the expenditures of India, exceeded its receipts by the enormous sum of £33,516,000. The deficit is the result of wars. Since October, 1846, war has been the chronic complaint of India; within that period we have repeatedly congratulated ourselves on the restoration of permanent peace, and have as repeatedly been disappointed; and with an ambitious power, having no real responsibility to public opinion, its governing class pecuniarily interested in hostilities on the one side, and a series of weak, attractive, and disorderly states on the other, it is the tendency of war to beget war; hence we have small confidence in that prolongation of peace in India on which this hope of surplus rests.'

To meet the enormous expenditure occasioned by these endless wars, the government is obliged to have recourse to means of raising the revenue that are oppressive and iniquitous. Two of the principal sources are the salt and opium monopolies; the one depriving the people of India of a sufficiency of the only cheap and healthful condiment they have for their simple food; the other demoralizing the population of China, and endangering the stability of peace with that empire.

But it will be said, these conquests, though costly in themselves, bring a recompense in another way by extending England's commerce, and giving her access to the vast resources that are to be found in the interior. Well, as an example of this, let us take the war in Scinde. And as a witness beyond all suspicion on this point we will take the *Times* newspaper:—"What is the worth of Scinde? *Expende Hannibalem.* Put Sir Charles Napier into the bullion-scales, what will the lot fetch in the market? Whether we had a right to join under our benevolent rule both banks of the Indus—whether it was our place to punish the Ameers for being too fond of hunting, or for having too many wives—whether we had anything to fear from their cruelty or their encroachments, we will not now say. We are now asking, whether all this homicide pays? If our readers wish to know what India is paying for that whistle, they will be considerably enlightened by the following extracts from the letter of our Indian correspondent in our yesterday's impression:—'We may well grudge Scinde. Shall we ever have the true ac-

count of that occupation—of the enormous sums which have been sunk there? Of the amount of batta to the troops? Indus flotillia, bands, barracks, &c.? I fear not. Of the drain which Scinde has been upon India for the last three years, at the rate of £1,000,000 sterling a year, according to the Parliamentary returns, and of £1,500,000 according to other computations, of which I transmitted you an account in a rude form some months ago? And what do we gain by Scinde?—Trade? Alas, no! the trade that was to follow the occupation of the Indus—the vast mart which was to be at Shikarpoor—the trade of Affghanistan and central Asia which was to follow—are but shade, or do but exist in Burnes' 'books of travel.' It is beginning to be known and believed as a fact that, so far from the trade of Central Asia, &c., having increased, it has dwindled to a mere nothing. Bombay has felt the loss; so has Central India; so has Northern India. *We have so disturbed Affghanistan, we have so demoralized it, that trade exists not; the government is hardly a government; the passes are shut up by robbers; the people and rulers are distracted.* The princes of Scinde, and the merchants who came into their dominion, were better furtherers of trade, than Sir Charles Napier has been, or ever can be.'

Or take another of the recent Indian wars—that in Affghanistan. And we will produce again the same witness, whose chosen pastime it is to ridicule the Peace Society:—There is Affghanistan. *First and last in the sacrifice of our moral character, and then of our military credit, and in the subsequent recovery of the latter article, we sunk there* $85,000,000. WE HAVE NOTHING ON EARTH TO SHOW FOR OUR PAINS, BUT ONE OF THE DARKEST PAGES IN BRITISH HISTORY, AND A DEBT TO THAT SERIOUS AMOUNT.'—*Times, Jan. 5th*, 1847.

One other illustration we will give:—When the Chinese war broke out, many in England who were ashamed of the abominable plea on which it was commenced, most justly deeming it dishonor and infamy for a Christian people to force a poisonous and demoralizing drug on a heathen Emperor at the edge of the sword, nevertheless comforted their minds, and perhaps smothered the voice of their consciences, by the assurance that it would be the means of breaking down the insurmountable barrier that had shut out Europe from China, and open a boundless market for our commerce. How has the prospect been realized? Mr. Cobden in his recent speech at Birmingham says:—'In 1841, when the Pottinger treaty was so much the subject of exultation, when the manufacturers were throwing up their caps with joy at the prospect of the increased trade with China, when one man made a calculation that a cotton night-cap a-piece for every China man would exceed all the rest of our exports of trade, I ventured to say, at more than one public meeting, that I feared the manufacturers would be disappointed. Now' mark the resul. At this moment our trade with China does not exceed what it was before the war, by more than $500,000 a year. And now we have a most expensive civil and military establishment at Hong Kong, and consular establishments at five ports, besides troops and a squadron of men-of-war along the coast, costing, in all not less than $2,000,000 annually. I have no hesitation in saying that we should be gainers if we were to leave China altogether, and allow the Americans or the Dutch, or any nation who can go to China without fighting, to bring us home our silks and our teas."—*Adv. of Peace.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 3, 1852.

As our late valued Friend, William Flanner, has been made, under an appellation slightly disguised, the object of vituperation in a volume recently put in circulation, we have introduced into our present number a brief account of this gospel messenger, copied from the Philadelphia Friend. To the testimony of others, respecting the worth of William Flanner, the editor can freely add his own, from a clear and vivid remembrance of him.

The Address to Ministers and Elders, which is concluded in the present number, though written several years ago, and directed to a relatively small portion of the Religious Society of Friends, contains so many judicious observations, and breathes so much of the Gospel Spirit, as to recommend it to the serious perusal of every class of our readers

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History of the United States of America. Written in Accordance with the Principles of Peace. By M. MURRAY.

The above is the title of a neat volume of 44 pages, which has just issued from the press of Benjamin B. Mussey & Co., of Boston, and is for sale by C. & A. Taber, of New Bedford, as likewise by Uriah Hunt & Son of this city.

It is a circumstance deeply to be regretted that a large part of the history of nations, even of those who profess themselves disciples of the Prince of Peace, is composed of narratives of war and bloodshed. This, however, is not the fault of the historian, but of the people whose acts the historian records. The historical parts of the Bible itself abound with narratives of national conflicts

* The reader will no doubt remember that the wars which are pourtrayed in the Bible, were not waged by Christians. They belonged to a preceding and different dispensation. The patriarchs, and the legislator of

Where war, and preparation for war, compose the business of the master-spirits of a nation, the history of such a people must consist, in great measure, of narratives relative to military measures. Unless our young people grow up in ignorance of the lives of those who have gone before them, they must read of wars and commotions. It is, however, an object of vital importance, in the education of youth—and by education is not meant merely the instruction given at school—but that, whenever and wherever received, which moulds the character, and gives a direction to the general current of thought—so to conduct their inquiries, that they may acquire a knowledge of history, however blended with military operations, without imbibing the spirit in which wars are unavoidably prosecuted. Now, it must be acknowledged, that many of our most celebrated historians surround the achievements of warriors with a halo of false and imaginary honour, which is very apt to dazzle the youthful and ardent reader, and obscure his perceptions of the actual horrors of war. If a warrior manifests perseverance, bravery and skill, and thus triumphs over the most formidable opposition, he is sure to be applauded, with very little regard to the justice of his cause.

History, we are told, teaches by example. But the example of nations, both ancient and modern, in a majority of instances, rather teaches us what we ought to avoid, than what is eligible to practice. Historians, however, must be expected to hold up to the gaze and imitation of the world, such acts and such principles of action, as they themselves admire. Hence the historian who is an admirer of heroism, can scarcely fail to infuse into his pages a portion of the military spirit.

In the volume before us a totally different course is pursued. The writer* is a respectable member of the Society of Friends, educated in a belief of the pacifie nature of the Christian religion.

It must be obvious to our readers, that a history of the United States, including no more than 441 pages, cannot possibly furnish more than a general outline of the events which it relates. Yet such an outline, carefully formed from authentic sources, and stripped of the halo of military glory, from which the youthful student may acquire a general knowledge of our history, appears a valuable addition to our literature. Of the spirit and view with which this work was prosecuted, the authoress has given the following appropriate account, at the close of the volume.

"In bringing this history to a close, it is but just to remark, that the aim has uniformly been to state all facts and occurrences impartially, irrespective of national pride or national prejudice. History loses its value when this rule is departed from. A false colouring and false statements tend alike to mislead. Hence the partisan, or he who is unwilling to see the faults of his country, may be disappointed in not finding national defects, and some instances of national injustice, concealed. The true patriot cannot fail to see, in the present condition of the country, much to love, much to admire, and much to deplore; and will rather rejoice in the discovery and cure of disease, than in its rankling in concealment. And whatever may be the physical prosperity of the country, however wide its domain, whatever the increase of its rising cities, or however busy the hum of its commerce along the far-reaching lines of canals and railways, the true lover of his country can never forget that it is righteousness that exalts a nation. It was never intended that man should live independent of his Creator, beneath the operation of whose rod, the mightiest monarchies and empires have sunk to impotence. Hence, the promptings of true philanthropy and patriotism must look more especially to the prevalence of public and private virtue, to the support of justice and humanity, as the foundation of true national greatness, and enduring prosperity."

This history commences with the discovery of America, runs rapidly over the formation of the North American colonies, relates the circumstances which led to the revolutionary war; describes the leading events of that sanguinary contest; recites the proceedings preparatory to the establishment of the existing general government, and furnishes a brief review of the measures of the United States, to the close of the Mexican war. And, through the whole course of the narrative, the principles professed in the title page, and the impartiality indicated in the closing paragraph, are believed to be strictly maintained. The style is neat and chaste, and it may be hoped that the superintendents of Seminaries in which the study of history constitutes a part of their exercises, will take an early opportunity of

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Jews, saw the day of the Prince of Peace; but they saw it with the eye of faith, in visions of the future—for it had not then come. The historical parts of the New Testament, which detail the lives and actions of our Lord and his immediate followers, contain no intimation of the use of the sword by any of those primitive Christians, except in one instance, and that act was immediately rebuked. Several exhibitions of invincible courage appear, but none of military heroism.

*The abridged form in which the writer's name appears on the title page, leaves undiscovered the fact that this work is the production of a female, residing in New York, who, though still justly classed among the young, has for a number of years been favourably known, on account of her philanthropic efforts, and particularly her labours in the establishment and support of the refuge for coloured orphans.

placing this compendium in the hands of their pupils. And this may be done with confidence, as the facts are unquestionably stated as correctly as the writer could arrange them, from the authorities within her reach; and we do not apprehend that any sentiments will be found in it which the authoress, in her most serious moments, could wish to expunge.

WHITELAND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—This Seminary, under the charge of Yardley and Hannah Warner, is located near the West Chester railroad, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, and six from West Chester. The Summer Term commences on the first Second-day in the Fifth month, and continues twenty-two weeks. Charge for the term $60. The number of pupils is limited to ten. Letters may be addressed to Warren Post Office.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting-house, North Lewisburg, Champaign county, Ohio, on the 22d of First month last, EDWARD C. YOUNG to ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas Winder, all of that vicinity.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house, Carmel, Champaign county, on the 21st of First month last, JONATHAN GREEN to RACHEL, daughter of Asa Williams; both of Goshen Monthly Meeting, Ohio.

DIED,—In Danvers, Mass, on the 30th of Sixth month last, MERCY C., wife of Timothy Hazeltine.

——, In Henniker, Merrimack county, N. H., on the 27th of Second month last, in the 41st year of his age, the above named TIMOTHY HAZELTINE. These Friends were both members of Salem Monthly Meeting, Mass., and their friends have a humble trust that their end was peace.

——, At her residence in Guilford county, N. C., on the 19th of Second month last, in the 47th year of her age, DOROTHY T., wife of John Russell; a member of New Garden Monthly Meeting.

——, On the 30th of Eleventh Month last, ALICE, wife of Exum Johnson, in the 52d year of her age; after a protracted illness, through which she was enabled to be an example in patient waiting, humbly trusting in the power of redeeming love.

——, On the 19th ult., JESSE, son of Joshua Marmon, in the 19th year of his age. Both of these Friends were members of Goshen Monthly Meeting, Logan county, Ohio.

——, At his residence in China, Maine, on the morning of 7th ult., JOSEPH HACKER, in the 81st year of his age; an esteemed member of China Monthly Meeting.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Semi-Annual Examination will commence on Second-day, the 12th inst., and close on the Fourth-day following.

An adjourned meeting of the Managers will be held, at the School, at 10 o'clock on Third-day the 13th instant.

The Summer Term will open on Fourth-day, Fifth month 12th next. Applications for admission, stating the age of the applicant, and whether a member of the Society of Friends, may be addressed to

CHARLES YARNALL, Secretary,
No. 39 High Street, Philadelphia.

Fourth Month, 1852.

WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee charged with the care of this Institution will meet, in Philadelphia, on Sixth-day the 9th of Fourth month, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Committee on Instruction meet on the same day at 4 o'clock, P. M. And the Visiting Committee attend the semi-annual examination, commencing on Third-day morning the 6th of the month.

THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

An Affectionate Salutation to the Ministers and Elders of the Society of Friends.

(Concluded from page 440.)

But ah! let none be at all discouraged at this representation; for such dispensations will be very far from being in vain to *thyself*, whoever thou art, if thereby thou art brought to taste and perceive, the value of that blessed experience of an eminent apostle—"I die daily." Neither let any flinch at the avowal of the firm belief of a poor fellow traveller, that without this attainment also, the "PERFECT GIFT" cannot be exercised in *perfect purity*.

Hast thou never attained to this state, ever thou who mayst be young in the Lord's work? Hast thou not, at times, felt all within thee subbrought into subjection, that thou couldst truly say respecting these requirings: "Thy will, O Lord! not mine, be done?" so that in such seasons, wherein thy submission has been complete, thou hast had no will, either to speak or to be silent; but simply to know and do the will of thy Lord. This is not only a safe state, but it must be obvious that this is the ONLY state in which any can exercise the perfect gift, without any *admixture* of the *creature*.

Can any therefore, even the most experienced expect their gifts to appear in *unclouded brightness*, but as they continually arrive at this precious attainment, in *every offering*. But how encouraging to all is it to believe, as vigilance and care are maintained to view impartially, and with a single eye, all presentations to speak in the Name of the Lord, that ALL may attain to *faithful* and *well-timed obedience*, which will redound to their own solid peace and growth in the Truth; and will ensure the feeling evidence of unity from those who are alike careful how they judge.

"Though such an entire submission is at times attained," may many be ready to say, "yet my own will revives and resists—or the activity of the creature again and again presents its offerings."—Well, be encouraged, I affectionately be

seech you, of every class, to persevere in this safe path; and the issue will be your exceeding great reward. Hence let none be dismayed or discouraged; but be humbly incited to seek after the joy that is set before them. Dost thou think, whoever thou art, that the apostle who has been mentioned, did not experience the same necessity of being renewedly humbled, and reduced to simple unmixed obedience, when he said: "*I die daily?*" Though the will—the wisdom—the activity of the creature, when cut down, as by the sword of the Spirit, again and again revive; yet as a tree which is *often* cut down, shoots out its branches with less and less vigour, until it ceases to put forth; so the strength of the creaturely will, and affections becomes enfeebled, the more completely our experience, like that of the apostle, may be: "*I die daily.*"

Hitherto the subject has been considered in relation to the secret operations of the mind and will; but there is another, and a conspicuous source, from whence the "perfect gift" is very liable to derive some *admixture* of *imperfection*. The utterance or manner of delivery, may operate either as a clean or an impure medium for conveying the Heavenly mission. Is it not, therefore, of deep importance, that no eclipse of its lustre—no derogation from its purity—should be occasioned by want of due care in this respect?

If "every gift that is from above, and cometh down from the Father of Lights, is good and perfect," is it not obvious that it must be the same in all its tendencies and all its *unresisted* operations; permit, therefore, in affectionate tenderness, the enquiry: What is the cause, in giving utterance to Divine requisitions, of the various imperfections of mode and manner, which have been so observable in many individuals of our Society?

Let us enter upon this point under feelings of delicacy and great tenderness; and in a disposition of kindness and allowance towards those who may be sensible, that their own mode or manner is involved in the consideration;—but, at the same time, let us be impressed with a deep feeling of the importance of tracing even *these* defects to their proper source. The case demands plainness and perspicuity; and may be best treated with brevity; permit me therefore to ask: Can we on serious reflection suppose, that *unresisted* operations of the Divine gift, are calculated to produce any changes from a *natural* utterance, especially such changes as can lay no claim, to being adapted to the solemnity and importance of speaking under a Divine influence. If these are not *requisitions* of the Spirit of Truth, what can they be but *defects*, and such as call for a remedy, particularly when they have any tendency to turn the attention of the auditors to the *manner*, rather than to fix upon their minds the *matter*, of what is delivered.

Let us, however, consider if another class of society is not as much involved in a due *performance* of *duty* respecting points of this nature, as those individuals who believe themselves called upon, in any station, to speak in the name of the Lord. We are creatures of habit, and prone to imitate example. Habits also are sometimes acquired, almost insensibly, except to *observers*; though they are sometimes with great difficulty laid aside. Hence it is highly incumbent on those in an especial manner, who are delegated watch-men and watch-women on our walls, to be *tenderly*, yet *very carefully* vigilant over the delivery of all, who think themselves called upon to speak in the exercise of any spiritual gifts.

Perhaps attention to the wholesome injunction, "Lay hands suddenly on no man," may have sometimes operated to prevent as early an extension of care on these points, as would have been both profitable and kind. If, however, attentions of this nature have been delayed, under an idea that they involved a necessity either of approving or discountenancing the offerings themselves, it has surely been a very mistaken apprehension. Whilst carefully avoiding, if the case require it any such sentiments, may not very early *tender* admonition or intimation, suitably put an individual on avoiding a manner that may not only retard a clear judgment as to the offerings; but even, so long as it continues, may mar, if not obscure, a gift, which in itself may prove to be good and perfect?

Is it not also the obvious *duty* of elders and other concerned Friends, to watch in like manner over all in this respect, both in the infancy of their gifts, or even apprehended gifts, and in the further progress of the true gift, as much as it is the interest and the duty of those who speak, to receive such hints as proofs of love, and to watch carefully over themselves, to preserve in utterance, as well as in more important respects, a clean and pure medium for conveying the heavenly mission.

Use may have reconciled some amongst us, to what may be termed a "preaching tone;" by which is not meant an easy and proper adaptation of the voice to the serious, solemn, and peculiar duty of preaching, but an unnatural manner or modulation of voice, arising from habit—from some mistaken view of the subject—or from a want of calm, submissive resignation to the Divine requisition.

Can any on solid deliberation so far mistake the matter, as to imagine that *any affected* tone or modulation of voice, can give additional weight to a Divine commission? Compare the simple, easy utterance of those, whose voice in meetings, may at once be recognized; and which, free from tone, receives no other stamp of modulation than what the nature of the subject, and the *simplicity* of solemn feeling, may impress; compare such an utterance (and such may be heard amongst us) with a voice which, from some acquired utterance, is scarcely known till recognized as the habit of the individual peculiar to these occa-

sions; and, to an unprejudiced mind, which utterance is likely to convey gospel Truths with the most effect? Which then is the most *pure channel* for the "perfect gift?"

We must be sensible that variations of voice may in some instances, be neither affected nor acquired; but may be the spontaneous effect of conflicting feelings, under which the speaker is induced, from a sense of duty, to give vent to utterance. Here we are carried back to the first view of the subject. Conflicting feelings! Between what?—grace and nature! Divine grace operating on the mind, and suggesting the required sacrifice;—and nature, not yet fully subjugated, though evincing a willingness to set free that which is bound. Much tender sympathy is due to diffident minds, under these conflicting feelings; yet let all be encouraged to remember, that these are not the *simple* effects of the Divine, the "*perfect* gift." They are obviously the effects of nature not yet fully resigned to grace, or of grace restraining the activity of nature. And may it not become a question, whether any movement is for the best till this conflict subsides? At least it may be obvious, that true and full resignation is the most likely means of preserving the "perfect gift," in a state of *purity*, even in the *manner of utterance*.

Let no sincere traveller Zion-ward be discouraged at the portrait here sketched, of the dangers arising from this gift not being preserved pure. The greater the difficulty, the greater the joy of the upright; and the peace of those who become simply obedient, will be more than commensurate to all the probations they may or can have to endure. Remember the injunction of our Lord: "What I say unto you I say unto all—watch." Consider how many have made for themselves a long wilderness travel, which He had never designed for them, for want of becoming, in His time, as the passive clay in his holy hand. Let it become, therefore, the earnest desire and aim of each, on every presentation of duty, to attain to that quiet settlement, in which there is neither desire to speak nor wish to be silent, but as the Lord wills:—in which this language can be emphatically adopted: THY WILL BE DONE.

As this state is attained, there will not only be command obtained over the natural powers of utterance; but as this state of *simplicity* is carefully maintained in the progress of speaking, with due watchfulness to keep close to the Heavenly Guide, and ever to close with the *flowings* of life, and not to go on to what may be compared to the ebbing of the tide; every offering will no doubt bear the evident inscription of "*Holiness to the Lord.*"

The scope of these observations, besides their immediate application, points at an additional and highly important duty, which devolves upon us all, though in a more active sense, particularly on those in the station of Elders—that is, deeply to feel for and with those who may not yet have made full proof of their ministry.

"There are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit." Hence, if we do not feel deeply after true discernment from the same Spirit, we may mistake the "difference of administration" in ourselves or others, on the very ground that all proceed from "the same Lord." Let us all, therefore, willingly be baptized into a true sense of these "diversities of operations." This may qualify, in cases in which there is danger of mistake, to give, by tender counsel, a right direction even to the true and "perfect gifts" of the Holy Spirit.

Without great care in this very important trust, individuals who may have a precious gift, may be encouraged to exercise that gift in the line of ministry, which in the designs of unerring wisdom, ought to be something else. Thus the "perfect gift" not being exercised in the right line of Divine appointment, is not unmixed and pure; and therefore will never shine forth with unclouded lustre, or evince, with that clearness which it might do, that it is "the same God who worketh all in all."

Your affectionate friend and brother,

WM. ALEXANDER.

York, 9th month, 1826.

VISIT TO A COPPER-MINE.

(Continued from page 445.)

Speaking thus, the miner leads us forward again. After we have walked a little further in a crouching position, he calls a halt, makes a seat for us by sticking a piece of old board between the rocky walls of the gallery, and then proceeds to explain the exact subterranean position which we actually occupy.

We are now four hundred yards out, *under the bottom of the sea;* and twenty fathoms, or a hundred and twenty feet, below the sea level. Coast-trade vessels are sailing over our heads. Two hundred and forty feet beneath us men are at work, and there are galleries deeper yet, even below that! The extraordinary position down the face of the cliff, of the engines and other works on the surface, at Botallack, is now explained. The mine is not excavated like other mines under the land, but under the sea!

Having communicated these particulars, the miner next tells us to keep strict silence and listen. We obey him, sitting speechless and motionless. If the reader could only have beheld us now, dressed in our copper-colored garments, huddled close together in a mere cleft of subterranean rock, with flame burning on our heads, and darkness enveloping our limbs—he must certainly have imagined, without any violent stretch of fancy, that he was looking down upon a conclave of gnomes!

After listening for a few moments, a distant unearthly noise becomes faintly audible—a lon

low, mysterious moaning, that never changes, that is *felt* on the ear as well as *heard* by it—a sound that might proceed from some incalculable distance—from some far invisible height—a sound unlike any thing that is heard on the upper ground, in the free air of heaven—a sound so sublimely mournful and still, so ghostly and impressive when listened to in the subterranean recesses of the earth, that we continue instinctively to hold our peace, as if enchanted by it, and think not of communicating to each other the strange awe and astonishment which it has inspired in us both from the very first.

At last, the miner speaks again, and tells us that what we hear is the sound of the surf lashing the rocks a hundred and twenty feet above us, and of the waves that are breaking on the beach beyond. The tide is now at the flow, and the sea is in no extraordinary state of agitation: so the sound is low and distant just at this period. But, when storms are at their height, when the ocean hurls mountain after mountain of water on the cliffs, then the noise is terrific; the roaring heard down here in the mine is so inexpressibly fierce and awful, that the boldest men at work are afraid to continue their labour—all ascend to the surface to breathe the upper air and stand on the firm earth; dreading, though no such catastrophe has ever happened yet, that the sea will break in on them if they remain in the caverns below.

Hearing this, we get up to look at the rock above us. We are able to stand upright in the position we now occupy; and flaring our candles hither and thither in the darkness, can see the bright pure copper streaking the dark ceiling of the gallery in every direction. Lumps of ooze, of the most lustrous green color, traversed by a natural network of thin red veins of iron, appear here and there in large irregular patches, over which water is dripping slowly and incessantly in certain places. This is the salt water percolating through invisible crannies in the rock. On stormy days it spirts out furiously in thin, continuous streams. Just over our heads we observe a wooden plug of the thickness of a man's leg; there is a hole here, and the plug is all that we have to keep out the sea.

Immense wealth of metal is contained in the roof of this gallery, throughout its whole length; but it remains, and will always remain, untouched; the miners dare not take it, for it is part, and a great part, of the rock which forms their only protection against the sea; and which has been so far worked away here, that its thickness is limited to an average of three feet only between the water and the gallery in which we now stand. No one knows what might be the consequence of another day's labour with the pickaxe on any part of it.

This information is rather startling when communicated at a depth of four hundred and twenty feet under ground. We should decidedly have preferred to receive it in the counting-house! It makes us pause for an instant, to the miner's infinite amusement, in the very act of knocking away about an inch of ore from the rock, as a memento of Botallack. Having, however, ventured, on reflection, to assume the responsibility of weakening our defence against the sea by the length and breadth of an inch, we secure our piece of copper, and next proceed to discuss the propriety of descending two hundred and forty feet more of ladders, for the sake of visiting that part of the mine where the men are at work.

Two or three causes concur to make us doubt the wisdom of going lower. There is a hot, moist sickly vapor floating about us, which becomes more oppressive every moment; we are already perspiring at every pore, as we were told we should, and our hands, faces, jackets, and trowsers, are all more or less covered with a mixture of mud, tallow, and iron-drippings, which we can feel and smell much more accurately than is exactly desirable. We ask the miner what there is to see lower down. He replies, nothing but men breaking ore with pick-axes; the galleries of the mines are alike, however deep they may go: when you have seen one, you have seen all.

The answer decides us—we determine to get back to the surface.

We returned along the gallery, just as we had advanced, with the same large allowance of scrambling, creeping, and stumbling on our way. I was charitably carried along and down the platform over the pit, as before: our order of procession only changed when we gained the ladders again. Then, our friend the miner went last instead of first, upon the same principle of being ready to catch us if we fell, which led him to precede us on our descent. Except that one of the rounds cracked under his weight as we went up, we ascended without casualties of any kind. As we neared the mouth of the shaft, the daylight atmosphere looked dazzlingly white, after the darkness in which we had been groping so long; and when we once more stood out on the cliff, we felt a cold, health-giving purity in the sea-breeze, and, at the same time a sense of recovered freedom in the power that we now enjoyed of running, jumping, and stretching our limbs in perfect security and with full space for action, which it was almost a new sensation to experience. Habit teaches us to think little of the light and air that we live and breathe in, or, at most, to view them only as the ordinary conditions of our being. To find out that they are more than this, that they are a luxury as well as a necessity of life, go down into a mine, and compare what you *can* exist in there, with what you *do* exist in, on upper earth!

To be continued.

A man of integrity needs not the restraints of law.

MIRACLE OF LIFE.

Of all Miracles, the most wonderful is that of Life—the common, daily life which we carry about with us, and which every where surrounds us. The sun and stars, the blue firmament, day and night, the tides and seasons, are as nothing compared with it. Life—the soul of the world, but for which creation were not!

It is our daily familiarity with Life, which obscures its wonders from us. We live, yet remember it not. Other wonders attract our attention, and excite our surprise; but this, the great wonder of the world, which includes all others, is little regarded. We have grown up alongside of Life, with Life within us and about us; and there is never any point in our existence, at which its phenomena arrest our curiosity and attention. The miracle is hid from us by familiarity, and we see it not.

Fancy the earth without Life!—its skeleton ribs of rock and mountain unclothed by verdure, without soil, without flesh! What a naked, desolate spectacle,—and how unlike the beautiful aspect of external nature in all lands! Nature, ever-varied and ever-changing—coming with the spring, and going to sleep with the winter—in constant rotation. The flower springs up, blooms, withers, and falls, returning to the earth from whence it sprang, leaving behind it the germs of future being; for nothing dies; not even Life, which only gives up one form to assume another. Organization is travelling in an unending circle.

The trees in summer put on their verdure; they blossom; their fruit ripens—falls; what the roots gathered up out of the earth returns to earth again; the leaves drop one by one, and decay, resolving themselves into new forms, to enter into other organizations; the sap flows back to the trunk; and the forest, wood, field, and brake compose themselves to their annual winter's sleep. In spring and summer the birds sang in the boughs, and tended their young brood; the whole animal kingdom rejoiced in their full bounding life; the sun shone warm, and nature rejoiced in greenness. Winter lays its cold chill upon this scene; but the same scene comes round again, and another spring recommences the same "never-ending, still beginning" succession of vital changes. We learn to expect all this, and become so familiar with it, that it seldom occurs to us to reflect how much harmony and adaptation there is in the arrangement—how much of beauty and glory there is every where, above, around and beneath us.

But were it possible to conceive an intelligent being, abstracted from our humanity, endowed with the full possession of mind and reason, all at once set down on the earth's surface—how many objects of surpassing interest and wonder would at once force themselves on his attention. The verdant earth, covered with its endless profusion of forms of vegetable life, from the delicate moss to the oak which survives the revolutions of centuries; the insect and animal kingdom, from the gnat which dances in the summer's sun-beams up to the higher forms of sentient being; birds, beasts of endless diversity of form, instinct, and color; and, above all, Man—"Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye;"—these would, to such an intelligence, be a source of almost endless interest.

It is life which is the grand glory of the world; it was the consummation of creative power, at which the morning stars sang together for joy. Is not the sun glorious because there are living eyes to be gladdened by his beams? is not the fresh air delicious because there are living creatures to inhale and enjoy it? are not odors fragrant, and sounds sweet, and colours gorgeous, because there is the living sensation to appreciate them? Without Life, what were they all?

Boundless variety and perpetual change are exhibited in the living beings around us. Take the class of insects alone: of these, not fewer than 100,000 distinct species are already known and described; and every day is adding to the catalogue. Wherever you penetrate, that life can be sustained, you find living beings to exist: in the depths of ocean, in the arid desert, or at the icy polar regions. The air teems with life. The soil which clothes the earth all round, is swarming with life, vegetable and animal. Take a drop of water, and examine it with a microscope: lo! it is swarming with living creatures. Within Life, exists other life, until it recedes before the powers of human vision. The parasitic animalcule, which preys upon or within the body of a larger animal, is itself preyed upon by parasites peculiar to itself. So minute are living animalcules, that Ehrenberg has computed that not fewer than five hundred millions can subsist in a single drop of water, and each of these monads is endowed with its appropriate organs, possesses spontaneous power of motion, and enjoys an independent vitality.

In the very ocean deeps, insects, by the labor of ages are enabled to construct islands, and lay the foundations of future continents. The coral insect is the great architect of the southern ocean. First a reef is formed; seeds are wafted to it, vegetation springs up, a verdant island exists; then man takes possession, and a colony is formed.

Dig down into the earth, and from a hundred yards deep, throw up a portion of soil—cover it so that no communication can take place between that earth and the surrounding air. Soon you will observe vegetation springing up—perhaps new plants, altogether unlike any thing heretofore grown in that neighborhood. During how many thousands of years has the vitality of these seeds been preserved deep in the earth's bosom! Not less wonderful is the fact stated by Lord Lindsay, who took from the hand of an Egyptian

mummy a tuber, which must have been wrapped up there more than 2000 years before. It was planted, was rained and dewed upon, the sun shone on it again, and the root grew, bursting forth and blooming into a beauteous Dahlia!

At the North Pole, where you would expect life to become extinct, the snow is sometimes found of a bright red color. Examine it by the microscope, and, lo! it is covered with mushrooms, growing on the surface of the snow as their natural abode.

A philosopher distills a portion of pure water, secludes it from the air, and then places it under the influence of a powerful electric current. Living beings are stimulated into existence, the *acari Crossii* appear in numbers! Here we touch on the borders of a great mystery; but it is not at all more mysterious than the fact of Life itself. Philosophers know nothing about it, further than it *is*. The attempt to discover its cause, inevitably throws them back upon the Great First cause. Philosophy takes refuge in religion.

Yet man is never at rest in his speculations as to causes; and he contrives all manner of theories to satisfy his demands for them. A favorite theory nowadays is what is called the Development theory, which proceeds on the assumption, that one germ of being was originally planted on the earth, and that from this germ, by the wondrous power of Life, all forms of vegetable and animal life have progressively been developed.

(To be continued.)

To encourage children to do things to obtain the praise of man, to me appears an obstruction to their being inwardly acquainted with the Spirit of Truth. For it is the work of the Holy Spirit to direct the mind to God; that in all our proceedings we may have a single eye to him; to give alms in secret, to fast in secret, and labour to keep clear of that disposition reproved by our Saviour, "But all their works they do to be seen of men."—*Woolman.*

THE COAL PRODUCTIONS OF OHIO.

Ohio has coal enough in her bosom, says the Cincinnati Chronicle, to supply the nation through an indefinite period. In fact, it is apparently inexhaustible. But a country must be comparatively old, wealthy and populous, before treasures of Iron and Coal are fully developed, for they require a very large capital in order to be mined and carried to market. Some of the great Iron Factories of Wales and Scotland have a capital of £10,000,000—a thing in this country not thought of.

The Coal of Ohio lies very accessible, and requires comparatively little capital to handle it; but we have as yet, except in Cincinnati, little manufacturing, and in a large portion of the State, the people are not sufficiently near the mines or public works, to use coal in competition with wood. Time and the axe are, however, rapidly destroying the forest, and the period is near when nearly the whole people of the Central West will use coal. It is only within a few years that the Coal Trade of Pennsylvania has largely increased, and the effect of it on the population and wealth of the State is very remarkable. The county of Schuylkill doubled in population the last ten years, and the city of Philadelphia has almost kept up with the city of New York.

Men are often applauded on account of the talents they possess, rather than for the use to which they apply them. We do not sufficiently consider that our endowments, whether mental or physical, are gifts of the Creator; and the higher those endowments, the greater is the offence if they are applied to a vicious or unworthy purpose.

THE HOLLY TREE.

O Reader, hast thou ever stood to see
The holly tree?
The eye that contemplates it well perceives
Its glossy leaves,
Ordered by an Intelligence so wise
As might confound the Atheist's sophistries.

Below, a circling fence, its leaves are seen
Wrinkled and keen;
No grazing cattle through their prickly round,
Can reach to wound;
But as they grow where nothing is to fear,
Smooth and unarmed the pointless leaves appear.

I love to view these things with curious eyes,
And moralize;
And in this wisdom of the holly tree
Can emblems see,
Wherewith, perchance, to make a pleasant rhyme;
One which may profit in the after time.

Thus, though abroad, perchance, I might appear
Harsh and austere;
To those who on my leisure would intrude,
Reserved and rude;
Gentle at home amid my friends I'd be,
Like the high leaves upon the holly tree.

And should my youth, as youth is apt, I know,
Some harshness show,
All vain asperities, I, day by day,
Would wear away;
Till the smooth temper of my age should be
Like the high leaves upon the holly tree.

And as, when all the summer trees are seen
So bright and green,
The holly leaves their fadeless hues display
Less bright than they;
But when the bare and wintry woods we see,
What then so cheerful as the holly tree?

So serious should my youth appear among
The thoughtless throng;
So would I seem, amid the young and gay,
More grave than they;
That in my age as cheerful I might be
As the green winter of the holly tree.

Southey.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 25th ult., with three days' later intelligence.

ENGLAND.—Both Houses of Parliament re-assembled on the 12th ult. Lord John Russel has withdrawn the Reform Bill from the House of Commons.

At a meeting of one hundred and sixty-eight members of the House, held at Lord J. Russel's to agree upon a plan of opposition to the present administration, Lord John advised the voting of supplies for three months only, after which a dissolution of Parliament should be forced upon the government.

Intelligence has been received of the termination of the Kaffir war, by the unconditional surrender of the Kaffirs.

FRANCE.—A decree has been published declaring that the prescribed oath to the Constitution and to the President is indispensable, and that a refusal to take it shall be deemed equivalent to a resignation of his seat in the Assembly by the member so refusing.

The arming of the fortifications of Paris is proceeding rapidly.

Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, the last of Napoleon's Marshals, died in exile at Venice, on the 2d ult., in the 78th year of his age.

GERMANY.—In consequence of the general deficiency of the last crop of grain, and the high price occasioned thereby, the States comprising the Zollverein of Germany have passed a decree, that from the first of the present month to the first of September next, grains, legumes, and flour, can be imported into the Zoll-verein free of duty.

The import duty on grain previous to the said decree was about seven cents a bushel, and that on flour amounted to a prohibition, being two dollars and fifty cents per barrel.

RUSSIA.—According to an imperial ukase, the Jews are henceforth to be divided into two classes, those who have a fixed residence and a trade, and those who have not. The latter are to be employed in the public mines and fortresses.

AUSTRIA.—It is said that the unceremonious setting aside of the "Stände" has caused great and general dissatisfaction in the so-called hereditary provinces. Letters from influential persons in the Tyrol, Styria, Carniola, and Bohemia, give reason to believe that the government has entirely forfeited the sympathy of the nobility and landed proprietors of those crown lands. It is felt as a great grievance, that the imposition and levy of taxes are now entirely in the hands of the Government. The Styrian Stände have addressed a humble petition to the Emperor, entreating him to take the matter into consideration.

PERU.—Before proroguing its session, the Congress of this country approved of the treaties of commerce made with the United States; those of the navigation of the river Amazon and its tributaries with Brazil; those of friendship, commerce and navigation, with Chili; and a postal convention with Belgium.

The country enjoys entire tranquillity.

TEXAS.—The report of the arrest of Carvajal, and his arrival at Brownsville in custody of General Harney, is confirmed.

DOMESTIC. CONGRESS.—On the 26th ult., a message from the President was sent to the Senate, stating that a number of papers relating to the claims of citizens of the United States, which had been presented to the commission to adjudicate upon those claims under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and which were afterwards deposited for safe keeping in the department of State, had been fraudulently abstracted by one of the claimants. The message further states that it is doubtful whether any law exists for the punishment of the offence of fraudulently abstracting or mutilating the papers and public documents in the departments of the government, and the President calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of making such acts penal, and inflicting a suitable punishment upon the offender.

The Deficiency Bill passed the House on the 27th ult., yeas 95—nays 76. The Deficiency Bill appropriates upwards of three millions of dollars. Of this $12,000 are to pay for dredging the river in front of the Dry Dock basin at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; $88,300 for liabilities incurred at the Dry Dock at Brooklyn; $795,000 for regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department; $89,000 for the transportation of the army; and nearly half a million for the purchase of horses, barracks, clothing, equipage, and the subsistence of five companies of Texas mounted volunteers.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The bill authorizing a loan of $850,000 for the completion of the North Branch Canal, and pledging the faith of the Commonwealth for the payment of the same, passed the Senate on the 24th ult.

On the 26th, the bill for erecting free bridges over the Schuylkill, in the county of Philadelphia, after being amended by making the site of the city bridge at Chesnut street, passed finally.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment and the bill was sent to the Governor.

A bill embodying the principles of the Maine Law has been reported in the House of Representatives of Wisconsin. The bill abolishes all licenses, and is designed to suppress the traffic entirely, and is made subject to the approval of the people by a direct popular vote.

The consumption of oil on railroads in Massachusetts, during the year 1850, amounted in value to $77,293 80. In the same ratio, it is calculated that all the railroads in the United States consumed during the year, oil to the total value of $825,943 82.

The Green Bay (Wis.) Spectator says that a party of Norwegians have purchased a tract of land bordering upon Sturgeon Bay, and will soon lay the foundation for a large settlement.

A terrible accident occurred at Hurlgate on the 26th ult., in consequence of the premature explosion of a charge of powder used for removing the rock which obstructed the navigation at that place. Mr. Maillefort, the engineer, was much burned and bruised, and had his shoulder broken. Two of his assistants were instantly killed, and one severely and it is feared, fatally injured. The brother-in-law of M. Maillefort, who was in the same boat with him, recieved but slight injury.

A destructive fire occurred in this city on the morning of the 28th ult., consuming three large four-story buildings, and most of their contents. The fire commenced in No. 12 Strawberry street and communicated to Nos. 10 and 14, adjoining. These stores were among the finest buildings of their kind in the city, and extended entirely to Bank street. The loss is estimated at about a million of dollars, most of which is covered by insurance.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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Reasons why Christian Women should exercise the gifts of the Holy Spirit, particularly in reference to the Ministry of the Gospel.

Amongst the striking characteristics of the ospel dispensation, as revealed in former ages rough prophetic vision, and declared of by holy men of God," who "spake as they were oved by the Holy Ghost," there is *one* which as a reference to some of the most precious rivileges of the Christian covenant, the fulfil- ent of which has been restricted, either by ec- esiastical domination, or by the prejudices and re-conceived opinions of many who profess the ame of Christ.

When it pleased the Most High, through his ophet Joel, to comfort his afflicted church with e promise of future blessings, He graciously ndescended to declare *what* should be the re- lt of that more powerful operation of his pirit on the hearts of his people, which should stinguish the dispensation that was to come, which types and shadows should be exchanged r spiritual realities. And on that memorable y when the company of disciples, consisting, there appears good reason to conclude, of th men and women, "were all with one accord one place, and were all filled with the Holy ost, and began to speak with other tongues the Spirit gave them utterance," the apostle ter testified, that the period *had* commenced en the prediction was to be fulfilled:* "This that," said he, "which was spoken by the ophet Joel, And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams, and on my servants and on my handmaidens I will pour out in those days of my Spirit, and they shall prophesy." Let us mark the *period* when this was to be accomplished—*in the last days.* Now, this declaration of the apostle, on the day of Pentecost, that it was *then* fulfilled, clearly indicates its being a *feature* of the dispensation which was, on that occasion, first preached to people of various climes and nations, but which was to continue to the end of time, being the one *everlasting* covenant between God and his people, and therefore fitly spoken of as *the last days.* It is also worthy of the reader's special attention, that this outpouring of the Spirit, this gift of prophecy, was as unequivocally declared to be bestowed on the *daughters*, and on the *handmaidens*, as on the *sons*, and the *servants.* That women *did* continue to exercise this gift of prophecy, is sufficiently manifest. The apostle Paul refers particularly, in his Epistle to the Romans, to certain women who were his fellow-workers in the gospel, as *Tryphena and Tryphosa, and the beloved Persis,** *who laboured much in the Lord;* and, in that to the Philippians, to *those women who laboured with him in the gospel*, speaking of them as *amongst his fellow-labourers, whose names are in the book of life.*

In addressing the Corinthian church, the same apostle, in ch. xi. v. 4, 5, gives some particular directions how both *men* and *women* should behave themselves, when engaged, in the holy assemblies, in the exercise of the gift of prophecy, or of prayer. These directions have an evident allusion to certain irregularities in their manner of conducting public worship. He reprehends the practice of the men who prayed or prophesied with their heads covered, and that of the women who were engaged in these sacred duties with their heads uncovered.

* In the previous chapter we are informed that the ciples "continued with one accord with prayer and plication, *with the women*," &c.; and we can scarcely bt that the company assembled together on the day Pentecost consisted of the same persons; and that it s in consequence of the descent of the Holy Ghost on h men and women, that Peter rehearsed the prediction Joel, ch. ii v. 28, 29.

* A reader who examines this epistle in our English translation only, will no doubt readily perceive that the beloved Persis must have been a laborious minister of the gospel; but whether male or female would not appear In the original however we find the adjective beloved, in the feminine, showing that Persis was a woman.—ED.

As the apostle thus decidedly recognizes the public praying and prophesying of females, giving these injunctions concerning their dress and deportment when so employed, it must surely be self-evident that some women, as well as men, laboured in the ministry of the word. In the 21st chapter of Acts, v. 9, there is an incidental mention of Philip the evangelist, and the very remakable fact is then introduced, that "the same man had four daughters which did prophesy." If the reader be impressed with the belief that the gift of prophecy is distinguishable from that of preaching the gospel, we would direct his attention to the definition of it, given by the apostle, (1 Cor. ch. xiv. v. 3.) "He that prophesieth speaketh unto men to edification, exhortation, and comfort." That eminent writer, John Locke, in his "Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul," remarks on Romans ch. xii. v. 6.—"Prophecy is enumerated in the New Testament among the gifts of the Spirit, and means either the interpretation of Sacred Scripture, and explaining of prophecies already delivered, or foretelling things to come."* There is, however, another passage addressed to the Corinthian church, which has been frequently adduced in proof that the apostle discouraged, and even forbade, the preaching of women: "Let your women keep silence in the churches, for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but they are commanded to be under obedience, as saith also the law; and if they will learn any thing, let them ask their husbands at home; for it is a shame for women to speak in the church;" and also one in the 1st Epistle to Timothy, "Let the women learn in silence with all subjection. —I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence." That the practice which, in these injunctions, is so strongly condemned, was not the exercise of any spiritual gift is unquestionable, and from the context it appears evident, that the whole was intended to correct certain abuses which had rendered their assemblies for worship unprofitable and disorderly. The learned Benson, in his commentary on the Epistles, Vol. 1. p. 628, says, "In the synagogues any man who had a mind might ask questions of his teachers, and demand a further explanation of what had been said; and this custom was also transferred into the primitive Christian church, and that with the approbation of St. Paul; only he would not permit the women to do so, as the Judaizers at Corinth would have had them. No: if they wanted to have any further instructions they were to ask their own parents or husbands at home, and not enter into such conferences publicly in the church." *In the Jewish Synagogues it was customary for the hearers to question the ministers on such points of their doctrine as might require further explanation.** But this liberty was not allowed to women.† On this passage the celebrated Hugo Grotius remarks, "To teach was the office of the President or Bishop, though he sometimes committed this branch of his duties to other persons, especially the elders. The apostle suffers not the women to perform such an office—that is to say, *unless* they have, and only *while* they have the prophetical impulse. Prophecy is beyond the reach of positive laws." "The apostolic rule," says Benson, "was that when they were under immediate inspiration the women might pray or prophesy in the church; but when they were under no such inspiration they were not to speak, i. e. neither to pray nor read, teach nor ask questions there." §

(To be continued.)

Notice of ELIZABETH SOUTHALL, *of Birmingham, England, who died the 10th of the 6th month*, 1851, *aged* 28 *years.*

The decease of this dear young friend, w was the daughter of John and Elizabeth All of Liskeard, Cornwall, occurred after an illn of only a few days, and within six weeks fr the time of her marriage. Good natural tale and sweetness of disposition were sanctified her, by a deep sense of the importance of h venly things. The love of the Saviour won l heart when a child, and through divine grace was preserved in a good degree of faithfulness Him. To serve others and to administer co fort and consolation to those in affliction e afforded her gratification, and the religion of l education became that of her well founded c viction and choice.

In the 8th month last, she was united in m riage to William Southall, jun., of Birmingh a connection which promised to afford much t

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* "That prophecy in the New Testament often means the gift of exhorting, preaching or expounding the Scriptures, is evident from many places in the Gospels, Acts, and St. Paul's Epistles." Dr. Clarke on Rom. ch. xii. v. 6.

* See Lightfoot, Hor. Heb. in loc.

† "It was permitted to any man to ask questions object, to altercate, attempt to refute, &c. in the sy gogue; but this liberty was not allowed to any wor St. Paul confirms this in reference also to the Chris church; he orders them to keep silence; and if wished to learn any thing let them inquire of their bands at home, because it was perfectly indecorou women to be contending with men in public assem on points of doctrine, cases of conscience, &c. But by no means intimated that, when a woman received particular influence from God to enable her to teach, was not to obey that influence; on the contrary, she to obey it, and the apostle lays down directions in c for regulating her personal appearance when thus ployed" Dr. Adam Clarke on 1 Cor. ch. xiv. v. 34

‡ Com, in loc.—2. "Illustration of St. Paul's Epist Vol. 1. page 620.

§ "Now, that the Spirit of God, and the gi prophecy, should be poured out upon women, as we men, in the time of the gospel, is plain from Acts 17, and then where could be a fitter place for then utter their prophecies in, than the assemblies?" Lo Paraphrase and Notes on 1 Cor. ch. xi. v. 4, 5.

happiness, and to place her in a sphere of extended usefulness. The Lord, however, saw fit to disappoint these expectations of her friends; an attack of illness came on, and although the symptoms appeared for a time much subdued by medical aid, an unexpected aggravation followed, which dissolved the bonds of mortality within a week from the first appearance of the disorder.

At an early period of the indisposition, she mentioned to her dear husband an apprehension that she might not be here long, sweetly alluding to the comforts of her new home in the words of the text, "then whose shall those things be which thou hast provided?" A holy, heavenly influence was often felt to pervade the sick chamber, breathing serenity, love, and gratitude. When informed a few hours before her removal, that she was not likely to continue long, she quickly rejoined, "What—will it be heaven?" but wished to wait awhile in solemn thoughtfulness. A few minutes of deep and prayerful silence followed, after which she said, "I want assurance; I *hope*, but I don't feel sure,—I do *hope* in Christ." Earnest were her supplications for divine acceptance through the Saviour of men, in the sense that she had nothing in herself to rely upon, and a comforting belief was vouchsafed that her sins were washed away in His precious blood. With great fervency and power she quoted the words of Christ, "I ascend unto my Father and your Father, to my God and your God." During a short time of depression, the text was repeated "when thou passest through the valley of the shadow of death, thou shalt fear no evil;" "yes," she exclaimed,—'though he hideth his face, yet will I trust in the Lord—I will trust in the Lord, for he is faithful—faithful—faithful."

No expression of regret escaped her at leaving those new earthly prospects which she had truly enjoyed. Her possessions in this world were loosely held, and therefore easily let go, for those enduring riches which had long had the highest place in her heart. To her beloved parents, who were absent, she sent most grateful and touching messages, requesting them "not to grieve," and saying that she felt "not rapture, but peace,"—to her sisters, "all love, nothing but love." To the various members of her husband's family who had shown her every kindness, her remarks evinced much sweetness and discrimination, as well as those to the medical men. Of him to whom she had been tenderly united for so short, yet happy a period, she took a most affectionate leave, urging him, as she did others, to practise retirement, and to seek and serve the Lord. No cloud now appeared to remain before her,—"I don't see any thing in the way," she said; and afterwards, on being asked if she felt peace, she answered, with a beaming, emphatic smile, "Yes!" Thus full of love, of prayer, and praise, she was permitted, we humbly believe, to fall asleep in Jesus, and to enter into the joy of her Lord.—*Annual Monitor.*

For Friends' Review.

THE SIX NATIONS.

Sufferings of the United Brethren.

In the year 1750, the benevolent Zeisberger, accompanied by one of his Brethren, having obtained a passport from the Governor of Pennsylvania requesting all subjects of the British Government to forward the undertaking, set out on a visit to the country of the Six Nations.—They left Bethlehem on the 14th of the 5th mo., and on the 19th of the month following, after meeting with difficulties which at first appeared almost insurmountable, they arrived at Onondago, the chief town of the Iroquois, and were kindly received at the house of Canassatego, the head chief. This superior and distinguished man was favorably known to the French of that day, being the foremost speaker at the councils held with the Six Nations and Delawares at the great meeting house in Philadelphia, on the one part, and George Thomas, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, James Logan, Samuel Preston, Clement Plumstead, Robert Strettell and Abraham Taylor, Esqs. on the other part. The brethren had arrived not only at the house of a great man, but at the seat of Indian greatness; for we find that Onondago was selected as the place for the assembling of the general council of the Five Nations in the 12th mo., 1689, which met to consider the Count De Frontenac's proposal for a peace between the French and the Five Nations.

The object of this journey was to fulfil the promise of a visit to the great council of the Iroquois, made to the deputies of the Six Nations the year previous at Philadelphia, as well as to gain a further opening for the mission. The council held on this occasion was greatly interrupted by the drunkenness of the councillors, and it was, during a suspense of this kind, that the travellers obtained leave to visit the country of the Cayugas and Senecas as far as To-ne-shi-o, the chief town of the latter. This first introduction we have to our friends, the Senecas, on their own ground is by no means flattering, for the Brethren say they suffered greatly, not only from the savage and drunken conduct of the men, but especially from the women, who, in a state of intoxication, were desperate. Their pious intention being thus frustrated in this quarter, they returned, ascribing their deliverance solely to Divine Protection. On their arrival at Onondago they renewed their petition, and were so successful, that, with the usual ceremonies, they received the following decision:—"That the Iroquois and Brethren on both sides of the ocean should regard each other as Brothers, and should have liberty to live either in Onondago or some other town to learn their

language." This information was received with humble thankfulness, and they immediately set out for Bethlehem, and having travelled 1600 miles, arrived there in the 8th month. Strong indeed must have been their love and faith, and doubtless they had their reward.

In the following year we are introduced to the Oneidas under circumstances scarcely less forbidding. In the 7th month, the untiring Zeisberger, accompanied by two Brethren, again set out for Onondago for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the language, but shortly before reaching that place were met by twenty chiefs of this tribe who with great vehemence opposed their proceeding, pretending to be entirely ignorant of the covenant made between the Brethren and the Iroquois. You are wicked men, they said, (frequently repeating these words) we have been warned against you by the white people, and therefore forbid you to proceed at your peril. What business have you to learn the language? In this dangerous situation, the Brethren relying on Divine help, requested a council might be held on the following day, which being granted, the address that Zeisberger then delivered so affected them that they said, we are now convinced your business is not a bad one, and that your words are true. Thus their way was unexpectedly opened, and being cordially received at Onondago they commenced house-keeping, and experienced so much respect and assistance from all quarters that they had to exclaim with grateful amazement,—"This is the Lord's doings." Here they lived in peace, having permission to enter every house that they might have sufficient opportunity of conversing with the people and learning their language. They worked for their bread and paid some attention to the healing art, and when drunken frolics came off they retired into the woods till order was restored. It was at this period they first visited the country of the Tuscaroras who had joined the Five Nations some years previously, they making the sixth nation; they also repeated their visit to the Cayugas where they found great opposition from the white people, and were so much abused by a *rumseller* that the Indians had to interpose and deliver them from his hands by force. On their return to Onondago they found the men preparing for the winter hunt, and as none but the women would be at home, they in the 12th month returned to Bethlehem.

In the 4th month, 1753, the faithful Zeisberger, impelled by love for the red man, again visited the country of the Six Nations. But alas! the morning which had dawned so auspiciously was now overcast. A dark cloud was rapidly rising which soon after burst over Northern Pennsylvania, filling that region and the parts adjacent with unutterable anguish, wo and desolation. The heart sickens and recoils in contemplating the scenes arising from the war between the French and English for the mastery of North America, and at a subsequent period, between the United States and Indians, in which also the Six Nations acted a conspicuous part whilst defending their country west of the Ohio from the encroachments of the white people. Great indeed must have been the industry and strong the zeal that enabled the United Brethren to make such settlements in a few years as Shekomeko and Pachgatgoch, in Connecticut; Bethlehem and Gnaddenhutten, (tents of grace) on the Lehigh; Friedenhutten, (tents of peace;) Wehalusing and Shamoken on the Susquehannah, Me-ni-ol-a-go-me-kah on the Schuylkill, Gnaddenhutten on the Mahony, Schoen-brunn, Lichtenaw, Salem and Gnaddenhutten on the Muskingum; Gnaddenhutten on the Huron Pilgerrah on the Cayahaga, Gosch-gosch-hunk and La-wa-nak-han-nuck on the Ohio, besides a number of other places,—stations very remote from each other, separated by a vast howling wilderness, rapid rivers, bleak mountains of great extent and elevation, traversed by beasts of prey,—who can describe the trials these devoted men and women experienced in their frequent journeys across these inhospitable regions. Few have had more to suffer from the hands of sinful men as well as from severe privation and exposure than these faithful messengers, in order to declare to their less favoured brethren the unsearchable riches of Christ. If great were their sufferings, so great was their joy and gratitude when the work of Divine grace so marked the lives and conversation of their converts as enabled them to say, as they sometimes could,

> Tho' as a Bear he's softened to a Lamb,
> Tho' cold as ice his heart is set on flame.

The page of modern history presents nothing more revolting, inhuman and barbarous than the atrocities perpetrated on the Moravian Indians on the Mahony, on the Canestego on the Muskingum, and at Lancaster, by men professing though utterly disgracing the name of Christian.

The good men of that day, although familiar with alarm and commotion, now stood affright. They petitioned the Government to extend protection to these deeply afflicted people, and freely contributed of their substance to relieve them. Among those who early came forward in this work of mercy it is cheering to find the descendants of Penn. It was a fitting place for these worthy sons of a noble sire.

As we are not writing a circumstantial account of this gloomy period, but merely taking a hasty glance of the troubles of that day, it might be proper here to close *this part* of our narrative, but inasmuch as some of the occurrences we have adverted to involved some young friends in great difficulty, it may not be deemed irrelevant to add, that the feeling of honest indignation against the cruel murderers of the unoffending Indians became so vehement that when it was expected an attempt would be made to des-

those who had been sent to Philadelphia for security, the citizens and even some (one account says many,) young Quakers took up arms and repaired to the barracks to assist the soldiers in their defence!

If ever the sword was drawn for the protection of innocence, it was when Peter drew it; but that zealous disciple then received from the lips of his Divine Master this command: "Put up thy sword into the sheath;" so *there* the cross-bearing followers of a crucified Lord have felt it incumbent on *them* to let it remain. W.

For Friends' Review.

ACTING BY OTHERS.

There is a Latin proverb, "quid facit per alium facit per se," which converted into plain English signifies, that whatever a man does by another, he does himself. This will probably be admitted in theory, and yet seems to be much overlooked when applied to practice. Many things are done by the instrumentality of others, from which the primary actors would recoil with disgust. One case of this kind may be adduced, in the infliction of capital punishments. How many of that influential class, the ministers, or professed ministers of the gospel, do we find advocating, as of divine ordination, the punishment of homicide with death? How tenaciously do many of them adhere to the vindictive interpretation of the declaration to Noah, in relation to the shedding of human blood? If legislators are induced in conformity to the expressed opinions of the acknowledged expounders of the law and the gospel, to retain, in their penal code the penalty of death as an expiation for murder, and a criminal, in consequence, suffers this punishment, how are we to evade the conclusion, that the clergyman, or the legislator, or both, apply the fatal cord? Admit the above cited maxim, and the executioner becomes simply the instrument by which men of a higher grade perform what they would not consent to do with their own hands.

We read in the history of the late Mexican war, numerous revolting accounts of the destruction of families consisting of men women and children by the explosion of bombs, thrown by the American forces upon Mexican towns. Now we can hardly imagine that any American soldiers would have committed equal depredations, on such victims, by separate acts of butchery. Entering the dwellings of unresisting and inoffensive families, and subjecting men, women and children to indiscriminate massacre, is a species of warfare now considered peculiar to savage nations; yet we well know that the cannon ball and bomb shell, when thrown upon a beleaguered citadel, make no distinction between the babe in the cradle, and the soldier in arms. What moral difference can we therefore find between the butcheries of the tomahawk or the scalping knife, and those of the massive ball or the bomb? Now, if that which a man does by another, he does himself, we may soberly inquire, by whom were those butcheries perpetrated? The engineers who projected the murderous missiles, were acting in obedience to their superior officers; and the commanding general was spreading death and destruction over Mexico, under the authority of Congress and the President. Were the Mexican women and children of Vera Cruz, whom the six thousand balls and shells, which were thrown on that devoted city, hurried into eternity, or mutilated for life, massacred by the President and the members of Congress who voted for a vigorous prosecution of the war? These *gentlemen* would, no doubt, consider the imputation of having their fingers stained by a single murder, an insult of the grossest character. Probably, as legislators, they would have given their voices for punishing a murderer with death. And yet if we were compelled to charge these Mexican murders upon those to whom they properly belong, we should find it no easy matter to assign satisfactory reasons for leaving these men out of the account, whatever we may think of their characters in other respects. It may be difficult, in such cases, to decide exactly what share of guilt is chargeable to each individual concerned; but every one who feels inclined to take part, either immediately or through the instrumentality of others, in any unrighteous transaction, would do well seriously to reflect that however complicated our actions may be, they must be ultimately submitted to a Judge, who can neither be blinded by prejudice nor entangled by sophistry.

Let us look on this maxim from another point of view. We read terrible accounts of the African slave trade; beginning with the public and private marauding expeditions, by which that traffic is supplied; extending through the toilsome journey to the coast, and the horrors of the floating charnel house, by which such accelerated speed is given to the march of death; and ending in the hopeless sufferings of the cane or cotton field. And perhaps we shall generally agree that when the trader on the coast, well knowing the means by which the victims of this traffic are usually obtained, stimulates the savage chieftain, by presents of intoxicating liquor, and the offer of European goods, to wage his barbarous war on his unoffending neighbors, the trader is a participant in the guilt which the ensuing depredations involve. We shall probably agree that the criminality of the trader is essentially the same, whether he obtains his supplies as Captain Hawkins (the first English adventurer in this abominable commerce) did, by burning the towns, and seizing the persons of the natives himself, or by offering an inducement to the natives to resort to similar expedients. And perhaps we shall agree that the purchaser of imported slaves, furnishes to the guilty trader a motive for contin-

uing his blood stained traffic, and thus renders himself a participant, if not a principal, in the guilt. If the purchaser does not ravage the African hamlet, butcher the resisting natives, drive the captives over burning sands to the distant coast, at the expense of many of their lives, or immure them in the pestilential hold of a slave ship, he at least constitutes one indispensable link in this chain of horrors. And if what a man does by another, he does himself, the purchaser of slaves when imported, may be said to perpetrate the crimes involved in the system.

But let us further inquire: Does the responsibility end here? Have we got to the end of the chain? My readers may pursue the inquiry; and perhaps the investigation, if we carry with us the maxim, quid facit per alium facit per se, may lead to a conclusion, not entirely consolatory to ourselves. E. L.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Memorial of the undersigned, an Executive Committee, appointed at a meeting of the Tax Payers of the City and County of Philadelphia, favorable to the enactment of a Law prohibiting the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors,

Humbly Showeth, That on behalf of those whom they represent, your memorialists beg leave very respectfully to urge upon your honorable bodies, that justice and a proper regard for the welfare and happiness of the people, require of the legislative authority its interference to put an end to the many and oppressive evils which have grown up and are rapidly spreading under its sanction by virtue of the laws which now exist licensing the sale of intoxicating beverages.

And your memorialists believe that the principles embodied in the bill now before the Legislature, entitled "An Act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors," can alone secure equal justice to all, and afford that full protection in the premises which the theory of our government accords as the right of every citizen.

It is one of the most obvious, fundamental and well-settled principles of justice between man and man in a social state, that one cannot rightfully do any act or pursue any occupation the tendency of which is to do injury to those around him, and it is equally well-settled that to protect each individual member of the community in the free and equal enjoyment of whatever may conduce to the promotion of his interests or happiness, unmolested by the conduct of others, is one of the chief objects of government.

It is upon these plain and familiar principles that we appeal to the legislative power in the case in hand.

Intemperance and its concomitant vices are not merely the occasional and accidental results of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, but they are consequences which result from it necessarily, uniformly and inevitably. The one cannot exist without the other.

It is not with any greater certainty and uniformity that light follows the rising and darkness the going down of the sun, than that a community is filled with poverty, crime, wretchedness, degradation and depravity, in all their hideous forms, and taxation greatly increased, as the consequence of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

It is impossible, therefore, that a man can engage in the sale of such an article without doing injury to those around him, and this he has no right to do. His profit is another's loss His gains are drawn, as it were, from the very life-blood of the community which surround him.

The wide field of honest industry, embracing a vast variety of useful and honorable professions, is open to all, and little loss can result to the liquor seller by being obliged to discontinue his present occupation, but much loss is suffered by its continuance.

The indulgence of a depraved and morbid appetite, is also a very insufficient excuse for him who would desire to perpetuate misery and wrong among his fellow-beings, in order to have the means thereby to accomplish his own ruin and to bring poverty and disgrace upon his family and connexions.

The extent of the agency of intemperance in producing pauperism and crime can scarcely be over estimated.

The number of cases in the Medical Department of the Philadelphia Alms House, for the year ending January 1, 1852, was 5000. Deducting from the whole number 280 infants, and 147 whose habits were unknown, there remain 4573. Of these 3606 were of intemperate habits, including 897 females.

These observations, which were carefully made by the Physicians, furnish a fair standard for all cases of the kind, and the result shows that about eight out of every ten of the paupers throughout our Commonwealth who become a charge upon the tax payers of the respective counties, are made such by intemperance.

Assuming the proportion of crime resulting from a like cause to be about the same, we may therefore safely lay it down that at least three-fourths of the whole is brought about by the sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

The aggregate of the several items of expense chargeable to crime and pauperism in the city and county of Philadelphia, is not less than half a million of dollars, the proportion of which directly chargeable to intemperance, therefore

exceeds $350,000, which amount is annually drained from the pockets of our citizens on account of the unjust and iniquitous system which now prevails.

But the amount of pecuniary loss sustained by the people in consequence of the traffic, is a matter of small moment compared with the misery, wretchedness and moral degradation brought upon its victims. While the efforts of the benevolent and philanthropic are being exhausted in relieving the sufferings of the poor, and endeavoring to elevate their condition, and while schools are kept up to educate their children and make them good citizens, thousands of groggeries belch forth their pestiferous influence upon society, under the solemn sanction of law, to thwart all these benevolent efforts and produce a contrary result.

The sale of intoxicating liquors has been sanctioned by law for a long period, and to prohibit it now by a peremptory law, may seem to some an astounding proposition. But gambling, lotteries, horse racing, and many other practices much less productive of evil than this, have been sanctioned in a like manner, but are now prohibited.

Neither lapse of time nor common usage can make wrong right, or give to one portion of the people an indefeasible right to pursue a business deleterious to the health, moral happiness, or pecuniary interest of another portion.

The principle of legislative interference now invoked, is not new, but is the same as is applied in all cases of legislation, to prevent crime and promote the general good.

It is objected against it that so stringent a law cannot be effectually carried out, and will be violated. But shall the Legislature give loose reins to the commission of murder, robbery, &c., or license these crimes to a small extent, because laws entirely prohibiting them will be violated? Rather let the government wash its hands of this evil, and suppress it to the extent of its power, which is all that can be required or expected.

A memorial has recently been addressed to your honorable bodies by the brewers, malsters and owners of breweries in the city and county of Philadelphia, in which they allege that malt liquors are not objectionable, and that their manufacture constitutes an important branch of trade, employing within the city and county a capital of two millions of dollars, requiring a daily expenditure of $1000, giving employment to a large number of persons of various trades, &c.

We dissent entirely from the statement that fermented liquors are free from the objections admitted to apply to ardent spirits.

It is true that they contain a less proportion of the intoxicating principle, but they are on that very account the more insidious and dangerous, as a means of enticing the young and unwary into habits of confirmed intemperance and dissipation, and it is a well known fact that a very large amount of the intemperance and its attendant vices which prevail among us proceeds from the use of malt liquors alone.

The facts so carefully developed as to the extent of the trade in malt liquors, so far from sustaining their position, furnishes additional evidence of the magnitude of the evils of which we complain.

It is truly lamentable to find how large a proportion of the capital and active industry of our community is employed in producing an article the only use of which is to fill society with degradation, misery and crime.

But to the capital thus employed, is to be added that which as a resulting consequence has to be invested in alms-houses, jails and halls for the administration of criminal justice; and it is a somewhat singular coincidence, that the amount paid by the brewers to their workmen and others, to wit, $1000 per day, is just about the daily average of the taxes paid within the city and county on account of the current cost of the crime and pauperism resulting in a great measure from their nefarious business.

It is to be regretted, and none do more sincerely and honestly regret than do your memorialists, that this traffic cannot be broken up without a pecuniary loss to many who are now engaged in it; but this, in most instances, will amount only to a temporary disadvantage, inasmuch as the capital and labor now employed in it can be readily transferred to other equally profitable employments, and which are free from the dangers and temptations which often make liquor sellers and those around them themselves the victims of the ruin they deal out to others.

But we look entirely beyond all such considerations as those urged by the brewers in their memorial in favor of the continuance of their trade. There is a louder and much more impressive call upon our sympathies from the thousands of our fellow beings who are made miserable, degraded, and unhappy by it.

No amount of pecuniary profit to those who are engaged in it can compensate for the immense evils which it entails upon society. If all the losses which the community suffers from it had to be borne by those who now enjoy its profits, they would find it to their interests to quit the business.

For these, and many other reasons, we respectfully but earnestly ask of your honorable bodies that an act may be passed prohibiting entirely the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, mechanical and artistical purposes. (Signed by the Committee.)

Cordial friendship is entirely compatible with honest difference of opinion.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 10, 1852.

We have introduced into this week's Review, a concise notice of an institution for the education of youth, which our Friends of Indiana have recently formed. Situated as Friends in that part of the country are known to be, the effort, thus made, to extend the benefits of a solid education to their youth, is certainly a laudable one, entitling them to the sympathy and encouragement of those who are placed in easier circumstances. That part of the plan which provides for the students an opportunity of defraying a portion, at least, if not the whole of the expense, appears particularly valuable. To a large part of our race the primitive sentence, that man should eat his bread in the sweat of his face, is substantially, if not literally applicable. And in situations where the land has been but recently cleared of its primeval forests, the labour to be performed must demand the aid of the mass of the population. In any situation, and especially in those of the kind just alluded to, the judicious intermixture of useful manual exercise with the proper business of the school, appears calculated to produce a two-fold benefit. It impresses the conviction that the time whichis allotted to respite from study need not, and ought not, to be wasted in unmeaning diversion; and, in addition to the immediate profits of the labour, it counteracts the tendency to an aversion to active exertion, which is apt to creep on the student who luxuriates in the indulgence of study.

It is an opinion too generally acted upon, that the student and the labourer are distinct and incompatible characters. Hence the pupil at school regards useful labour as out of his province; and the mechanic or labourer, too often views the pursuits of literature and science as foreign to his sphere of life. Experience, however, has proved that languages and science may be advantageously studied amidst the most active employments.

In such a country as Indiana, a scarcity of books must unavoidably present a serious obstacle to the progress of education; and though the supporters of the seminary in question appear honourably disposed to rely on the blessing of Providence and their own exertions, there can be no reasonable doubt that donations to their library would be highly acceptable.

There are, unquestionably, many families in these long settled parts of the country, who possess a much larger store of books than they can find time or inclination to read. Probably no sensible inconvenience would arise from the transfer of some of these volumes to the shelves of the Western Agricultural School. Any books designed to increase this library, if left with Uriah Hunt & Son, will be forwarded to their place of destination.

A letter from a well-known Friend in England, to one in this country, contains the following remark. The notice referred to was copied from the Tribune, into page 334, vol. 5, of the Review, no doubt of its truth being entertained at the time:

"I admire as to the mistake which some one has made concerning the worthy James Montgomery, and which has reached the pages of the FRIENDS' REVIEW. He is, I trust, still usefully engaged on earth. Under date of Second month 7th, I have a letter from a Sheffield friend, who had only the preceding week made a call upon him, introducing the well-known Elihu Burritt. My friend in question sent me the drawing of an arm chair, which with a book rest, was presented to him on the 4th of Eleventh month last, with a further present in money, towards some of his favourite objects in connection with the Moravians, to which body he belongs."

The facts and arguments contained in the Memorial of the Committee of Tax-payers, which we publish this week, are deemed worthy of particular attention. The observations respecting the remonstrance of the brewers, are just and appropriate. The fact, admitting its correctness, which indeed we do not call in question, that two millions of dollars are embarked, within this city and its vicinity, in the production of fermented liquor, may suggest a serious apprehension that the demoralizing and impoverishing operation of malt liquor is much greater than was generally supposed. Can such an inundation of intoxicating beverages, even of the less stimulating kinds, be poured upon the community, without greatly enlarging the sphere of gross intemperance? The real question is not how many, or how great interests are embarked in the production and sale of fermented liquors, but whether the production and consumption of such liquors are beneficial or injurious to the community. That they are decidedly injurious and promotive of drunkenness, can admit of no rational doubt, and of course the more copious the supply the greater the evil.

Time was when malt liquor was considered a substitute for the production of the distillery. But experience does not justify the conclusion that the use of malt liquor operates to the exclusion of the more ardent species. And if it did, it would not be a valid reason, inasmuch as both are injurious. In cases where we have the freedom of choice a wise man will never choose a less evil to avoid a greater, but will reject them both. We have

great love of compromises where both sides are evil. Solomon was a shrewd compromiser; and in a case where a common intellect would have been totally at a loss to decide, he suggested a compromise which appeared perfectly fair. He, however, compromised only in theory, and having dived to the bottom of his subject, rejected his own compromise, and decided according to justice and right.

A bill for the abolition of capital punishment, and the substitution of imprisonment for life, in case of murder, accompanied by a report on the subject, has been presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by a committee who had been appointed to inquire into the expediency of such a measure. We have not yet received a copy of the bill; a printed copy of the report has, however, come to hand, which we have introduced in the present number.

It is devoutly to be hoped that this bill may receive the sanction of our Legislature. It is quite time that this relic of a barbarous code was erased from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The contempt and aversion with which the office of executioner has long been viewed, in every civilized community, furnish unequivocal evidence that capital punishments are totally abhorrent to the sentiments of humanity.

Our friends Eli and Sibyl Jones embarked at Boston, for Liverpool, on the 31st ult., with a prospect of arriving in time to attend the approaching Yearly Meeting at Dublin.

A valued friend, in a letter recently received, dated "Vassalboro', Maine, Third month 29th," says, "I suppose it will almost surprise thee to be informed that we are on our fifth month of sleighing for the winter past, and have now in our forests, on a level, about three feet of snow; but no frost in the ground, where the snow has lain all winter."

One million and a quarter of gold,- says the *Inquirer*—from California, was melted on Thursday, the 18th ult., between the hours of 7 and 3 o'clock, in the melting department of the Mint in Philadelphia. This is the largest amount ever melted in one day, since the establishment of the Mint.

Married,—At Friends' Meeting-house, Vassalboro, Maine, on the 25th of Second month last, Gilbert Aldrich to Eliza, daughter of the late Paul Taber; both of Vassalboro.

Married,—At Friends' Meeting-house, East Vassalboro, Maine, on the 17th ult., Daniel Osborne, of Weare, N. H., to Lucy Owen.

——, At an appointed meeting, at the house of her father, in Winslow, Maine, on the 25th ult., Dr. Jacob Roberts, of North Vassalboro, to Abigail A., daughter of Jabez Jenkins.

Died,—At his father's residence, Manchester, N. H., on Fourth-day the 10th ult., Moses C., son of Nathan G. Chase, aged about 17 years; a member of Weare Monthly Meeting.

——, At his residence in this city, on Seventh-day afternoon, the 27th of last month, Thomas B. Taylor, in the 44th year of his age; an estimable member of the Western District Monthly Meeting.

——, In Vassalboro, Maine, on the 29th of Second month last, Mary, widow of Samuel Foster; an Elder of Vassalboro Monthly Meeting. Her illness was of long standing, confining her almost entirely to her room for many years; through all which, she manifested Christian patience and resignation. A well grounded trust is cherished that, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, her spirit was permitted to enter into its eternal rest.

——, On the 26th ult., Dr. George Swain, in the 83d year of his age; a member of New Garden Monthly Meeting, Guilford county, N. C.

——, At her father's residence, Haddonfield, Camden county, N. J., on the evening of the 1st inst., Mary, eldest daughter of Samuel Nicholson, aged 22 years; a member of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Semi-Annual Examination will commence on Second-day, the 12th inst., and close on the Fourth-day following.

An adjourned meeting of the Managers will be held, at the School, at 10 o'clock on Third-day the 13th instant.

The Summer Term will open on Fourth day, Fifth month 12th next. Applications for admission, stating the age of the applicant, and whether a member of the Society of Friends, may be addressed to

Charles Yarnall, Secretary,
No. 39 High Street, Philadelphia.

Fourth Month, 1852.

Love and envy are the very antipodes of each other: the former delights in the happiness of others; the latter is made miserable by it.—What a beautifying and even sublime temper is that, which leads its possessor to find consolation amidst its own straits, privations, and difficuties, in contemplating the possessions and the comforts of those around him! What relief would such elevated virtue bring to the mourner, when he could turn his own darkened orb towards the illumination of his neighbour's prosperity!—Happy the man who can thus borrow the joys of others when he has none, or few, of his own; and, from the wilderness of his own situation, enjoy the beautiful prospect of his friend's domain!—*Gleanings from Pious Authors.*

For Friends' Review.

WESTERN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

This Institution is situated about one and a half miles south of Annapolis, in Parke County, Indiana, and in the vicinity of Bloomfield meeting of Friends. It was established under the direction of Western Quarterly Meeting in the year 1845, and the building could accommodate about seventy students. By the aid of Friends in England, and within the limits of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, a library and apparatus suited to such a school were procured, and the anticipations of those having its management were becoming well realized, when, in the winter of 1849–50, the house and all its contents were consumed by fire.

Not discouraged by so great a disaster, the Quarterly Meeting promptly resolved to rebuild, and a much larger and better house was forthwith erected, suited to the comfortable accommodation of one hundred pupils, embracing in the plan, two recitation rooms, a laboratory, and library and committee rooms. By additional donations from the sources above mentioned, a good set of philosophical and chemical apparatus was procured, and the school was re-opened with additional confidence of success. During the past winter the number of students has exceeded ninety, and the school has progressed to a good degree of satisfaction, as regards the health, order, and proficiency of the students. The young Friends, during the past year, have, by successive subscriptions, put a substantial board fence about the school grounds, had the premises furnished with shrubbery and evergreens, and are now, as fast as means come to hand, procuring a good, and well selected library. They have received sundry donations for this purpose and have a small fund subscribed. When this object can be accomplished, a valuable auxiliary to the school will be obtained.

No boarding house is yet connected with the Institution, the students being accommodated in neighboring families, nearly all of whom are Friends.

A small farm of productive soil belongs to the school, which is designed to afford profitable labor to the young men attending it, and such facilities for diminishing expense are also found in families where students board.

While the school makes the encouragement of labor with study, one of its conspicuous features, it has been mainly an object to afford the means of acquiring a good substantial education, at moderate expense, to our youth, under the immediate counsel and care of Friends.

When we consider the large number of Friends now in the Wabash valley, the difficulties through which they have passed in reducing new and heavily timbered land to a state for cultivation; the large proportion of young people in their families, and the active measures taken by the public generally to provide for the education of our youth, the establishment and proper support of this Institution must be considered an interesting feature in our Society in the West.

B.

MIRACLE OF LIFE.

(Concluded from page 463.)

This theory, however, does nothing to explain the causes of life, or the strikingly diversified, and yet determinate characters of living beings; why some so far transcend others in the stages of development to which they ascend, and how it is that they stop there—how it is that animals succeed each other in right lines, the offspring inheriting the physical structure and the moral disposition of their parents, and never, by any chance, stopping short at any other stage of being—man, for instance, never issuing in a lion, a fish, or a polypus. We can scarcely conceive it possible that, had merely the Germ of Being been planted on the earth, and "set a-going," any thing like the beautiful harmony and extraordinary adaptation which is every where observable throughout the animated kingdoms of Nature, would have been secured. That there has been a grand plan of organization, on which all living beings have been formed, seems obvious enough; but to account for the diversity of being, by the theory that plants and animals have gradually advanced from lower to higher stages of being by an inherent power of self-development, is at variance with known facts, and is only an attempt to get rid of one difficulty by creating another far greater.

Chemists are equally at fault, in endeavoring to unvail the mysterious processes of Life. Before its power they stand abashed. For Life controls matter, and to a great extent overrules its combinations. An organized being is not held together by ordinary chemical affinity; nor can chemistry do any thing toward compounding organized tissues. The principles which enter into the composition of the organized being are few, the chief being charcoal and water, but into what wondrous forms does Life mould these common elements! The chemist can tell you what these elements are, and how they are combined when dead; but when living, they resist all his power of analysis. Rudolphi confesses that chemistry is able to investigate only the lifeless remains of organized beings.

There are some remarkable facts connected with Animal Chemistry—if we may employ the term—which show how superior is the principle of Life to all known methods of synthesis and analysis. For example, much more carbon or charcoal is regularly voided from the respiratory organs alone, of all living beings—not to speak of its ejection in many other ways—than can be accounted for, as having in any way entered the system. They also produce and eject much more nitrogen than they inhale. The mushroom

and mustard plant, though nourished by pure water containing no nitrogen, give it off abundantly; the same is the case with zoophytes attached to rocks at the bottom of the sea; and reptiles and fishes contain it in abundance, though living and growing in pure water only. Again, plants which grow on sand containing not a particle of lime, are found to contain as much of this mineral as those which grow in a calcareous soil; and the bones of animals in New South Wales, and other districts where not an atom of lime is to be found in the soil, or in the plants from which they gather their food, contain the usual proportion of lime, though it remains an entire mystery to the chemist where they can have obtained it. The same fact is observable in the egg-shells of hens, where lime is produced in quantities for which the kind of food taken is altogether inadequate to account: as well as in the enormous deposits of coral-rock, consisting of almost pure lime, without any manifest supply of that ingredient. Chemistry fails to unravel these mysterious facts; nor can it account for the abundant production of soda, by plants growing on a soil containing not an atom of soda in any form: nor of gold in bezoards; nor of copper in some descriptions of shell-fish. These extraordinary facts seem to point to this—that many, if not most, of the elements which chemists have set down as simple, because they have failed to reduce them further, are in reality compound; and that what we regard as Elements, do not signify matters that are undecompoundable, but which are merely undecompounded by chemical processes. Life, however, which is superior to human powers of analysis, resolves and composes the ultimate atoms of things after methods of its own, but which to chemists will probably ever remain involved in mystery.

The last mystery of Life is Death. Such is the economy of living beings, that the very actions which are subservient to their preservation, tend to exhaust and destroy them. Each being has its definite term of life, and on attaining its acme of perfection, it begins to decay, and at length ceases to exist. This is alike true of the insect which perishes within the hour, and of the octogenarian who falls in a ripe old age. To die, is as characteristic of organized beings as to live. The one condition is necessary to the other. Death is the last of life's functions. And no sooner has the mysterious principle of vitality departed, than the laws of matter assert their power over the organized frame.

"Universal experience teaches us," says Liebig, "that all organized beings, after death, suffer a change, in consequence of which their bodies gradually vanish from the surface of the earth. The mightiest tree, after it is cut down, disappears, with the exception, perhaps of the bark, when exposed to the action of the air for thirty or forty years. Leaves, young twigs, the straw which is added to the soil as manure, juicy fruits, &c., disappear much more quickly. In a still shorter time, animal matters lose their cohesion; they are dissipated into the air, leaving only the mineral elements which they had derived from the soil.

"This grand natural process of the dissolution of all compounds formed in living organizations, begins immediately after death, when the manifold causes no longer act under the influence of which they were produced. The compounds formed in the bodies of animals and of plants, undergo, in the air, and with the aid of moisture, a series of changes, the last of which are, the conversion of their carbon into carbonic acid, of their hydrogen into water, of their nitrogen into ammonia, of their sulphur into sulphuric acid. Thus their elements resume the forms in which they can again serve as food to a new generation of plants and animals. Those elements which had been derived from the atmopshere take the gaseous form and return to the air; those which the earth had yielded, return to the soil. Death, followed by the dissolution of the dead generation, is the source of life for a new one. The same atom of carbon which, as a constituent of a muscular fibre in the heart of a man, assists to propel the blood through his frame, was perhaps a constituent of the heart of one of his ancestors; and any atom of nitrogen in our brain has perhaps been a part of the brain of an Egyptian or of a negro. As the intellect of the men of this generation draws the food required for its development and cultivation from the products of the intellectual activity of former times, so may the constituents or elements of the bodies of a former generation pass into, and become parts of our own frames.

The greatest mystery of all remains. What of the Spirit—the Soul? The vital principle which bound the frame together has been dissolved; what of the Man, the being of high aspirations, "looking before and after," and whose "thoughts wandered through eternity?" The material elements have not died, but merely assumed new forms. Does not the spirit of man, which is ever at enmity with nothingness and dissolution, live too? Religion in all ages has dealt with this great mystery, and here we leave it with confidence in the solution which it offers. —*Harper's Magazine.*

VISIT TO A COPPER-MINE.

(Concluded from page 461.

On re-entering the counting-house, we were greeted by the welcome appearance of two large tubs of water, with soap and flannel placed invitingly by their sides. Copious ablutions and clean clothes, are potent restorers of muscular energy. These, and a half hour of repose, enabled us to resume our knapsacks as briskly as ever, and walk on fifteen miles to the town of St. Ives—our resting-place for the night.

Serious accidents are rare in the mines of Cornwall. From the horrors of such explosions as take place in coal-mines, they are by their nature entirely free. The casualties that oftenest occur are serious falls, generally produced by the carelessness of inexperienced, or foolhardy people. Of these, and of extraordinary escapes from death with which they are associated, many anecdotes are told in mining districts which would appear to the reader exaggerated, or positively untrue, if I related them on mere hearsay evidence. There was, however, one instance of a fall down the shaft of a mine, unattended with fatal consequences, which occurred while I was in Cornwall; and which I may safely adduce, for I can state some of the facts connected with the affair, as an eye-witness. I attended an examination of the sufferer by a medical man, and heard the story of the accident from the parents of the patient.

On the 7th of August last, a boy fourteen years of age, the son of a miner, slipped into the shaft of Boscaswell Down Mine, in the neighborhood of Penzance. He fell to the depth of thirteen fathoms, or seventy-eight feet. Fifty-eight feet down, he struck his left side against a board placed across the shaft, snapped it in two, and then falling twenty feet more pitched on his head. He was of course taken up insensible; the doctor was sent for; and, on examining him, found to his amazement, that there was actually a chance of the boy's recovery after his tremendous fall!

Not a bone in his body was broken. He was bruised and scratched all over, and there were three cuts—none of them serious—on his head. The board stretched across the shaft, twenty feet from the bottom, had saved him from being dashed to pieces; but had inflicted, at the same time, where his left side had struck it, the only injury that appeared dangerous to the medical man—a large, hard lump that could be felt under the bruised skin. The boy showed no symptoms of fever; his pulse, day after day, was found never varying from eighty-two to the minute; his appetite was voracious; and the internal functions of his body only requiried a little ordinary medicine to keep them properly at work. In short, nothing was to be dreaded but the chance of the formation of an abscess in his left side, between the hip and ribs. He had been under medical care exactly one week, when I accompanied the doctor on a visit to him.

The cottage where he lived with his parents, though small, was neat and comfortable. We found him lying in bed, awake. He looked sleepy and lethargic; but his skin was moist and cool; his face displayed neither paleness, nor injury of any kind. He had just eaten a good dinner of rabbit-pie; and was anxious to be allowed to sit up in a chair, and amuse himself by looking out of the window. His left side was first examined. A great circular bruise discoloured the skin, over the whole space between the hip and ribs; but on touching it, the doctor discovered that the lump beneath had considerably decreased in size, and was much less hard than it had felt during previous visits. Next, we looked at his back and arms—they were scratched and bruised all over; but nowhere seriously. Lastly, the dressings were taken off his head, and three cuts were disclosed, which even a non-medical eye could easily perceive to be of no great importance. Such were all the results of a fall of seventy-eight feet!

The boy's father reiterated to me the account of the accident, just as I had already heard it from the doctor. How it happened, he said, could only be guessed, for his son had completely forgotten all the circumstances immediately preceding the fall; neither could he communicate any of the sensations which must have attended it. Most probably, he had been sitting dangling his legs idly over the mouth of the shaft, and had so slipped in. But, however the accident really happened, there the sufferer was before us—less seriously hurt than many a lad who has trodden on a piece of orange peel as he was walking along the street.

We left him (humanly speaking) certain of recovery, now that the dangerous lump in his side had begun to decrease. I have since heard from his medical attendant, that in two months from the date of the accident, he was at work again as usual in the mine; at that very part of it, too, where his fall had taken place!

It was not the least interesting part of my visit to the cottage where he lay ill, to observe the anxious affection displayed toward him by both his parents. His mother left her work in the kitchen to hold him in her arms, while the old dressings were being taken off and the new ones applied—sighing bitterly, poor creature every time he winced or cried out under the pain of the operation. The father put several questions to the doctor, which were always perfectly to the point; and did the honors of his little abode to his stranger visitor, with a natural politeness and a simple cordiality of manner which showed that he really meant the welcome that he spoke. Nor was he any exception to the rest of his brother-workmen with whom I met. As a body of men, they are industrious and intelligent; sober and orderly; neither soured by hard work, nor easily depressed by hardest privations. No description of personal experiences in the Cornish mines can be fairly concluded, without a collateral testimony to the merits of the Cornish miners—a testimony which I am happy to accord here; and to which my readers would cheerfully add their voices, if they ever felt inclined to test its impartiality by their own experience.—*W. W. Collins.*

Fear is sometimes a greater torment than the evil which is dreaded.

Report of the Select Committee relative to the abolishment of Capital Punishment in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Hunsecker from the select committee, to whom was referred the resolution to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to abolish capital punishment in Pennsylvania, have given the subject that care and attention its importance demands. Your committee respectfully submit the following report, with a bill abolishing capital punishment, and substituting in its place imprisonment for life in solitude and at labor.

Our law on this subject is derived from the English. William Penn, the celebrated founder of Pennsylvania, in his first law or system of government at Chester, in 1682, introduced a new system less sanguinary than that of the parent country. A system celebrated in the annals of our country as doing away with the Draconic code of the mother country, on crimes of a trivial nature. After the personal influence of the great founder had ceased to exist amongst the colonists, their criminal code again relapsed to the accustomed severity of the parent country. This severity, however, could not last, it was foreign to the spirit which actuated the men of the Revolution, who as early as 1786, took up the subject in the convention which framed the Constitution, and embodied in that instrument a declaration making it imperative upon the Legislature to amend the penal laws so as to render them less sanguinary, and substitute "visible punishment of long duration" in penitentiaries for the death penalty. In 1786 the following crimes were capital, or penalty of death without benefit of clergy :—Murder, robbery, burglary, malicious maiming, manslaughter by stabbing, witchcraft and conjuration, arson, counterfeiting any current gold or silver coin, and felony (except larceny,) on a second conviction, and two or three others—in all twelve or thirteen specified offences. In this year, however, a reform was commenced by the abolition of this penalty in the case of burglary, robbery, and other crimes. By the act of 1794, murder was divided into two degrees, and the punishment of death abolished in all cases whatever, except the higher of these two. The preamble of this act is worthy of being preserved, and reads as follows :

"Whereas, The design of punishment is to prevent the commission of crimes and to repair the injury that has been done thereby to society, or the individual, and it hath been found by experience that these objects are better obtained by moderate, but certain penalties, than by severe and excessive punishments ;

"And whereas, It is the duty of every government to endeavor to reform rather than exterminate offenders, and the punishment of death ought never to be inflicted when it is not absolutely necessary to the public safety."

Fifty-eight years have elapsed since this act emanated from the Legislature. Simon Snyder, a name that stands high on the scroll of fame as a far-seeing and noble Governor, it is well known was favourable to the abolition of the death penalty whilst he was Executive of the State. His doubts at that time, however, were that society was not sufficiently advanced in civilization to warrant the reform. In this age of progress and improvement of society, it is confidently believed that the penalty of death may be safely abolished, and imprisonment for life substituted in its place.

In 1834, an act was passed which directs executions to be conducted in private, and provides expressly, "that no person under age shall be allowed, on any account, to witness the same." Such is the history of the various acts on this subject since the establishment of an effective system of government in Pennsylvania, a period of one hundred and seventy years.

The object of punishment, is the prevention of crime, and that the example of punishment is altogether salutary, we do not question. But we doubt its efficacy, in the infliction of death, upon offenders. The doctrine, that it is much easier to exterminate than to reform, is incompatible with the spirit of the age in which we live, inconsistent with humanity, and at variance with the progress of our country in civilization and religion.

Punishment has a two-fold effect. The one is to deter others from the commission of crime, and the other to punish the guilty for their crimes.

The prevention of crime may be effected in various ways. When executions were public, history informs us that crimes of the deepest, darkest dye, were perpetrated on the ground, while malefactors were being executed, at the very foot of the gallows. It is well established, that public executions have a pernicious influence upon the morals of the people, and hence its abolition in this State. The statistics of crime in Pennsylvania show, that notwithstanding the penalty of death is inflicted for murder in the first degree, that according to population, a greater ratio of murders are committed in this State, than in some of the States of the Union where the death penalty has been wholly abolished.

Both divine and human laws sanction the propriety of effecting the reformation of criminals. This is, however, only a secondary consideration. The great object of every civilized community is to disable the offender from repeating the offence. This can only be effected by extermination, or imprisonment for life. In a new country and weak government, the safest policy may be to proceed in a summary manner, and exterminate the offender. In an old and well settled country which has grown powerful in resources, of a strong government, and an effective system for the administration of justice, it may be much the best policy to imprison for life, and thus forever

prevent the convict from the commission of fresh offences.

The difficulty under our present laws, of convicting for capital offences, is well known. It is difficult to obtain a jury to try the accused of the crime of murder. The best men in the community stand aghast at the thought of acting in a capacity, on the issue of which hangs the life of the culprit, and refuse to serve as jurors. In Lancaster, in this State, some years since, in a clear case of murder, fifty-one names were called before a jury could be selected to try the murderer. Fourteen jurors were excluded from serving, because they could not conscientiously render a verdict of guilty under any circumstances.

The last resort is the pardoning power, a power we do not deprecate as wholly valueless. Executive clemency has, however, been so frequently exercised, that its use is its abuse. It is a power no Executive will be anxious to possess. The painful position of the Executive, on the mere writing of whose signature hangs the issues of life and death: Who can envy it?—Witness the morbid sympathy for undoubted criminals, for deliberate and atrocious murderers. It is not unfrequently that the whole community thus assail the Executive; judges, jurors, lawyers, citizens, friends and relatives, join in the appeal to excite his sympathies; and the Governor who can nerve himself impregnably to all these attacks, is endowed with more than human firmness and determination. Hence the many pardons of notorious murderers, thieves, and counterfeiters.

The terror of punishment. There are minds so peculiarly constituted, that the terror of punishment has no effect upon them whatever. An individual of the name of Clark, lately convicted of the crime of murder in New York, is reported to have said upon his conviction for murder, "that he thought less of being hung, than he (Judge Edmonds) did of a bad breakfast," while there are others who prefer being executed to imprisonment for life. Some years since a person of the name of Bowland was convicted of the murder of his brother-in-law, in the State of Ohio, and sentenced to be hung. Gov. Bartley commuted his punishment to confinement in the penitentiary for life, on condition that the prisoner should assent thereto, according to the provisions of the law. This assent Bowland refused to give, preferring, as he said, death to a life of confinement in prison.

The phrase "hanging is too good for him," may, to some minds, seem very pleasant. Punishment, to be salutary, should not originate or end in revenge. It is the part of wisdom, and the duty of every well regulated government, to measure punishment according to the enormity of the offence committed against society. To take away the life of a human being, though strictly retributive, is awful. How much better to imprison for life the murderer, where he can never more imbrue his hands in the blood of his fellow man, but where he may be suffered to eke out an existence more intolerable than even death, and where his example is a living beacon to others to abstain from crime.

As already shown, the great object of a civil government is the prevention of crime. In every well regulated country the laws are duly observed and enforced. In their observance and enforcement consist the security and safety of society. It is confidently believed that the great object can be best obtained and enforced by imprisonment of the violator of the laws. In our penitentiaries the temporal and eternal welfare of the convict is cared for. He is compelled to work for the maintenance of the prison, and thus becomes habituated to a life of industry.

Of late years more than ordinary attention has been paid to prison discipline. Various and important reforms have been introduced. The old system of despotism and stripes has in a great measure given way, and persuasion and moral force are widely adopted. The effects, generally speaking, are salutary. We perceive, however, that in some quarters the old rigid and harsh system still prevails.

In the language of Mr. Robinson, the warden of the Massachusetts State prison, "It seemed to me in entering upon the duties of this office, if I erred at all I should prefer rather to err on the side of kindness, clemency, and humanity, than on that of severity of punishment. I knew that the laws, rules, regulations, and discipline of the prison must be enforced, but I wished, if possible, to enforce them without recourse to corporal punishment of physical suffering, and I have succeeded thus far as well as I could have expected. With the exception of three cases, and those soon after I took charge of it, the government of the prison has been administered without corporal punishment. The shower bath has not been used—and yet, I think I can say that the convicts are as orderly, as industrious and obedient as heretofore, and more contented docile, and happy. A feeling of mutual respect kindness, and friendship seems to be growing up between us. I am sure I experienced these affections towards the convicts, and every day's experience, gives evidence that the same are being excited in their hearts towards me. It is there 'That to mend the morals and improve the heart' takes place."

If the legislator, says an able writer on this subject, be desirous to inspire humanity among the citizens, let him set the example—let him show the utmost respect for the life of man.—Sanguinary laws have a tendency to render man cruel, either by fear, instigation, or revenge.—But laws dictated by mildness, humanize the manners of a nation and the spirit of government. Your committee, observes Mr Gould in his report to the New York Legislature, have repeatedly conversed with murderers in prison

and they have uniformly assured us that they committed the deed of blood under the impulse of motives so strong as to over-master all thoughts of punishment.

Gov. Hunt, of New York, states in his late annual message to the Legislature, that during the year, seventeen persons were found guilty of murder, and three of arson in the first degree, in New York State. Of the number thus convicted six have been executed, the sentences of five have been commuted to imprisonment for life, and nine await the time fixed, or to be fixed for their execution. In New York city thirty-six persons were arrested charged with the crime of murder during the year 1851; and in six and a half years the whole number arrested charged with murder is one hundred.

In the city of Boston three persons were arrested during the last year for murder.

In Philadelphia in ten months of the year 1851, fifteen persons were arrested charged with the commission of murder, giving for each month one and a half arrests per month; allowing the same ratio for the two remaining months would make eighteen arrests during the year.

We have not the means of getting at the facts to state the whole number of arrests which were made for the crime of murder in our State in the last, or any former years.

According to a list furnished us by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, about seventy persons have been executed in this State in fifty-four years.

The author of Thoughts on the Death Penalty remarks, that of one hundred and eleven persons charged with murder in Philadelphia, only ten were capitally convicted, three of these were pardoned, two died before sentenced, and only five were executed, being one in twenty-two of the indicted.

Your committee, after a careful consideration of the subject, have come to the conclusion, that the spirit of the age in which we live, the sublime principles of Christianity, as well as the ends of justice, demand the abolition of death as a penalty for crime.

C. L. Hunsecker,
J. Y. James,
W. H. Souder,
Addison M'Kean.

PETITION OF CLERGYMEN FOR THE LIQUOR LAW.

The following petition bears the signatures of one hundred and nineteen clergymen :—

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

Your petitioners, ministers of the Gospel, of various denominations of Christians in Philadelphia, deeply moved by the fearful increase of Intemperance and its consequent evils, in the exercise of their rights as citizens, approach your Honorable Bodies, and pray that in your wisdom, you would enact such laws, guarded and sustained by adequate penalty, as may prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. They presume not to argue the case. The statistics are at hand and they are frightful. The evils and sufferings, caused thereby, are enormous. An increased poor tax, to sustain its many victims, weighs heavily on an overburdened State. The youth of the Commonwealth are ruined in great numbers—wives and children beggared and crime increased. They feel that no one class of citizens should be protected by law, in making gain from the miseries of their fellows, or live by imposing so heavy burdens on the remainder of the community. They respectfully refer to late enactments in our sister State of Maine, as accomplishing great and beneficial results; and conceive it to be the right and duty of this Commonwealth to make the traffic in intoxicating liquors, except for the purposes of medicine and the arts, illegal. The present license laws, as applied to this county, increase and do not restrain the sale, and your petitioners believe they utter the sentiments of the great mass of their fellow citizens, when they pray, that in your wisdom such enactments be adopted as will prohibit the sale, and such penalties be affixed as may enforce the said laws. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

It is a sad reflection, that many men hardly have any religion, and most men have none of their own; for that which is the religion of their education, and not of their judgment, is the religion of another, and not theirs.— *W. Penn.*

PSALM XXIII. PARAPHRASED.

The Lord is my shepherd, no want shall I know ;
I feed in green pastures, safe folded I rest :
He leadeth my soul where the still waters flow,
Restores me when wandering, redeems when opprest.

Through the valley and shadow of death though I stray,
Since thou art my guardian, no evil I fear;
Thy rod shall defend me, thy staff be my stay,
No harm can befall, with my comforter near.

In the midst of affliction my table is spread ;
With blessings unmeasured, my cup runneth o'er ;
With perfume and oil thou anointest my head ;
Oh, what shall I ask of thy Providence more ?

Let goodness and mercy, my bountiful God,
Still follow my steps till I meet thee above ;
I seek,—by the path which my forefathers trod
Through the land of their sojourn—thy kingdom of love.

This Paraphrase of the twenty-third Psalm, written by Montgomery, has recently given comfort to an aged pilgrim when on the confines of eternity, and being so sweetly expressive of the Christian's reliance and trust, is offered for the encouragement of other travellers who have not yet made the port.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on the 30th ult., bringing Liverpool dates to the 20th.

ENGLAND.—The proceedings of Parliament were of little importance. On the 15th ult. Lord Derby said that the question at issue between the Free Traders and the Protectionists, would be decided at the next general election. He deprecated a factious opposition, and declared that he had no desire to return to the law of 1846, or to recur to that of 1842. On the 19th, Lord Derby in the Lords, and D'Israeli in the Commons, announced their intention to dissolve Parliament, as soon as the militia bill and other necessary measures should be passed. A reconciliation had taken place between Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston.

FRANCE.—A Presidential decree has been issued, authorizing the Minister of Finance to reimburse rentes of five per cents., at the rate of 100 francs, or to effect their conversion into new rentes of four and a half per cents.

M. Carnot, opposition candidate, has been elected for the fourth Conscription of Paris.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France are to be discontinued.

The Bishop of Orleans has declined the acceptance of the seal of Supreme Counsel of Public Instruction, to which he was appointed.

SPAIN —The government intends to reinforce the garrison of Cuba and Porto Rico, by an addition of 3000 to 4000 men.

General Caredo, who supersedes De Concha as Governor of Cuba, was to sail from Cadiz on the 20th of Third month. The cause of Concha's dismissal was not made known. Extensive dismissals and reorganizations were taking place, both in the civil and military services.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail had arrived in London. It brings but little additional news respecting the Burmese war. The Governor General is anxious to avoid further hostilities.

The Persians had invaded Herat, and were likely to prove successful.

The war continued in the south of China.

A large piratical fleet had arrived off Ningpo. British vessels were on the spot to render such assistance as might be necessary.

PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese Cabinet had been completed, by the acquisition of Viscount Delmurda Garrete and M. Labra. A Ministry so favourably endowed with talent and oratorical powers has not existed at Lisbon for many years. The reform of the Charter was likely to be carried.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The dates from the Cape are to the 3d of Second month. The Kaffirs were so hard driven that they sought to compromise with Sir Harry Smith, but the General would listen to nothing but an unconditional surrender, and a week was given for consideration. At the end of that time. the British troops entered upon the lands of the Kaffirs, and commenced destroying their crops. By the latest government orders and notices, it appears that the Governor is making arrangements for future defences; and that he is about to embody a fresh corps of Kaffir police, and also a rural police, to be composed of Hottentots.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Crescent City arrived at New York on the morning of the 30th ult., bringing the California mails to the 1st ult., one million five hundred thousand dollars on freight, and 250 passengers.

The Crescent City left Navy Bay on the 21st ult. The passengers made the first trip over the Panama railroad, from Bayou Soldado to Navy Bay, a distance of 22 miles, thereby saving 35 miles of river conveyance.

By this arrival we learn the total loss of the steamship North America, bound from San Juan del Sud to San Francisco, which occurred on the evening of 2d month 28th, when seventy miles south of Acapulco. The passengers and crew were saved.

The most important news from California is the destruction of the town of Donnieville by fire, on the 21st of Second month last. Most of the warehouses, fortunately, were in the suburbs, and were saved.

Efforts were still making to call a Convention to review the Constitution of the State, and a bill for that purpose had been introduced into the Legislature. The object of this movement is supposed to be the abrogation of the article of the Constitution which prohibits slavery in California.

The party of —— Bartlett, of the Boundary Commission, had arrived in San Diego by the overland route. Nearly all the animals belonging to the party had died on the way.

The weather continued delightful and the spring crops were sprouting luxuriantly. Very little rain had fallen during the last fortnight, and the yield of gold from the mines was considerably diminished in consequence.

DOMESTIC. CONGRESS.—The bill amendatory of the existing laws relative to silver coinage, after being amended so as to go into effect on the first day of the Sixth month next, passed the Senate on the 30th ult. On the 1st inst., Senator Rusk, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill, granting land to Asa Whitney for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. The terms of the bill are that a portion of the public lands shall be set apart and sold to Asa Whitney to enable him to construct a railroad from Lake Michigan, or the Mississippi river, to the Pacific Ocean. Also, to set apart and sell a portion of the public lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point on the west bank of the Mississippi river, not north of the neighborhood of Memphis, in Tennessee, to run thence to the Rio del Norte, and thence to the Pacific Ocean, to San Diego and San Francisco, or to some harbor suitable for commerce.

Tremont Temple, in Boston, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th of ult. Several adjacent buildings were much damaged by fire or crushed by the falling walls. Chapman Hall was also destroyed. Five persons were injured by the falling of the walls and have since died.

In the House of Representatives, the following resolution, offered by J. W. Jackson, of Georgia was adopted on the 5th inst., yeas 110, nays 64:

Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the Compromises of the Constitution—and we believe it to be the determination of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide by such Compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the act of last Congress for that purpose, included; and that we deprecate all further agitation of the question growing out of that provision, of the questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress, known as the Compromise Act, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless and dangerous.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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r six copies for ten dollars.
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estimony of Uxbridge Monthly Meeting concerning our beloved friend, ROYAL SOUTHWICK, *deceased.*

Believing that the memory of the just is lessed, and that the example of those who rough submission to the teaching of the Holy pirit have been enabled to fight the good fight, keep the faith, and finish their course with y, tends to animate survivors to follow them they followed Christ; and as this beloved iend is removed, as we believe, from the church ilitant to the church triumphant, we feel it to right to bear the following testimony concern- g him.

He was born in Uxbridge, Mass., on the 10th Twelfth Month, 1760. His parents, Lawnce and Hannah Southwick, were members of e Society of Friends, and by them he was igiously educated in the doctrines of the Gosl, as professed by us. He was an amiable and emplary young man, and beloved and respect- by the circle of his acquaintances.

About the 25th year of his age, while travng in the eastern part of our Yearly Meeting th two women Friends, whom he attended as npanion, he submitted to take up the cross, d to bear his first public testimony to the Re- emer's cause; for the fulfilment of which duty experienced the reward of peace, as he often knowledged in after life.

In the 28th year of his age he was united in rriage with Phebe Farnum, a member of Uxdge Monthly Meeting, with whom he passed remainder of his life, faithfully fulfilling his ties as an affectionate husband, a tender father l a kind and obliging neighbor.

For several years after his first appearance in ministry, his communications were short, l not very frequent; but being accompanied that life which is edifying to the church, y were acceptable to Friends, and his ministry was approved by the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings in the year 1798. As he advanced in life, he became enlarged in the openings of the Gospel, and was enabled to bring forth fruit to the comfort and encouragement of Friends; and became to many as a father and a helper in their Christian course.

He was constant in the attendance of our religious meetings, both for worship and discipline, often bearing public testimony therein, warning the careless and unthoughtful to improve their time; inviting, persuading, and entreating all to seek an interest in Christ; pleading as with more than a brother's love, or a father's anxious care, for all to "come, taste and see that the Lord is good"—that they might know of building on the immutable Rock of Ages, and be permitted in the end to receive the crown which fadeth not away.

In one of his public communications, after speaking of the unbounded love and mercy of God, and of His goodness and loving kindness to the children of men, he said, "O, let neither principalities nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, ever be able to separate me from the love of God—O, let all the earth praise Him; for His praise, proceeding from the heart which is filled with His love, is the highest anthem ever sung by man on the earth, or by the Angels that surround the throne of God."

His Christian character was peculiarly marked by a child-like simplicity, an unshaken faith, and a great love of the Holy Scriptures, which he read much, especially during the latter part of his life; a concern from which even the most pressing secular duties were never allowed to turn him aside.

In the year 1813, he visited most of the meetings within the limits of Farmington Quarterly Meeting, State of New York, and quite a number of other meetings in that vicinity. He also made several religious visits to Friends and others in different parts of our Yearly Meeting, and twice paid a visit in Gospel love, to the convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison: all of which service he was enabled to perform to the satisfaction of his friends, and evidently to the peace of his own mind. He attended our Yearly Meeting in the sixth month 1840; and although he was at that time in feeble health, he had great

enjoyment in the meeting, and much satisfaction in the society of his friends. From that time his health gradually declined, but he was preserved in a peaceful, quiet frame of mind, resigned to the Divine will: and often, in his conversation with his family, gave satisfactory evidence, that nothing had been able to separate him from the love of God; although, as he expressed at one time, he had many trying baptisms to pass through; and at the commencement of his illness, he had renewedly to experience the truth of the doctrine he had so often publicly declared, that the life of the Christian is one of continued warfare. For several days he appeared to be under a deep exercise of mind, and conversed but little; when after a considerable time of silence, he said, "how peaceful I now feel; of late, the enemy has been striving to make me believe that the day of grace, for me, was over; but the Lord has mercifully delivered me from this state. O, it is through the grace of God that I am what I am—of myself, I can do nothing—Christ has wrought the work in me."

After this period, our beloved friend was permitted, through the course of his sickness, to partake largely of the sustaining comforts of the Gospel; and very often, under an humbling sense of the unworthiness of the creature, and of the love and mercy of the Creator, his heart was contrited, and all within him seemed absorbed in gratitude and love.

The following were some of his expressions in the early part of his illness:—"It is a solemn thing to die, even when we are prepared. I have for many years desired to live until I could die in peace: and now I feel, that although the company of my friends is very dear to me, the love of Christ is far more precious—God is good to all: He fills the heart with His love, and makes it a temple for Him to dwell in."

His love for his friends was very great: often repeating the Scripture testimony,—"Iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend;" and expressing his feelings in regard to the transitory things of earth, as being nothing, in his view, compared to an interest in Christ.

The day before his death, after all supposed he was so weak as not to be able to speak again, his voice grew stronger, and he was enabled to bear his final, and remarkably solemn testimony to the truth as it is in Jesus. Among many other expressions were the following: "Praise the Lord, all the earth. My dear friends, adore him—I entreat you to seek God—seek Christ—O, the unspeakable joy of Christ's salvation—I remember the mercy of the Lord—I ascribe nothing to myself—There have been many imperfections in my life; but, from my youth, I have had the fear of God before my eyes, and have endeavored to serve him—O, how little my sufferings are, compared with my Saviour's who died on the cross—O, live in love, my brethren and the God of Love will be with you—we were made to serve Him and be happy—The world knoweth not of my peace and joy—the love of Christ, of saints and of angels—O, my dear friends, will you fear the Lord, who giveth wisdom? who can be careless! What could all the world do for me now, if I had not an interest in Christ—I feel to say with the Apostle, I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Righteous Judge shall give me:"—and looking earnestly round he added "and, not to me only, but to all you who love his appearing—O, keep a near walk with God—Seek first the Kingdom of God, and all other things shall be added—No man can redeem his brother, or give to God a ransom for him: it must be the work of God in the soul—Religion does not hurt the man of business—remember this."

In the evening he appeared to be engaged in prayer, but only a few sentences could be heard. Expressions of praise were distinctly articulated, and he was heard to say, "It is a valley," and then added, "Lord, be with me through the valley of the shadow of death, and no evil shall befall me."

His last words that were heard, were "Dearest Father," and on the morning of the 30th of 11th month 1840, it pleased the All-wise Disposer of events, to release without a sigh or groan, this humble follower of the Lamb, to whom this language may be applied—"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

His funeral was attended at Friends' Meeting House in Uxbridge, the 2nd of 12th month, by a large company of Friends and others, who assembled to pay the last tribute due to departed worth; and the overshadowing of Divine Love was extended to the comfort of many on this solemn occasion.

Reasons why Christian Women should exercise the gifts of the Holy Spirit, particularly with reference to the Ministry of the Gospel.

(Concluded from page 466.

Can any serious reader of the New Testament suppose that the apostle Paul, after giving in 1 Cor. ch. xi. a plain direction in reference to the praying or prophesying of women, could possibly design in the xiv. ch. to *forbid* such an exercise? We must surely, on a calm, unbiassed review of these passages, and on comparing them with other parts of the epistolary writings of the same apostle, be brought to the conclusion, that the public speaking which he prohibited was not that inspired ministry which was immediately prompted by the Holy Spirit, and which it appears evident that he fully recognised and sanctioned.

In tracing the history of the Christian church we may observe how very soon was the brig

ess of the gospel day eclipsed by the power of ne "man of sin," who exalted himself above all hat was called God, or that was worshipped, and ho, in the persons of some, who became as Lords ver God's heritage, was permitted to usurp that ominion over the church which belonged to hrist alone. Then, no longer was the choice d the qualification of the ministers referred to im who is ordained to be the only "Head over l things to his church," but men, swayed by mporal interests, appointed to this sacred office ch as were the fit instruments for promoting securing the wealth and power of worldly inces. And although the Christian church s, to a considerable extent, emerged from the rkness of the apostacy, yet she has, perhaps, en in no respect more slow to avail herself of e blessings and privileges of this glorious gospel y, than in allowing the free and unrestricted ercise of the ministry. How many of her embers have yet to learn that in Christ Jesus there is neither male nor female;" that, as od is a Spirit, so his communications, through hatever medium conveyed, are directed to the *uls* of his rational creatures, that no external rcumstances necessarily influence these commucations; that to suppose they do so, is to estiate the dispensation of the gospel as far below at of the law. Can we believe that the Holy irit is *now* more limited in its manifestations d in its requirements, than when, by its inspition, Miriam prophesied and sang the praises of hovah?—when Deborah, under the palm-trees Mount Ephraim, prophesied and judged Israel the law and Spirit of the living God?—and en Huldah, the wife of Shallum, together with temporary prophets, declared the judgments of e Most High as impending over a rebellious d gainsaying people? And when the Sun of ghteousness was about to arise on a benighted rld, how remarkably were women employed to nounce his coming and advent! when Elizath and Mary were filled with the Holy Ghost, d when Anna the prophetess "spake of" the ant Messiah "to all those that looked for remption in Israel."

There is yet another argument sometimes ought forward to establish the supposition that e Christian ministry is designed by our Lord sus Christ to devolve only on men, viz., that do not find that He commissioned any females preach the gospel of the kingdom. Here ain, there appears to be a misunderstanding, want of sufficiently keeping in mind the simicity of the message which was delivered by ose whom he sent forth. His coming was fectually declared to the inhabitants of Samaria rough the instrumentality of a woman;* and it was to women, whose love to the crucified Redeemer death and the grave could not weaken, when they came early to the sepulchre, to embalm his body with sweet spices, that the unspeakably joyful tidings were communicated, by the two men in shining garments: "He is not here, but is risen." It was *they* who were commanded to "go quickly," and tell his sorrowing disciples of his resurrection. It was a woman that received that most sacred commission, which expressed the fellowship and oneness of his poor afflicted followers with their risen Lord, and, in language unutterably consoling, indicated their ultimate participation in his glory: "Go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father, and to my God, and your God."

There is, however, in some sections of the Christian church, a recognition of the full and free agency and operation of that Holy Spirit which divideth to every man severally as he will, and a thankful acceptance of that great gospel truth, "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female," but "they are all one in Christ Jesus." Amongst such, the preaching of women has been acknowledged to be a special gift from Christ, who only has a right to appoint, and who alone can qualify his ministers effectually to publish the glad tidings of salvation through Him. And so effectually have these glad tidings been declared by females, that many have been through their instrumentality converted from the error of their way, and brought from darkness to light; many hungry and thirsty souls have been refreshed and strengthened; and many living members of the church edified together. And though this preaching may not be "with excellency of speech or of wisdom," but "in weakness, and fear, and in much trembling," yet many can feelingly testify from heartfelt experience, that it has often been exercised "in the demonstration of the Spirit and of power." It may be remembered that, on the day of Pentecost, after the apostle Peter had testified of that more abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit which characterizes the dispensation of the gospel, he added this very striking and encouraging declaration, in reference to its continued agency throughout the church of Christ:

* The earnestness which was manifested by the Samari- woman, to obtain instruction as to the place divinely pointed for worship, her faith in the expected Messiah, d the great attention with which she listened to the blime instructions of the stranger at Jacob's well, lead to the conclusion, that He who "knew what was in man," beheld, in her heart, a sincerity of desire for that which nourishes up the soul unto eternal life. How graciously did He condescend to impart to her, truths most solemn, and deeply important to his church; describing the spiritual nature of true worship! This appears the more remarkable, when we consider that she was one of that people who were the most inveterately opposed to the Jews, and who did not acknowledge allegiance to the same divine laws. The sacred historian declares of the Samaritans, *they fear not the Lord, neither do they after the statutes, or after the ordinances, or after the law and commandments, which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob, whom he named Israel.* See 2 Kings, ch. xvii. v. 34.

"The promise is to you, and to your children, and *to all that are afar off, even to as many as the Lord our God shall call.*" Did professing Christians, with a more lively faith, appreciate their high privilege, as offered through this most blessed gift—were they seeking to obey its teachings, and to live under its sanctifying power—and, with a true hunger and thirst after righteousness, thankfully accepting every medium, through which the great Shepherd and Bishop of souls condescends to feed and to instruct his people, there could be no disposition to dispute the authority of the instrument through which He may, in His infinite compassion, extend to sinners the invitations of His grace, and cause the glad tidings of His gospel to be proclaimed.

May every sincere disciple of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ cherish a desire to lay aside all prejudice, and whatever may tend to obstruct the spreading of His truth, not daring to limit the means by which he may be graciously pleased to establish it in the hearts of men, but humbly committing to Him *His own work*, fervently unite in the prayer, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth, as it is done in Heaven."—*Lindfield Tract.*

For Friends' Review.

THE SIX NATIONS.

The Appointment of an Indian Committee.

In the Eighth month, 1794, the Meeting for Sufferings for Pennsylvania was informed, through the officers of government, that a treaty was shortly to be held at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, between Commissioners appointed on behalf of the U. S., and the Chiefs of the Six Nations, and they were particularly solicitous Friends should attend it; the government also encouraging their doing so. This resulted in David Bacon, John Parrish, William Savery, and James Emlen, offering themselves for the service; and being approved by the Meeting, they were furnished with an address, and a present for the Indians. They accordingly attended.

It was on this occasion that Sagaressa (or the Sword Carrier,) during an interview with these Friends, mentioned a desire he had that some of our young men should come among them as teachers. The suggestion of the Tuscarora chief fell with great force on the benevolent heart of Wm. Savery, for he remarks: "Perhaps this intimation may be so made use of in a future day, that great good may accrue to the poor Indians, if some religious young men of our Society could, from a sense of duty, be induced to spend some time among them, either as school-masters or mechanics." It was not only the hearts of these four Friends that vibrated to this suggestion, but it met with a deep and a cordial response throughout the Yearly Meeting. For it appears, on the first opportunity tha offered, the Meeting entered on a general con sideration of this subject, and appointed a con mittee of forty-three Friends, at the head whom was William Savery, to give it more full that weight and attention which its importan called for. In their report to the Yearly Mee ing, they feelingly allude to the sad changes th have overtaken the natives of our country, an say there are loud calls for benevolent and ch ritable exertion, to promote amongst them t principles of the Christian religion, as well as turn their attention to school learning, agricu ture, and useful mechanical employments. The conclude their report by recommending, that liberal subscription be set on foot, and the fun so raised to be placed under the direction of special committee, to be appointed for the pu pose. The report, on being twice read, was a proved, and a committee of twenty-nine Frien was appointed for the gradual improvement an real welfare of the Indian natives. The first a of this committee, the day following their a pointment, was to depute Henry Drinker, W liam Savery, Warner Mifflin, John Parrish, J seph Sansom, John Smith and Thomas Wist to wait on the President of the U. S., Geor Washington, the Secretary of State, Timot Pickering, the Governor of the State, Thos. M flin, and such other officers of the General a State Governments as they may think requisi for the purpose of communicating to them t benevolent motives which actuated the Yea Meeting to engage in the present undertakir The absence of the President prevented* an opportunity with him, but the Friends had an terview with the Secretary, who, in answer their communication, assured them that the sa was quite consistent with the disposition a views entertained by the general governme relative to the Indian natives.

Before the year had expired the commit discovered they had an arduous engagement fore them, but being bound to the service th were not dismayed, but say that in attending the *growing concern* for the welfare of our dian brethren, they have seriously consider the important trust devolved upon them, prosecution of which will *evidently* require p dence, patience and perseverance, its ultim object, under the Divine blessing, being no than the temporal and spiritual welfare of so thousands of our fellow-men, and their posteri Difficulties, however, should not discourage from the exercise of our Christian duty towa these people, when we call to mind that th were the original inhabitants of this land,

* Subsequently an interview was obtained, in wh were fully explained the object and intentions of committee, with which he appeared satisfied, and re red them to the Secretary of State, should an applica to Government in future be necessary.

hat they kindly received and made room for our
refathers, when they were strangers in it;
specially as we are settled upon the sea-coasts,
nd parts adjacent, enjoying, through the bounty
f Providence, an abundance of temporal bless-
ngs, where they once lived in ease and plenty,
ut are now wandering from hill to hill, scarcely
ble to find subsistence in their former way of
fe. Circumstances which loudly call for our
otherly assistance, to put them in a way to
pport themselves by agriculture and handi-
raft." How could the Friends of that day feel
herwise than they did upon such representa-
ons, with an occasional speech addressed to
em, like unto the following:

Gayashuta, an ancient Chief of the Senecas, to the Friends of Philadelphia.

"*Brothers, the sons of my beloved brother Onas,*—When I was young and strong our coun-
y was full of game, which the good Spirit sent
r us to live upon; the lands which belonged
us extended far beyond where we hunted. I
d the people of my nation had enough to eat,
d always something to give to our friends,
hen they entered our cabins; and we rejoiced
hen they received it from us; hunting was
en not tiresome, it was a pleasure. Brothers,
hen your fathers asked land from my nation,
gave it to them, for we had more than enough.
yashuta was amongst the first to say, 'give
d to our brother Onas, for he wants it;' and
has always been a friend to Onas, and to his
ildren. Brothers, your fathers saw Gayashuta
en he was young, when he had not even
ught of old age or weakness; but you are too
off to see him, now he is grown old. He is
y old and feeble, and he wonders at his own
dow, it is become so little. He has no chil-
n to take care of him, and the game is driven
ay by the white people, so that the young
n must hunt all day long to find game for
mselves to eat; they have nothing left for
yashuta. And it is not Gayashuta only who
become old and feeble—there yet remain
ut thirty men of your old friends, who, una-
to provide for themselves, or to help one ano-
r, are become poor, and are hungry and
ed.

"Brothers, Gayashuta sends you a belt which
received long ago from your fathers, and a
ting which he received but as yesterday from
of you. By these you will remember him
the old friends of your fathers in this nation.
k on this belt and on this writing, and if
remember the old friends of your fathers,
sider their former friendships and their pre-
t distress; and if the good Spirit should put
nto your hearts to comfort them in their old
, do not disregard his counsel. We are men,
therefore need only tell you that we are old
feeble, and hungry and naked, and that we
e no other friends but you, the children of
beloved brother Onas." W.

For Friends' Review.

JOHN WOOLMAN.

This Friend was remarkable in many respects. He was particularly guarded in his expressions, being careful that his assertions should be strictly and literally true; and he appears to have inculcated a similar care in others, in a gentle and yet impressive manner. It is reported that being once employed, with the aid of an assistant, in clearing an orchard of caterpillars that had formed webs on the branches, and having gone, as he supposed, over the orchard, he expressed his belief that they were done; but his companion perceiving that there was one left with a considerable collection on, mentioned the circumstance, with the declaration, that it was as full as it could hold. John Woolman going to the tree remarked, *there was room for a number more on it.*

Two young men wishing to try whether he could not be drawn to utter, by mistake, an expression not literally true, are said to have gone to his house, the first taking a seat in his parlor, and the other coming a little afterwards to his door. Upon the latter knocking at the door, John Woolman went to receive him, and as soon as he left the room where they were sitting, the young man went out in another way. The one at the door then enquired for his companion, expecting of course to be answered, he is in my parlor. But John was not so easily caught. His answer was simple and literally true: I left him in my parlor.

His conduct was probably as guarded as his language. Abel Thomas, a religious young man, residing for a while in his family, was frequently reminded of his faults, until he began to think himself rather closely scrutinized, and concluded to reciprocate his kindness by pointing out some of his faults; but they must first be found, and to find them was no easy task. After watching him for months, he was unable to fix upon any thing bearing the appearance of a fault, except one trivial circumstance. He had passed a man in the street without reciprocating a friendly recognition. But when told of it, his mind appeared to have been otherwise occupied, for the man was not observed. L.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRIVATE DIARY OF CAROLINE MASON.

(Concluded from page 427.)

January 16th. For some weeks I had suffered much pain in my left arm, when by a sudden motion of it, the bone snapped. I felt at the time great self-possession and fortitude. The doctor was sent for, and he said it was the disease under which I laboured that caused the bone to break; and he doubted whether it would unite, and thus my arm might ever remain useless. He set it; but oh, the excruciating pain I endured day and night I cannot describe!—

Truly at night I could say, oh that it were morning! and in the morning, oh that it were night! and could add, wearisome days are appointed me; yet my mind was kept in perfect peace; sorrowful, yet always rejoicing in the God of my salvation. When sorrows most increased, Jesus came with my distress; and my confidence increased in the Lord. I felt as much as I could bear up under, yet the Lord sustained me: the fear of death was removed. When the doctor reported that the agonizing pain I experienced in the arm would shortly terminate in death, I could look forward to my change with pleasure, and lay passive in the hands of my God. This fiery trial led me to much reflection. I remembered a few days before, that I had offered myself to God in the spirit of sacrifice, and now I was put to the test. I was laid entirely aside, without a probability of ever being able to work again. I was called upon to exercise faith in God, as a God of providence, as well as a God of grace. I remembered my offering of all I have, and am. I called to mind that nothing comes upon us by chance; afflictions do not spring out of the dust; that a wise superintending Providence overruleth all things, and I believed it was for some wise end, I knew not of. All anxious care was taken from me, my mind became tranquil and serene, and I could say: Every hair of my head is numbered: Thou wilt supply all my wants out of the riches of thy fulness.

Contrary to all expectation, I am still kept alive; the extreme pain is abated. I am able to bear being propped up in bed, or to recline in an easy chair, and having the use of my right hand, with my pen to record the gracious dealings of the Lord towards me; relying on the strong for strength to enable me so to do; praying that it may be made a blessing to some poor, tempted, tried sons and daughters of Adam: that they may be encouraged to trust in God as their Father, and take comfort in that wherewith I myself have been comforted of God.

I do not look upon afflictions as a mark of God's displeasure. I remember the words of Solomon, "My son, despise not thou the chastening of the Almighty, neither be weary of His correction, for whom the Lord loveth He correcteth, even as a father the son in whom he delighteth."—Proverbs iii. 11, 12. "Many are the afflictions of the righteous, but the Lord delivereth out of them all."—Psalm xxxiv. 19. "Behold I have refined thee, but not with silver; I have chosen thee in the furnace of affliction."—Isaiah xlviii. 10.

During the first part of my heavenward pilgrimage, I appeared to be called to do the will of God, in which I took delight; but in the latter part *to suffer* His will, to which through grace I have been resigned. But experience hath taught me, it requires more grace to suffer, than to do, His will. There ariseth a pleasing satisfaction in a sense of duty performed. The lib eral soul is made fat, and he that watereth other shall himself be watered; thus God verifies Hi own promise. But in suffering His will, we ar often shut out from the public means of grac and deprived of joining the social meetings Christian friends; often tossed about with pain as from the crown of the head to the sole of th foot. Now it is that the soul has to look *inward* and call forth all the graces of the Spirit, wit faith, patience, resignation, and fortitude; an *upward*, for divine support, the consolations the Spirit for suffering and sustaining grace.— Yet God is all sufficient; and this ability is give according to our day; and though it requir much grace thus to suffer, I can say "Blessed the man whose strength is in Thee, in who heart are the ways of them; who passing throug the valley of Baca, maketh it a well—the ra also filleth the pools. The Lord God is a su and shield. The Lord will give grace and glor no good thing will He withhold from those wl walk uprightly. O Lord of hosts, blessed is t man that trusteth in me."

March 7th. My broken arm is much swelle and has been examined by my medical attendan he says the swelling is from dropsy. I asked he thought my affliction likely to terminate wi dropsy. He answered, that knowing throu grace it would not hurt me to hear it, and th I was waiting my departure with a hope beyo the grave, therefore he might tell me, he thoug dropsy would terminate in death. My can is increasingly bad, but none of these thi move me; my heart is firm while I trust in t Lord. Thou hast said, "My grace is sufficie for thee:" Lord I believe it.

8th.—On what are my hopes for heaven fou ed? On anything I can do, or have done? N but by his mercy he saveth me. I feel a d sense of my unworthiness, and that my o righteousness is as filthy rags. I know I mi have been much more devoted and faithful God than I have been. I feel my daily sh comings, my infirmities, my backslidings heart, and come with the publican, smiting my breast, and saying, "God be merciful to a sinner." I can, yea, I do come, with greatest offender, and seek the alone merc God, through Christ, my Saviour and Redeen "There is a fountain opened to the hous David, and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, sin and for uncleanness."

19th.—Since I last wrote, I have been ill with cough and difficulty of breathing, that I thought I was about to exchange wor I have felt very low. Truly the languag my heart is, "Why art thou cast down, O soul, and why art thou disquieted within Hope thou in God for I shall yet praise who is the health of my countenance and God." Satan has taken advantage of my w ness to harass and perplex my mind, repres

ng my suffering as very great, and hard to bear, injecting hard thoughts of God into my mind, which much weighed me down for a short time; but I desire in all things to be resigned to my God. Oh, that I had wings like a dove, then would I flee away and be at rest.

21*st.*—It is two years to-day since I went through the operation of having the cancer removed. What accumulation of affliction have I gone through since then, only known to God and myself; yet not one of the promises has failed of all the Lord my God hath spoken to me in his gracious word. I have found them to be yea and amen in Christ Jesus. God hath given me blessings temporal and spiritual. He hath raised me up kind friends on every hand. I have one of the kindest and most sympathizing of doctors, whose unremitted attention during the operation and ever since, has proved him to be a true friend. May the Lord reward him in the present world, and in the world to come with life everlasting. I have also kind nurses day and night, and kind friends, who have supplied all my wants; may the Lord bless them. But, above all, I have Jesus, the sinner's friend, with me, the everlasting covenant of mercy, the Eternal Word, to rely on.

I am looking forward to the grave; I find disease and death are making rapid progress. May I be found in Christ at all times. May the Lord give me grace to suffer all he may see fit to come upon me, with Christian fortitude and resignation. Sometimes Satan tells me I shall not hold out unto the end—I shall be overcome by my enemies. "If God be for us, who can be against us? He that spared not his own Son, how shall he not with him, freely give us all things? Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect? It is God that justifieth, who is he that condemneth? Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us."

25*th.*—Yesterday and to-day I have suffered much with cough and difficulty of breathing; but my mind hath been kept in peace, trusting in the Lord. I have been visited by two of the Society of Friends; they were enlarged to speak in a most appropriate manner to all present.—Some being in the room who do not attend a place of worship, nor feel any concern for their souls' eternal welfare, were addressed by them on the importance of seeking salvation, and a preparation for a dying hour, as if they had known their whole history. They spoke to me on the joy, the support, and the consolation that the grace of God afforded in the time of trouble, and in a dying hour; also of the resurrection to life eternal. It was a refreshing season to me, and I adored the goodness of God in sending His servants with a message of comfort—truly it was from the Spirit of the Lord.

29*th.*—Very ill to-day, and low in spirit. I have been visited by very kind friends, such as at other times would greatly revive me. Thou alone, O Lord, art the life of my soul. I cast my helpless self on the blood of atonement: on the everlasting covenant of mercy. Jesus is the sinner's friend.

April 2.—I am still daily expecting a release from this cumbrous clay, to reign with Christ in endless day. My only hope is in that blood which purges every stain. I still cast my helpless soul on the everlasting covenant of mercy.

[The manuscript concludes with these words:] I pray that they may all be converted to God through the operations of His Spirit: there is nothing too hard for the Lord.—C. M.

From the 2d of the Fourth Month, 1850, she was too weak to continue her journal, but her mind was kept in perfect peace, rejoicing in the near approach of death, saying she was going to be with the Lord, which was far better.

[She quietly breathed her last on First-day, the 2d of Sixth Month following.]—*London Friend.*

PAYMENT OF WAGES IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WEEK.

We are happy to learn that the principal iron founders of Glasgow, have commenced paying their workmen on Wednesday at two o'clock, instead of Saturday, "for reasons," as they state in their circular, "so well and ably stated by Mr. Maclure, in his letters, signed 'Common Sense.'" Last Wednesday being pay-day, we visited most of the foundries, in order to ascertain how the plan answered the benevolent design of the promoters. We have learned that the expectations of the humane and patriotic masters have been more than realized. The workmen returned after dinner, almost in every instance, leaving their wages behind them with their families, who have now leisure and daylight to seek for the cheapest markets, and spend their money to the best advantage. May the system extend and prosper!—*Late paper.*

This notice suggests a consideration which is probably too little regarded by the generality of those who employ workmen of improvident habits. It may be readily imagined that when the employer has paid his operative his stipulated wages, his whole duty, in that respect, has been performed. A conscientious employer, however, will readily perceive that the mere payment of the stipulated sum is only a part of his duty. The man of superior mind can hardly evade the obligation of rendering his payments to those who are dependant upon him, as available as possible. This

may often be done in more ways than one. By adjusting the *time* of payment, as in the above instance, in such manner that the recipient may not be at leisure to waste it; or by advising and assisting in its most profitable application. Those who have large and complicated concerns to manage, usually possess or acquire a degree of skill and forethought, to which the mere operative is a total stranger. The abundance of the former may, in this case, with very little sacrifice of interest or ease, supply the deficiency of the latter.—Ed.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 17, 1852.

Among the events of this ever changing scene, there are few which, to those whose memories run back over the last three score years, more vividly call to mind the exclamation of the prophet, "Your fathers, where are they, and the prophets, do they live forever?" than the assembling of a Yearly Meeting, such as is now about to take place. While tracing the proceedings of that associated body within the period just alluded to, a busy memory arranges on the prominent seats of the Yearly Meeting, a phalanx, venerable for years, but still more venerable for solid weight and religious experience. There we behold in retrospective vision, John Hoskins, conspicuous for his correct judgment in matters of discipline; the acute but eccentric Nicholas Waln, who wielded the pen with singular effect; Warner Mifflin, the philanthropist of his age, and the fearless champion of the down-trodden slave; John Parrish, the devoted friend of the Indian race; Jacob Lindley, the Boanerges of his time in the cause of temperance and the claims of humanity; William Savery, whose silver accents fell on the assembly like the tones of the Psalmist's harp; George Dillwyn, whose depth of thought and powers of concentration often enabled him to convey in a single sentence a large amount of instruction; and a host of others, among whom the names of Bacon, Pemberton, Drinker, Yarnall, and Scattergood, hold a distinguished place. All these, and many others, upon whose shoulders the ark of the testimony had long pressed, are gone the way by which they will not return. Of these we may humbly but confidingly trust, that they have rested from their labours, and their works do follow them.

But this hasty review of the worthies of a former age, almost unavoidably suggests the inquiry, upon whom has their mantle fallen? or rather, who has taken it up?

The testimonies and doctrines of our Religious Society are the same now as they were in the days of our fathers; and if the evils, either within or out of our Society, which demand our labour and care to redress or remove, are not exactly the same, in manner or extent, as those which called into action the patience and exercise of our predecessors, there is still ample space for the exertion of such power and influence as the most faithful and devoted possess, in advancing the cause of truth and righteousness in the earth.

It may be fairly admitted, without reflecting on any class of religious professors, or arrogating to ourselves a station which does not belong to us, that our Society has hitherto constituted a band of pioneers, on several important occasions, in the work of reformation. The world is greatly indebted to the labours of Friends for the sentiments, now extensively embraced, on the subjects of war, slavery and the slave-trade, temperance, and the rights of the native tribes. And those labours were the result of that Divine illumination which broke forth so conspicuously upon George Fox and his coadjutors, and to which, and its saving effects, our Religious Society has always professed to bear testimony.

But, it may be confidently predicted, that if we as a body prove recreant to the principles on which and to which the Society was first gathered, we shall lose the station originally assigned us, in the progress of christianizing and civilizing the world.

Professing, as we do, to hold the same principles and to maintain the same doctrines as George Fox, Robert Barclay, William Penn, and their cotemporary labourers, where should the peaceable and uniting fruits of those principles and doctrines be more conspicuously displayed than in our annual assemblies, convened from various quarters, to exercise a religious care over the smaller congregations and individual members?

With regard to such meetings, George Fox, in an epistle to the Yearly Meeting of London, makes the following remarks: "Here is the authority of our men's and women's meetings, and other meetings in the name of Jesus, the Gospel of Christ, the power of God, which is not of man, nor by man. In this all are to meet and worship God. By this are all to act and in this have all fellowship, a joyful fellowship, a joyful and comfortable assembly." And again, in the postscript, "I desire that you may all keep the holy order, which is in the Gospel, the glorious order in the power of God, which the devil is out of; which was before all his orders were, and before the world made any.

"This joyful order keeps all hearts pure to God in everlasting peace, unity and order; feel it and keep it, both men and women, and come to be heirs of the Gospel, which brings life and immortality to light, and to see over that power of darkness, by him who was before the power of death was. I

this is the holy order in love and peace." See Journal, vol. 2d, pp. 207—211.

We understand that a second edition of Janney's Life of Penn, revised and corrected, has just been published by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., No. 14 N. Fourth street, and is for sale by the principal booksellers of the city.

MARRIED,—On Fourth-day the 31st ult., at Whitewater Meeting of Friends, Richmond, Indiana, ELI JOHNSON, of Corwin, Ohio, to MARY, daughter of Elijah Coffin, of the former place.

——, On the 8th instant, at Friends' Meeting-house on Mulberry street, ROBERT B. HAINES, of Germantown, to MARGARET V., daughter of Dr. Caspar Wistar of this city.

DIED,—At her father's residence in Miami co., Ohio, on the 26th ult., after a protracted illness, RACHEL, daughter of John Miles, in the 19th year of her age; a member of Union Monthly Meeting.

——, Of pulmonary consumption, at her residence in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 15th of First month last, MARTHA, wife of John Hornaday, a member of Springfield Monthly Meeting, in the 36th year of her age. As she approached the close of life an increasing tenderness of spirit, and love to God and man were apparent, and her mind appeared gathered and staid upon the Lord.

——, In China, Maine, on the 13th of Second month last, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Josiah Jones, JUDITH WINSLOW, in the 72d year of her age; a consistent member of Unity Monthly Meeting. The last years of her life were marked with great bodily suffering, which she was enabled to bear with resignation to the Divine will.

——, Suddenly, at Coventry, R. I., on the 7th inst., ASA SISSON, a member of Greenwich Monthly Meeting, in the 82d year of his age.

——, On the 9th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law in Cecil co., Maryland, CALEB H. CANBY, of this city, in the 63d year of his age; a valuable member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting.

——, Of cancer, on the 10th of last month, at the residence of his son Edward Williams, in Damascus, Mahoning county, Ohio, RICHARD WILLIAMS, an esteemed member of Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting, in the 82d year of his age. He bore his sufferings with patience and Christian resignation, often remarking that nothing but the all-sufficient arm of Divine power could enable him to do so, for they were greater than any mortal knew. Yet, even during these seasons of bodily conflict, he was frequently engaged in singing praises to the Lord God and the Lamb; and earnestly craved that his patience might hold out to the end, and that he might have an easy passage, when the time arrived that he would be summoned from works to rewards. Both of which seemed mercifully granted.

WANTED,—A Male Teacher for Friends' School at Sugar Grove, Indiana. A young Friend of good qualifications, can find a favourable situation for building up an excellent School, and one that will be well sustained. Inquire of ELEAZER BALES or CHARLES LOWDER, Plainfield, Hendrick's county, Indiana.

Fourth Month 7th, 1852.

A TIGER FRIGHTENED BY A MOUSE.

Captain Basil Hall, in his "Fragments of Voyages and Travels," gives the following anecdote of a tiger kept at the British Residency at Calcutta: "But what annoyed him far more than our poking him up with a stick, or tantalizing him with shins of beef, or legs of mutton, was introducing a mouse into his cage. No fine lady ever exhibited more terror at the sight of a spider, than this magnificent royal tiger betrayed on seeing a mouse. Our mischievous plan was to tie the little animal by a string to the end of a long pole, and thrust it close to the tiger's nose. The moment he saw it, he leaped to the opposite side; and when the mouse was made to run near him, he jammed himself into a corner, and stood trembling and roaring in such an ecstacy of fear, that we were always obliged to desist, in pity to the poor brute. Sometimes we insisted on his passing over the spot where the unconscious little mouse ran backwards and forwards. For a long time, however, we could not get him to move—till at length, I believe by the help of a squib, we obliged him to start; but instead of pacing leisurely across his den, or of making a detour to avoid the object of his alarm, he generally took a kind of flying leap, so high as nearly to bring his back in contact with the roof of his cage."—*Thompson's Passions of Animals.*

NEW ROUTES TO EUROPE.

The following table, from the Railway Journal, will be found possessed of interest:—

Present Route.

Steamer from New York to Liverpool,	3,100 miles	
At 13 1-6 miles per hour,		9 days 20 hours.
Railway from Liverpool to London,	211 miles,	5 hours.
	3,311 mil.	10 days 1 hour.

Proposed Overland Route.

Railway from New York to Halifax,	867 miles	22 hours.
Steamer from Halifax to Galway, at the rate of 15 miles per hour,	2,130 miles	5 days 22 hours.
Railway from Galway to Dublin,	126 miles	3 hours.
Steamer from Dublin to Holyhead,	63 miles	3 hours.
Railway from Holyhead to London,	263 miles	6 hours.
	3,449 miles	7 days 8 hours.

THE FREE VILLAGE SYSTEM IN JAMAICA.

We have read the following communication from John Clark, a much respected and laborious missionary of the Baptist denomination in the island of Jamaica, but now in England, with considerable interest, and therefore give it a place in the *Reporter*, for the general information of our friends, both at home and abroad.

The letter was addressed to Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, and bears date, Feb. 16th, 1852, and is introduced to public attention by the following note of our friend :—

"With the desire of spreading correct information, in reference to the present state of the negro population in our West India colonies, and especially the social advancement of the emancipated classes in Jamaica, I suggested to my friend, John Clark, the preparation of a statement of facts, particularly in reference to the freehold villages in his own locality, which he has accordingly embodied in the following letter.

"These statements are especially valuable, as coming from one who has resided on the spot from the time the people were in bondage, and whose testimony can be fully relied upon.

"The establishment of these freehold villages offers great facility for the cultivation, by the peasantry themselves, of cotton, as well as sugar ; and which, whilst likely to afford them a more profitable return than they now receive for their labour, might, if properly encouraged, materially lessen the difficulty at present experienced by many in this country who are anxious to avoid either the use or consumption of the products of slavery. "JOSEPH STURGE.

"*Birmingham, 2nd month*, 1852."

John Clark's Reply.

In accordance with your wish, I shall attempt to give you a brief account of the villages of the emancipated peasantry in the neighbourhood of Brown's Town, in the formation of which I took a part.

Causes which led to the formation of free villages.

For some time after emancipation there were constant disputes between a large portion of the people and their former owners about labour and wages. In many cases the remuneration offered was so small that the peasantry were unwilling to work for it, and were in consequence subjected to great annoyance, and sometimes to considerable suffering. A short notice for them to quit the estate was generally served ; the rent of their cottages and provision grounds was frequently doubled and even trebled; sometimes rent was charged for every member of the family, and many were ejected from their houses, and their growing provisions destroyed. They were therefore anxious to get land of their own, and as small portions could not be obtained they applied to me, as well as to other missionaries, to buy such properties, on their behalf, as were in the market, and subdivide them according to their wants and the amount of money they were able to contribute to the purchase fund.

Sturge Town.

The first property I bought contained 120 acres of good land, about eight miles from Brown's Town. The cost, with expenses of conveyance and surveying, was about £700 sterling. Of this amount, rather more than £400 was paid down by about eighty or ninety of the people, and the remainder by instalments and by additional purchasers. Nearly 100 building lots and an equal number of acres for provision grounds, were surveyed. Small neat cottages were built, and the land brought into good cultivation. There was a house and two or three acres of land left clear after the whole cost was paid. The house was converted into a school-room, and placed in trust for the benefit of the villagers, who erected a large booth, as a temporary place of worship, capable of containing 400 or 500 people. A chapel and mission-house have subsequently been built. The settlement was called Sturge Town.

In the report of the visit of Messrs. Candler and Alexander to Jamaica, in 1850, they give the following account of this township :—"Population, 541; houses wattled and shingled, 103 ; wattled and thatched, 2 ; huts, 6 ; total number of houses, 111 ; floor of apartments boarded, 45 ; terraced, 163. Families, 113 ; parents, 228 ; children and unmarried persons, 313. Children who attend the day school, 112 ; Sabbath school, 200. Copies of the Scriptures, 187. Each house has its separate acre of land, where, in addition to provisions, pimento is frequently cultivated, and in some instances sugar-cane. There are also in the village some small wooden mills for grinding the cane, and on almost all the little properties some simple contrivance for expressing its juice. Such villages, built on the summit or slope of some fine hill, interspersed with bananas and plantains, and shaded by mangoes and bread-fruit trees, have a very pleasing appearance, and greatly enliven the face of nature. The moral condition of Sturge Town is, we believe, superior to most that have not the advantage it possesses of a resident missionary."

I may here add, that the minister of the station is Mr. Samuel Hodges, who, for the last seven or eight years, has laboured with much devotedness to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of the people.

Clarksonville.

The next purchase I made was a property of 600 acres, the cost of which was nearly £1,500. This was subdivided in the same way as the former, and about 100 families settled upon it, each possessing from one to four acres of provision ground, and a small building lot. The name of Clarksonville was given to the village to perpetuate amongst the emancipated children of Africa the memory of one of their greatest benefactors.

Some loss was sustained in the formation of this settlement, as a portion of the land was rocky and mountainous, and did not readily sell. A mission station was formed and a school commenced, which have been a great blessing to the neighbourhood. Mr. Francis Johnson, a black man, and formerly a slave, is the respected and useful minister of the congregation.

Wilberforce.

Afterwards I bought a smaller piece of land, near Brown's Town, on which upwards of forty families are comfortably located. This village bears the name of Wilberforce.

"Sometimes these villages," Messrs. Candler and Alexander observe, "are placed in a narrow valley at the bottom of a hill. We passed one of them in such a situation, called Wilberforce, and could not but think, as we rode by, with what delight that great and good man, after whom it was named, were he living, would have looked down on the cottages it contained, the abodes of a cheerful and contented peasantry, whom, by his exertions and his eloquence, he had assisted to set free. On asking the wife of one of these small freeholders what the peasantry thought of the freedom they had gained, she replied, 'We have more than we deserve, and more than we expected, and are thankful.'"

Stepney.

At the earnest solicitation of a large number of the people, who lived a considerable distance from these settlements, I bought a run of land in standing wood, containing 100 acres, for £300 sterling. This was laid out under the direction of my late esteemed fellow-labourer, Mr. Dutton, who gave it the name of Stepney. A large picturesque village was built, containing a commodious school-house and temporary place of worship.

Buxton.

About the same time a planter in the neighbourhood applied to me to assist him in disposing of part of his property, which I did, and settled, as nearly as I can remember, about eighty families upon it, and gave it the name of Buxton. A large school-house has been built in the village, and is well attended.

After these settlements were formed, it was no longer necessary for me to involve myself in pecuniary responsibilities to secure homes for the people. Several proprietors in various parts of the district offered land for sale in small portions, which was in general readily sold from £3 to £12 per acre, according to its situation and productiveness. Thus the number of independent villages was increased to twenty or more, and fifteen or sixteen hundred families, or about two-thirds of the enfranchised population of the district, were enabled to settle on their own freeholds.

Other villages.

The names given to the villages, in addition to those already mentioned, are Bethany, Salem, Philadelphia, Goshen, Providence, Harmony, Happy Valley, Standfast, and Liberty Valley. Some are called after places in England,—Stepney, Homerton, Highbury, Claremont, &c. Others retain their former designations,—Green Hill, Long Hill, Thatchfield, Keith, &c.

In these villages there are nearly 1,800 members of Baptist churches, and a considerable number connected with churches of other denominations.

In almost every one of them there is a small place of worship called a class-room, in which many of the people assemble for devotional exercises every morning, before going forth to labour, and in the evening when the toils of the day are over.

(To be continued.)

SUBSTITUTION OF FLAX FOR COTTON.

Every circumstance which promises to bring the productions of free, into successful competition with slave labour, is hailed by us with sincere satisfaction. We have, therefore, great pleasure in announcing the fact, that a Company is now being formed for the purpose of extending the growth of flax in the United Kingdom; and for preparing it for manufacturing purposes, by the inexpensive and admirable processes of the Chevalier Claussen; and we expect that its prospectus will soon be issued to the country, and its shares be in the market.

To those who, like ourselves, have witnessed the process by which the flax can be prepared and bleached, and reduced to the texture of the finest cotton wool, without injury to the fibre, in a very short time, and at a trifling expense, we need say nothing to commend this undertaking to public attention and support. To those who are ignorant of the existence of M. Claussen's discovery, we would advise an application to the offices of Messrs. Atkins and Andrews, White Hart Court, Lombard Street, for information; and a visit to the proposed Company's Works, at Bow, where they will have ocular demonstration that the discovery may be turned not only to national, but to philanthropic purposes of the highest order.

It will readily strike the friends of the anti-slavery cause in this country, and abroad also, that if an article can be produced resembling cotton wool from flax, at a less cost than cotton wool from the United States can be imported into Europe, a severe blow will be given to slavery in that country; and the interests of humanity and freedom be greatly advanced. Every ton of British flax cotton, of equal or superior quality, for manufacturing purposes, and for general use, brought into competition with the slave-grown cotton wool of the United States, will displace it, provided the latter can be undersold, and a remunerative profit obtained on

the former. Now we are satisfied that this can be done; and that the present machinery employed in the manufacture of cotton goods, can, without any material alteration, be used in the production of goods from flax cotton of equal quality, as to fineness, and of greater durability, at less cost.

We have reason to believe that the information diffused by our friends in relation to the disuse of slave produce, whether in the form of groceries or of cotton goods, has created not only an interest in this branch of anti-slavery effort, but a great desire, in many quarters, to aid the good work by promoting, as far as practicable, the use of free-labour productions exclusively. Such parties will hail, with the satisfaction we ourselves feel, the present movement in favour of flax cotton, by the extensive use of which, in our manufactures, we may help to beat down the giant iniquity of the United States, and promote the liberation of upwards of three millions of our fellow-creatures from that degrading and cruel bondage which, at present, crushes and destroys them.

It affords us sincere pleasure, also, to be enabled to state to our friends, that the increased growth of beet-root sugar on the continent of Europe, notwithstanding the difficulties it has had to contend with, promises to limit, to a larger extent than ever, the demand for the blood-stained sugars of the Spanish colonies and Brazil. Whether the project for producing beet-root sugar in Ireland is likely to result in success, we are unable, at present, to say; but we do not see any real impediment to its being produced there, at a profit, as well as in France, Belgium, and Germany. Should the experiment be fairly tried, we need not say that we wish it all possible success.—*Brit. & For. A. S. Reporter.*

THE IMPORTANCE OF SMALL SAVINGS.

An anecdote, of which the following is the substance, is related by J. B. Owen, of Bilston, in a lecture on "Popular Insurance," which forcibly illustrates the importance to persons in straitened circumstances, of those small savings which are too generally overlooked. If poor men, who are just keeping even with the world, would put into a drawer the small sums expended for liquor, and tobacco, or other needless articles, and at the end of the year deposit the sum thus collected, in a savings bank, they would probably find in a few years, that, without in any degree retrenching their domestic comforts, they had formed a stock which could be vested in some more productive fund, or made the means by the purchase of an insurance on life, of making provision for their families after their decease. In domestic economy, as well as in religious experience, they that despise the day of small things, are not likely to rise to great ones.—Ed.

"A Manchester calico printer was, on his wedding-day, persuaded by his wife to allow her two half-pints of ale a day as her share. He rather winced under the bargain; for, though a drinker himself, he would have preferred a perfectly sober wife. They both worked hard, and he, poor man, was seldom out of the public house, as soon as the factory closed. The wife and husband saw little of each other except at breakfast; but, as she kept things tidy about her, and made her stinted and even selfish allowance for housekeeping meet the demands upon her, he never complained. She had her daily pint, and he, perhaps, had his two or three quarts; and neither interfered with the other, except when at odd times she succeeded, by dint of one little gentle artifice or another, to win him home an hour or two earlier at night, and now and then, to spend an entire evening in his own house. But these were rare occasions. On the anniversary of their wedding-day, the husband remarked, with some symptoms of remorse, that they had not had a holiday since they were married; and that he would gladly take a jaunt to a neighbouring village, to see her mother, but he was totally destitute of money. The wife very kindly assured him, that if he wished to go, she would bear the expense. This was a mystery which he could not understand. Where did she get the money? She answered, she had the pint of ale. The husband was still in the dark, till she took an old stocking out of a hole in the chimney, and counted out her three hundred and sixty-five pints of ale, in the shape of that many three pences, or £4 11*s.* 3*d.* and placed the sum in his hand, telling him he should have the holiday. Astonished and ashamed, he refused to receive the money, but declared he would have no more ale. The wife's little capital was the nucleus of a series of investments, which ultimately swelled into an ample estate."

FLOOD AT HOLMFIRTH, ENGLAND.

Although most of our readers are already aware of the awful catastrophe at Holmfirth, we feel assured they will be deeply interested in the following authentic particulars:—The south-west portion of the county of York is bounded by a continuation of what is called the Pennine chain, or the backbone of England. The highest elevation of the chain in that locality is Holme Moss, nearly 1,900 feet above the level of the sea. The streams on the south-west side of this mountain fall into the Etherow, one of the principal feeders of the Mersey, and consequently flow into the Irish Channel. The Etherow, it may be remarked here, forms the boundary between Derbyshire and the eastern arm of Cheshire. On the top of this hill runs the boundary line between this part of Cheshire and Yorkshire. The water on the north-east side of it, formed the stream called the Holme, which at Hudders-

field, about nine miles below, falls into the Colne, and runs into the German Ocean. The rapid fall of this river affords many eligible sites for water wheels, and consequently many mills for the manufacture of woollen cloth have been erected on its course. The fertile meadows, the meandering stream, the lofty hills, the wooded ravines, the numerous villages, the steam and water mills, the teeming population busily pursuing their industrial avocations, combine to make this valley of the Holme one of peculiar beauty and interest. During the occasional long droughts of summer, mills thus situated are liable to be stopped for want of water, and to obviate this inconvenience, three large reservoirs have been constructed. One of these, called the Bilberry Reservoir, was situated at the foot of Holme Moss—at the head of a beautiful and romantic narrow valley or defile, about a mile long, where nothing was wanted but an embankment, thrown across between two mountain bluffs, to form a natural reservoir. Taking advantage of this eligible spot, a stupendous embankment, 86 feet high, was accordingly made, enclosing a surface of eleven or twelve acres, when full, at an average depth of 30 feet; but owing to a land spring near the centre, to remedy which, a great deal of time, labour, and money were ineffectually expended, the embankment had gradually sunk; so that although there was a large circular well, or bye-wash, the top of which was 8 feet below that of the embankment in order to admit the escape of the water at that level, the middle of it fell below the top of this outlet, which consequently was thus rendered useless. In addition to this, there were two shuttles or valves, to regulate the supply of water for the mills below. One of these had been for some time partially blocked up with something, which has since proved to be a large stone, unaccountably placed against the opening; by which the free course of the water was interrupted. During the first month of the present year, there was an unusually large supply of rain, and the water in the reservoir was above its usual height. On the 4th instant, there was a long-continued and heavy fall of rain, which, draining from the mountain sides, rapidly filled it to the brim, until about midnight it overflowed the centre, or lowest part of the embankment. Having there found an outlet, it rapidly washed away a portion of the materials, thus increasing the stream until its power became irresistible, and down came the greater part of the huge mass of earth and stones, with a terrific crash, liberating at once 200,000 or 300,000 tons of water. This mighty avalanche bearing down whatever impeded its progress, carried death and destruction with it. It was then moonlight, and the scene is described as inconceivably awful! Human beings, horses, cattle, planks, machinery, trees, furniture, all mixed up in wild confusion on its surface. Some idea may be formed of its power, when it is stated that Digley Mill, four stories high, with its various out-buildings, two good dwelling houses, five cottages, farm-buildings, altogether filling up the valley from side to side, were so completely swept away, that scarcely any thing remains but a tall chimney to mark the site of the village. The stones of which the buildings are composed, are scattered over the valley, whose once fertile meadows are now like the rocky bed of some mighty river. At the confluence of this ravine with the main valley of the Holme, stands a chapel of ease, out of the grave-yard of which two bodies were washed up, it is thought by a whirlpool, and carried into the building, the door being driven in by the flood, and there deposited, one on a seat, and the other upon the gallery-stairs. Every tombstone on the spot has been washed away, and carried down the stream. At Hinchcliffe Mill, a mile lower down, a row of six cottages were completely swept away, with thirty-six of the inmates—four whole families having perished. At Holmfirth, about one mile further, where the mills and houses were most numerous, the torrent made dreadful havoc. Many houses with all their contents were swept away, engine boilers were dislodged, and some of them conveyed to a distance of from one to three miles. One weighing five tons was carried over two bridges, and deposited by the side of the stream, and others were left in the adjacent fields.

Thus to those who visited the neighbourhood on the 5th, this valley, which the day before was full of beauty and industrial activity, presented a scene of confusion, ruin, and desolation, such as no pen can adequately describe. More than eighty human beings had been hurried into eternity, and many most affecting cases of bereavement were the consequence. Many of the survivors, who, the night before, were in comfortable circumstances, suddenly found themselves stripped of all their property, even to their clothing. Several thousands, in that moment, were deprived of their ordinary means of subsistence. Many shops of grocers, drapers, confectioners, hardwaremen, jewellers, &c., had been invaded by the irresistible element, leaving deposits of mud and dirt to the depth of several feet; and in some instances, sending the floors into the cellars. The windows and shutters were smashed, the stocks injured, or totally destroyed; and many respectable tradesmen are thus deprived of their property, the hard earnings of years of toil. In one case, the root of a large tree was actually carried through the shop, and out through the back wall of the building, leaving a large chasm therein. Many affecting and very remarkable instances of preservation occurred, some of which are worthy of being recorded. The following are believed to be authentic:—A poor but respectable tailor was awoke from his sleep by his little girl calling out to inquire the cause of the noise which she heard. In about two minutes,

the house was swept away, with all its inmates. The father coming in contact with the trunk of a tree, clung to it, and thus escaped; but his wife and all his children perished. Another family escaped by getting upon the roof of their house; and the father finding his wife and babe missing, went down again to see after them. The mother he found seeking her babe; but as there was no time to be lost, he insisted on her leaving it to save her own life. The child was left asleep on a pillow. On the flood subsiding, which it did in a few minutes, they again descended, expecting the infant was drowned; but to their delight and astonishment, they found it had been floated on the pillow, and safely deposited, unharmed and undisturbed from its peaceful slumber.

The father of one family, a widower, was sleeping with his little girl on the ground-floor, two other daughters being in the room above. On being awoke, he found the water coming into the apartment: he immediately arose, snatched up his child, and opening the door at the foot of the staircase, was about to ascend, when the outer door was driven in by the trunk of a tree, and the rushing torrent thus gaining entrance, instantly carried him with his daughter to the top of the stairs, and landed them safely in the chamber. Had he awoke one minute later, they must, in all human probability, have perished.—*London Friend.*

SQUIRRELS IN FRANKLIN AND WASHINGTON SQUARES.

While speaking of these delightful relics of the ancient forest, reserved by the wise providence of him who founded our city, we wish to indulge a word of praise and gratitude to those who have, with most commendable disposition, managed to naturalize within their precincts quite a populous settlement of squirrels. These graceful little animals may be seen, at all hours of the day, frolicking upon the ground or chasing each other, in the wildest spirit of sport, up the trunks and out upon the swaying limbs of trees, with quite as much freedom from every sense of fear as if they were at large in the deepest depths of some unbroken wilderness. No one whose heart is blessed with the gentle, genial sympathies which make us kin to every part of created being, can witness this instance of the power of human kindness without a keen sense of pleasure. In passing through "Independence Square," we have stopped and called the grey squirrels to us, and have had them come and patiently feed on crumbs from our hand. They seem to have lost all apprehension of danger or harm, of any kind, from man, and to be living here in the very midst of crowds and the din of a great city, with as much real content, confidence and security as if they were miles away from any haunt of human kind. The spectacle, to our eye, is one possessed of touching beauty, awakening in the mind an idea of the primitive harmony of nature before the fall, and of that promised restoration of it, when things between which sin hath set enmity will be once more associated in love and peace, and when even "the lion and the lamb shall lie down together." Moreover, the appearance of confidence and affection in any creature which we have conciliated by gentle treatment, especially if its nature be wild and timid, excites in us tender, compassionate sentiments that stop not, thereafter, in their exercise, at the objects which first called them forth, but embrace humanity wherever they find it in a condition suited to awaken pity or invoke those acts of mercy and charity whose "quality," it hath been beautifully said, "is not strained,"—dropping "as the gentle rain from heaven, upon the place beneath," and being "twice blessed—blessing him that gives, and him that takes."—*N. A. & U. S. Gaz.*

It is a subject of pungent regret, that the humanity or love of nature which has furnished this asylum for these beautiful quadrupeds, has not secured an asylum in the surrounding country for another class of the native population, which not only added greatly to the loveliness of the rural districts, but also promoted, in no inconsiderable degree, the interest of the farmer and gardener. The various races of birds of the smaller kind, which, within the memory of the Editor, enlivened our fields and groves with their warblings, have nearly vanished for many miles around this city. The gun of the sportsman has nearly exterminated them, but it has left the worms and insects, which constituted their food, and which they seem to have been designed to keep down, to infest our orchards, gardens and fields. If the people, who reside in parts of the country where these minstrels are not yet exterminated, could be induced to adopt efficient measures for preserving those that remain, and permitting them to increase and spread over sections now destitute of them, the cause of humanity and the interest of agriculturists would unquestionably be promoted. The present silence and solitude of our fields and groves, when contrasted with their condition sixty years ago, may well excite a melancholy reflection on the manner in which the native tribes—the red men of the forest, and the feathered occupants of the land—have been swept away by the thoughtless levity and the relentless energy of the Anglo-Saxon race. Surely our superior intelligence ought to have led us to improve the moral condition of the one, and to preserve the other from extinction.

There is an Artesian well at a cotton factory in Dallas county, Alabama, which is 710 feet 10 inches in depth, and which discharges 600 gallons of water per minute, or 864,000 gallons in twenty-four hours—exceeding any well in America. The water flows out with such force that if pieces of stone as large as an egg, or a half dollar, are thrown in, they are immediately ejected. The sand, gravel, &c., made by the auger are also forced out by water, which is perfectly clear, limpid, and pleasant to the taste. The diameter of the well is a little over six inches.—*Inquirer.*

THE QUAKER.

BY H. F. GOULD.

The Quaker stood under his smooth broad brim,
In the plain drab suit, that, simple and trim,
Was better than royal robes to him,
Who looked to the inward part,
Foregoing the wealth and honours of earth;
And emptied his breast of the praise of birth,
To seek the treasures of matchless worth
Reserved for the pure in heart.

And he heaved a sigh at the lofty look
Of the mitred head o'er the gilded book;
And a view of the costly drapery took
With a meek and pitying eye.
"Alas!" said he, as he turned away
From the splendid temple, the grand display,
"What honour to worldly pomp they pay,
In the name of the King Most High!"

Then he looked around on his own proud land,
Where those of his faith were a suffering band,
Enchained in the conscience, and under the hand
Of merciless power oppressed.
"I'll seek," said the Quaker, "a happier shore,
Where I and my people may kneel before
The shrine we erect to the God we adore;
And none shall our rites molest!"

And sick of the sounding of empty things,
Of beggarly strife in the island of kings,
His dove-like spirit unfurled her wings
For a bold and venturous sweep.
She wafted him off, o'er billow and spray,
Twixt the sea and the sky, on a pathless way,
To a beautiful sylvan scene, that lay
Far over the boiling deep.

And when he came down, unruffled and staid,
Where along the skirt of the peaceful shade,
The Schuylkill and Delaware rolled, and made
Their friendly waters unite,
The Indian sprang from his light canoe,
The bird to the topmost bough withdrew,
And the deer skipped up on the cliff, to view
The new and unseemly sight.

But the tomahawk dropped from the red man's hand,
When he saw the Quaker advance, and stand
Presenting his purse, but to share the land
He had come to possess with him.
And scanning his bland and noble face,
Where goodness was all that his eye could trace,
He haughtily smiled at its hiding-place
Far under the hat's broad brim.

"Thou'lt find," said the Quaker, "in me and in mine,
But friends and brothers to thee and to thine,
Who abuse no power, and admit no line
'Twixt the red man and the white,
Save the cords of love, as a sacred tie;
For our one great Father who dwells on high,
Regards the child with an angry eye
Who robs from his brother's right!"

The Indian passed—and the Quaker stood
The righteous lord of the shadowy wood,
Like the genius of thought, in his solitude,
Till his spirit, the inner man,
Became too mighty to be repressed
Beneath the drab on his ample breast,
Had moved—and with neatness and plainly dressed,
Came forth as his lips began:

"I may not swear, but I'll prophecy—
This lofty forest that towers so high,
Must bow, and its stately head will lie
On the lap of its mother earth!
When the stroke of the axe shall its pride subdue,
And its branching honours the ground shall strew,
Then some of its parts may be reared anew,
To shelter the peaceful hearth!

"Where now the poor Indian scatters the sod
With offerings burnt to an unknown god,
By Gospel light shall the path be trod
To the courts of the Prince of Peace.
And here will commerce appoint her mart;
The marble will yield to the hand of art;
From the sun of science the rays will dart,
And the darkness of nature cease!"

And thus did the vision of prophecy
Expand and blaze to the prophet's eye,
Till it grew so vast and rose so high,
That the gentle words that hung
Like a string of pearls, from his cautious lip,
On their silver thread, he was fain to clip,
Lest something more than the truth might slip,
For once, from a Quaker's tongue.

But the trees quaked, too, at the things he spoke,
For they knew that the "knee of the knotted oak"
Must bend, ere the vow of the Quaker broke;
And they bowed and kissed the ground.
The hammer and axe had abjured repose,
And the mountains rang with their distant blows,
As the forest fell and the city rose,
And her glory beamed around.

Her laws were as righteous, pure and plain,
As the warm in heart and the cool in brain,
To bind the strong in a silken chain,
Could in wisdom and love devise.
The tongue needed not the bond of a vow,
And man to his fellow-worm did not bow,
Nor doff the screen o'er his open brow,
To any beneath the skies.

The Quaker passed on from land to land,
With the lowly heart and the open hand
Of one who felt where he soon must stand
And his final account give in.
For long had he made up his sober mind
That he could not depart, to leave mankind
With the ample field of the earth behind,
No better than he had been.

And bright was the spot where the Quaker came,
To leave it his hat, his drab and his name,
That will sweetly sound from the trump of Fame,
Till its final blast shall die.
The city he reared from the sylvan shade,
His beautiful monument now is made;
And long have the rivers their pride displayed
In the scenes they are rolling by.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.—By the arrival of the steamship Baltic on the 5th, and the Africa on the 7th inst., we have received Liverpool dates to the 24th and 27th ult., respectively.

ENGLAND.—On the 23d ult., in a conversation on the defeat of Rosas and the accomplished independence of the Oriental Republic, Lord Beaumont urged the Government to lose no time in entering into negotiations for establishing a free navigation along the Platte, Parana and Paraguay rivers. Lord Malmesbury replied that as soon as he had heard of the expulsion of Rosas, he had communicated with the Government of the French Republic for the purpose of renewing such negotiations with the States along the river Platte as would contribute to the peace of those States.

The supplies were being voted without opposition.

Ten thousand of the engineers lately on a strike, have signed the employers' declaration, and will return to work.

Sugar from beets has been manufactured at Montmelick, Ireland, with great success. The sugar produced is of the purest description.

FRANCE.—The Paris Moniteur of the 24th ult., publishes a Decree regulating the course of procedure to be observed in the Assembly, from which it appears that the President has complete control of the actions of the members.

M. Henon, an opposition candidate, has been returned from Lyons.

A railway train arrived at Paris on the 22d bringing 338 persons from the d partment of the Nievre, who have been condemned to transportat on.

The Journal d'Indre-et-Loire gives a long list of persons who have been ordered to leave France. Many of them have never been arrested and know not why they are expelled. All the information they receive is a passport *force* sent to them by the police with orders to leave France within eight days.

The office of the Minister of Finances had been besieged by people demanding the documents to enable them to sell their Five per cent. Stock.

PRUSSIA.—The report of the Finance Committee on the proposed newspaper tax, has been published. All foreign newspapers are to pay a tax of 25 per cent. upon their selling price at the place of publication, exclusive of postage.

GERMANY.—Great numbers of German emigrants are leaving for America. In Upper Austria, the tide of em gration is greatly on the increase. Many large farmers and persons possessing considerable property are among the number. The German emigrants who passed through Cologne during the Second month, on their way to this country, amounted to 20,000.

SWITZERLAND.—In the Canton of Zurich, the extreme liberal party has obtained the victory in the elections for the cantonal Council.

GREECE.—Dr. King, U. S. Consular Agent, and Missionary of the American Board, at Athens, had been condemned to fifteen days imprisonment and afterwards to be banished from the country, as an asserter of strange doctrines opposed to the Greek Church.

PORTUGAL.—Advices from Lisbon to the 19th ult. had been received. The Deputies had discussed and voted twelve of the articles to reform the Charter, the Government agreeing that taxation should be made to depend upon the annual approval of Parliament. It was expected that the reform of the Charter would pass the House of Peers with only 10 or 15 dissenting votes.

SOUTH AMERICA.—CHILI is again quiet and business is reassuming its usual activity. A large emigration is going on from Chili to California.

PERU.—Flores was making vigorous preparations for an expedition against Ecuador. He had engaged from 2000 to 2500 men, principally Irish and Germans, and it was reported that several vessels had left Callao with a part of the expedition.

BEUNOS AYRES.—Rio Janeiro papers of 3d month 2d, contain accounts from Beunos Ayres to 2d month 15th. That city had surrendered, and Urguiza had been appointed Governor *pro tem* of Beunos Ayres. The 18th of Second month was appointed for the public entry of the allied forces into the city, and great preparations were making for the occasion.

DOMESTIC. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate, on the 5th inst., Henry S. Evans, of Chester county, introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to employ counsel to prosecute the suit of Elizabeth Parker, a free coloured women, lately abducted from Chester county, taken to Baltimore and sold into slavery in Louisiana. The resolution was adopted. The same resolution passed the House on the 9th inst. Elizabeth Parker is the elder sister of Rachel Parker, who was kidnapped some months since, and is still confined in prison in Baltimore awaiting trial for her freedom.

The bill repealing the sixth section of the act of 1847, prohibiting the use of the jails of the Commonweath for the detention of persons claimed as fugitive slaves, passed the House on the 7th inst., yeas 59, nays 27.

On the 9th, the bill for the abolishment of the death penalty, and substituting imprisonment of not less than fifteen or more than fifty years, passed the House finally by a vote of 46 to 42.

The Senate bill so construing the law taxing Bank Dividends as to exclude the Bank of Pennsylvania from its operation, and allowing, in suits now pending, the use of the journals and proceedings of the Legislature as legal evidence, passed the House finally on the 9th inst.

The steamboat Saluda, bound to Council Bluffs, exploded her boilers on the 9th inst., when near Lexington, Missouri. A large number of Mormons were on board as passengers, many of whom were killed, with all the officers of the boat except the mate and clerk. The number of killed is supposed to be about one hundred. The boat is a total wreck.

The steamship El Dorado, from San Juan and Chagres, arrived at New York on the 12th inst. with California news to the 15th ult. She brings 214 passengers and $800,000 in gold dust. A disastrous flood had occurred in some of the rivers of California. The cities of Sacramento, Nevada and Marysville had been overflowed, causing a great destruction of property. At Sacramento the flood carried a number of houses into the river. At Marysville the stores were submerged and a quantity of goods destroyed. At Nevada, several dwelling houses were swept away, and the bridges at Salmon Falls and Colona were carried off. Many lives are said to have been lost along the rivers, and the destruction of cattle was very great.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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Testimony of China Monthly Meeting, Maine, Concerning our beloved Friend, MARTHA J. HODGES.

It hath pleased Him who seeth the end from the beginning, and who doeth all things well, in the inscrutable counsel of His own will, to remove from the militant church our dearly beloved friend and faithful labourer in the Gospel, Martha J. Hodges, in the meridian of life and the strength of her days.

Her memory is precious to us; and believing that some account of her early days, and the devotedness of her after life, would be a satisfaction to others, and an encouragement to seek the way of the Lord, we feel concerned to issue the following brief memorial respecting her; not with any wish to eulogize the dead, but with a single eye to the exaltation of that grace which, as she became obedient thereunto, effectually wrought a change in her heart, and enabled her to serve the living God, and to follow his requirings with devotedness of spirit.

Martha J. Hodges was born in the town of Leeds, in the then District of Maine, the 21st day of the Sixth month, 1811. Her parents, Nathaniel and Phebe Owen, were members of our religious Society, concerned to train their children in the paths of virtue.

It is believed that the tender counsel of her pious mother left a lasting impression for good on her mind; and it appears that while very young, her heart was often tendered by the power of Divine Grace, and brought to see something of the beauty of holiness and the necessity of a life of self-denial; but, as she advanced in years, she gave way to a naturally strong propensity to participate in the fashions and amusements of the world, and turned a deaf ear to the reproofs of instruction—which are the way of life—feeling, as she has many times been heard to say, a very strong aversion to that plainness in dress, and simplicity of manners, which Friends havd ever felt bound to maintain. She was permittee to go from step to step in self-pleasing gratifications, until she lost her right of membership with Friends. But He, whose mercies are over all His works, did not forsake her in this situation. The swift witness against sin and transgression still followed, wooing and inviting her to turn from the vanity of her ways and lead a self-denying life.

The servants of the Lord were commissioned, at times, to declare unto her the way of life and salvation with such power and clearness, as to make a lasting impression upon her mind.

Many were the conflicts she endured. While she ardently desired to be a partaker of that rest prepared for the people of God, the cross was presented with all its humiliations and privations. Thus deeply tried, she resolved to become a more decided Christian, and soon after made a public profession among the Methodists.

We believe, and can testify, that our dear departed friend was sound in her Christian views on the subject of prayer; and felt the importance, and fully acknowledged the binding force of those scriptural injunctions, which teach the necessity of watchfulness thereunto. She was concerned never to open her lips in the vocal exercise of prayer or praise, without a fresh anointing of that spirit which helpeth our infirmities, being fully sensible that we know not what to pray for as we ought, without this blessed help. The following incident, given in her own words, will exemplify these truly Christian views.

About the time of her joining in profession with the Methodists, above alluded to, she was engaged as a teacher in a primary school. "The agent of the school (said she) informed me, that as I had experienced religion, it was expected that I should vocally pray in the school. Being desirous to please, it brought a great trial upon me. When I returned to the school, and had gathered the children around me, having read a portion of Scripture, I knelt and attempted to pray; but it seemed as though my mouth was stopped. I could scarcely utter a word." From that time it appears that she was careful not to engage in this solemn service, without feeling a special call and qualification therefor.

Soon after this, in 1833, she was married to

William Hodges, a member of the Methodist Society. For a few years succeeding, their residence was remote from Friends. On one occasion, the subject of this memoir accepted an invitation from her husband to attend a meeting of Friends at China, a distance of fourteen miles. Two Friends in the ministry, from another meeting, were drawn to attend, and, in their labours of love in the meeting, were qualified to speak to the states of these young persons, with such clearness and baptising power, that they were melted into tenderness of spirit before the Lord. It proved a season of renewed favour to both of them. On their return home, Martha remarked to her husband "that she believed the servants of the Lord had a message for them that day." From this time their minds were more fully drawn to embrace the Truth as professed by Friends. Her husband first became a member of our Society, and she soon after, in 1837.

She first appeared in the ministry in 1840, and, from her own account, it appears that her mind had been long impressed with a belief, that if she yielded obedience to the requirings of Truth, she would have to bear a public testimony to the efficacy of Divine Grace, which she had measurably experienced. But having been, from early life, much averse to female preaching, and feeling the work to be very important and weighty, she shrank, for a time, from it, and was brought into great poverty and abasedness of self. She had to pass through many deep and proving seasons, before she gave up fully to resign her own will to that of her Divine Master. One instance of this kind we think worthy of notice—several Friends having heard her relate it nearly in these words: "As I was sitting in a religious meeting, under deep mental exercise, a subject was presented to my mind with great clearness, and the requirement to express it undoubted; but I gave way to reasoning until I came to the conclusion—I cannot, and I will not. Almost immediately a language seemed to be uttered—as clear to my understanding as the sound of a voice to the outward ear—set thine house in order, for thou shalt die and not live." Soon after she was taken ill, and when to all appearance near the close of life, under great mental suffering and anguish of spirit, she was mercifully strengthened to petition that her day of probation might be lengthened, covenanting that if the Lord would spare her life, she would be more faithful. He, whose compassionate ear is ever open to the prayer of the penitent, did graciously answer her petition, and raised her up. In a short time she was able to attend meetings, and having, in some degree, learned obedience from the things she suffered, occasionally expressed a few words in public to the relief of her own mind. Being watchful and obedient, she experienced a growth in grace, and an increase in her gift; which she was favoured (as we believe) to exercise to the honour of the Giver, and in the unity of Friends.

She was acknowledged as a minister in the First month, 1844, and in the following summer she performed her first visit, in that capacity, out of the limits of our Quarterly Meeting, much to the relief of her mind. In the summer of 1846, she visited within the limits of Dover, Salem and Sandwich Quarterly Meetings, and in the autumn succeeding, engaged in an extensive field of labour in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

In 1849, she attended Ohio Yearly Meeting, and on her return visited the cities of Philadelphia and Burlington, and was engaged for some time within the limits of New York Yearly Meeting, which she also attended in the spring of 1848. In the summer of 1849 she had extensive service within the limits of our own Yearly Meeting,—on her return producing, as on all former occasions, minutes from the different meetings of Friends, expressive of their unity with her company and gospel labours among them. Her labours in the love of the gospel were not confined to our own Religious Society; her love seemed to extend to the whole human family; inclining her at times to visit the inmates of the Almshouse, the Prison, the Penitentiary, and like places of poverty or of wretchedness and crime. Often was she strengthened there to open the mysteries of Divine things with great clearness. In the exercise of her gift, she was frequently engaged in visiting the families of Friends, and oft imparted a word of counsel and encouragement to individuals. While thus highly favoured, she was careful to ascribe all the praise and glory to Him who required the service at her hands, and enabled her to perform it; feeling herself but a feeble instrument, entirely unworthy of the many favours bestowed upon her.

This, our dear friend, was of an affectionate disposition, warmly attached to her family and friends; an interesting companion in the social circle, and an active and useful member of Society. Her public communications were sound in doctrine, in language clear and persuasive. Her ministry was powerful and baptising, often reaching the witness for God in the heart, frequently expressing her unshaken faith in the divinity of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ—in His holy life in that prepared body—in His meritorious sufferings and death upon the cross, as a propitiatory sacrifice for the sins of the whole world,—in His resurrection, ascension, and mediation at the right hand of the Father.

Our dear departed friend had long believed, that she should be early called to render an account of her stewardship; and after returning from her visit in 1849, was given to feel that the time of her release had nearly come, expressing herself to an intimate friend, as seeing nothing more in prospect for her to do, and as

feeling an humble trust in the mercies of her Redeemer. She continued to pass the time in a weighty frame of spirit—often expressing her resignation to the Divine Will, and diligently attending meetings when health would permit.

In her last illness, which was short, her heavenly Father saw meet to save her the bitter pang of knowing that the time of separation had fully come. Near her close she remarked, that she felt herself to be an unprofitable servant, though she had endeavoured to serve the dear Master with a willing mind, and a heart devoted to His cause, yet she had an humble trust that her transgressions and omissions were all forgiven.

She passed quietly away the 12th day of the Fifth month, 1850, in the thirty-ninth year of her age, and is, we humbly believe, peacefully admitted to everlasting rest. Her remains were interred in Friends' burying ground, and a large and solemn meeting was held on the occasion.

Notice of ISABELLA THOMPSON, *of Liverpool, who died Tenth month 25th,* 1851, *aged* 41 *years.*

This dear friend was of a lively disposition, and until the illness, of five weeks duration, which preceded her death, there was no anticipation of her being early removed from this changeable scene; but "the Lord's ways are not as our ways, neither are His thoughts as our thoughts," and it was His will to "cut short the work in righteousness," and to receive her, we humbly trust, into one of the many mansions prepared by Him who loved her and gave Himself for her. A few years since her mind became deeply tinctured with Unitarian sentiments, which kept her for some time in a very unsettled state as regarded her religious views. Several dear friends were anxiously interested on her behalf, and laboured to convince her of her dangerous error. The efforts of these were especially blessed by the great Head of the Church; and she was brought thankfully to believe that it was only through faith in the merits and mediation of her Saviour, that she could hope for acceptance and reconciliation with God. So sensible was she of the snare she had escaped, that she was constrained openly to acknowledge, in a meeting for worship, her gratitude to Him who had brought her out of "darkness into His marvellous light." This change in her views gradually influenced her conduct, and she became increasingly beloved by her friends and acquaintances, with many of whom she was united in little labours of love for the benefit of her fellow-creatures, particularly in some schools for the poor, in which she felt a lively interest. But it was in the few weeks immediately previous to her death, that the power of Divine grace was most remarkably conspicuous in controlling the natural disposition, and laying her low, as at the feet of Jesus. On being asked if she had any clear evidence as to the termination of her illness, she replied, "No; but from the commencement of it I have earnestly sought for ability to cast myself—all my sins and my burdens at the feet of my dear Redeemer, and there to leave them. His mercy is great, but I have much to contend with. I find it hard work at times to collect my thoughts, but I have great comfort and consolation in remembering and dwelling upon the words, 'The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin.'" She more than once requested her friends to pray for her, that she might be enabled to endure to the end; and she was remarkably favoured with patience under her sufferings, which were at times very great, expressing her desire to bear in mind continually how much her dear Saviour had suffered for her, and comforting her friends with the assurance that she felt the Everlasting Arms to be underneath for her support. At times she appeared to enjoy a lively foretaste of approaching happiness, and once exclaimed, "Oh that land, how bright it is!" but at other seasons she painfully experienced the assaults of the enemy of souls.

She once or twice expressed her longing desire to "go home," yet one tie to life still remained, and caused her some anxiety,—the thought of leaving her beloved father. She said she had hoped to watch over and comfort him in his old age, and to smooth his dying pillow, and affectingly assured him, in taking her last leave, that she could not bear the pain of parting with him, but for the prospect of the glory that was to follow. Whilst her friends fluctuated between hopes of her recovery and the fear of losing her, she often expressed her own desire to leave the result in the hands of her Heavenly Father, and to have no will but His; and remarked to a dear friend, "If I should recover, there will be many things to put in order in my spiritual house—there is much out of order." Throughout her illness the difficulty of utterance was great, yet, with a calmness which was very instructive, she directed the distribution of many little presents for those she loved, and left this dying counsel to two of her young friends: "Tell them not to leave the great work of the soul's salvation to a bed of sickness, as the weaknesses and infirmities of the body are as much as we can contend with." During the last day of her sojourn here, she appeared to undergo mental conflict as well as bodily suffering, speaking in feeble and broken accents of the clouds which sometimes obscured her view. Thus, when entering the valley of the shadow of death, it appeared to be given her to walk by faith, and to prove her confidence in Him in whom she had believed. Under a lively assurance that she would be supported, it was whispered to her, "At evening time there shall be light;" and sweetly, we believe, was this verified

in her experience, for when, in anticipation of the awful close, her friends surrounded her bed, her aged father took her cold and passive hand, all bodily and mental conflict ceased, and, after a time of serene and solemn silence, her happy and ransomed spirit winged its flight to that blessed home for which she had longed, to be, we trust, for ever with her Lord.—*Ann. Mon.*

For Friends' Review.

THE SIX NATIONS.

Successful Experiment on the Oneida Reservation.

The proceedings of Friends engaged in the work of Indian civilization were eminently characterized by feelings of brotherly kindness, not only towards the natives in many parts of our country, but towards their brethren in religious profession in the neighbouring Yearly Meetings. Thus we find that early after their appointment, the Committee proceeded to make inquiry into the situation of some Indians residing at Edge Pelic, in New Jersey: they assisted the Mohiconicks in the erection of a saw-mill; they generously furnished the Creek Indians with useful tools and agricultural implements, in order to prepare the way for cultivating a friendly correspondence; they likewise received two boys from that nation, one from the Cherokees, two boys and two girls from the Tuscaroras, and four girls from the Stockbridges—placed them with Friends, and educated them. Opportunities for friendly intercourse with distant Indian nations were carefully taken advantage of, as the following pleasing occurrences will clearly show. A deputation of Shawnese, Chippewas and Pottawattomies having arrived at the seat of the General Government, they were invited by Friends to a conference, at which meeting the peaceable principles professed by our Religious Society were explained to them, and the object of the concern of the Society in relation to the Indians, all which being well received, the Committee bestowed a present at parting, as a token of their friendship. Such being the affectionate reception our red brethren met with, it is not strange that the Committee received frequent visits. Thus we find that, shortly after this delegation left, our friends were called to attend to an embassy from the Chocktaw, Cherokee and Creek Indians. A solid and satisfactory conference ensued at the Fourth Street Meeting-house, when it was concluded proper that a token of the continued regard of Friends should be presented. This benevolent conclusion was carried into effect, at the cost of upwards of $200; and again, when the Little Turtle, a distinguished Miami Chief and orator, together with the Standing Tree (a Wyandott Chief) and his wife and others, arrived in town, a meeting was had with them, in company with *many* Friends, which was attended with considerable satisfaction. On this occasion £32 were expended for the token of friendship then presented, and a very interesting address delivered by Friends, in which they expressed the *gladness they felt* in having opportunities of seeing their Indian brethren. The proceedings of the Committee show they were in earnest, in endeavouring to keep the chain bright between the descendants of Onas and their old friends; hence they cheerfully and promptly responded to the request of Abeeway, principal Chief of the Ottowas, Okai, (the Earth,) Kesis, (the Sun,) of the Pottowattomies, and Nangy of the Chippewas, for a conference, which, like the previous meetings of similar character, proved very satisfactory; and at parting the token was ready, to prove on the part of Friends that their ancient friendship towards the natives of this land remained unabated. The present was gratefully received, and at the conclusion of the speech which Kesis made on this occasion, he presented six strings of white wampum, as a testimonial of *their love*. It was at this time that Friends received two speeches, one from the Delawares, and the other from the Wyandotts, which were accompanied by a large belt and ten strings of white wampum. The Delawares, being immediately descended from those tribes who so hospitably treated Friends on their first landing in Pennsylvania, claimed special notice, and they were generously remembered. I confess, it does me good to recur to those days, and to go down to the old Fourth Street Meeting-house, where were gathered, not only the Committee, but the great and good men of our Society, for the pious purpose of receiving the red man, and offering him the hand of friendship and kindness. Who can doubt that their Common Father beheld them with an approving smile, and mercifully owned their gatherings?

Well could the holy apostle testify, on hearkening to the declaration of the Centurion, and connecting it with his own vision, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation, he that feareth Him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with Him."

Men who thus nobly discharged their duty towards the aboriginal inhabitants of our country, could scarcely be deficient in conduct toward their brethren in religious profession, either at home or abroad. Thus we find the Committee very early engaged in considering their relative situation as to their friends of New York and Baltimore, under similar appointment, and proposing, should way open therefor, to correspond with them. As might have been anticipated, the way soon clearly opened, and their distant friends were made acquainted with the rise of the concern, the particular steps they had already taken, and some useful suggestions. As men disposed to cherish kind feelings, they express to their brethren of New York the satisfaction they have had from the company of their fellow

labourers in that place, John Murray and Thos. Eddy, whose arduous tour among the Six Nations, in company with George Embre, had furnished them with desirable accounts. From the journal kept by those philanthropists, they learn the deplorable situation of the natives, in consequence of the use of spirituous liquors, and suggest it may be a just ground for a representation, on their part, to the General Government; and add, that should they conclude to make an application of the sort, they would endeavour to excite the members of Congress to a close attention to the subject. In conclusion they say to their brethren on either hand, "As, in our attention to this concern, if any thing shall arise that may be deemed proper and useful to communicate, we mean to impart the same, desiring a like care may rest with you, that what may appear useful herein may be intimated to your loving friends." Thus we see that being closely united at home, they felt encouraged to commence an arduous and a very difficult engagement, with what success, the following account is intended to show. Before proceeding, however, to take active measures, the Committee thought it desirable to ascertain the disposition of the Six Nations in relation to the contemplated movement. For this purpose a letter to them was prepared, in which were explained the views of Friends, and the desire they felt for their welfare; this was accompanied by another from Timothy Pickering, expressive of the approbation of the Government with the design. A beginning was made in 1796, by settling three young men, who had offered themselves for the service, on a part of the Oneida reservation. They were accompanied by three of the Committee, and were supplied with such tools and implements of husbandry as were thought likely to be most useful. On their arrival they found besides the Oneidas, on the reservation, the Brothertons, Stockbridges, and a remnant of the Tuscaroras, the two former having made much improvement under the care of a judicious committee appointed by the State of New York, and not appearing to require the assistance of Friends. With a view to exhibit to the natives the benefit arising from the cultivation of the soil, and to stimulate them by example, the Friends proceeded to improve a piece of land. A saw-mill belonging to the Oneidas being much out of order, was now put in good working condition; and in the ensuing winter a school was opened, and an Indian, who had received an education in New England, was engaged, at a stated salary, to teach it. In 1797 the Stockbridges were assisted in the erection of a grist-mill, and a considerable amount in implements of husbandry was distributed to the Cayugas and Onondagos.

In 1798 a barn and some outbuildings were erected, and a smith being much wanted, a Friend to act in that capacity was engaged, who, accompanied by his wife and another female Friend, settled on the reservation. It was hoped that the two women might be very usefully employed in instructing their sex in business appertaining to their condition. In 1799 favourable reports were received of the working of this interesting experiment, not only as regarded the improvement of their lands, but that two Indian youths were engaged with the smith at his shop, and that a number of young women and girls had been instructed in spinning, knitting, sewing, school learning, &c.; that others had applied themselves to the use of tools, and were capable of framing houses and barns, making their ploughs and harrows, and that there appeared but little wanting, but application on their part, to put themselves in the way of living pretty comfortably; and as most of the Friends then felt released from much further service, and the situation of *that place* unfavourable for a *permanent* settlement, the Committee concluded to draw that concern to a close. In consequence of this conclusion, the Friends hitherto residing on the Oneida reservation, took an affectionate farewell of the Indians in the First month, 1800. Previous to their leaving, they distributed, by direction of the Committee, amongst the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Brothertons, and Stockbridges, a considerable amount of hay, grain and vegetables, which they had raised, together with a liberal supply of useful tools and farming implements, and house-keeping articles. Near the conclusion of the last council an ancient Chief said, "Brothers, I always feel happy to see you, and remain to feel the same good will for you which I always have done, for which I am glad, and wish you could stay longer amongst us; but since you must go, I am happy in this, that we can part in the same friendship we met in."

Although this attempt to improve the condition of the natives had cost the Society something like $8,000, yet the Committee were encouraged to continue their labours; and for this purpose had visited the Allegany reservation. As the Government had been early acquainted with the proceedings of the Committee at Oneida, it was thought right to apprise it of the conclusion now come to; accordingly, a few Friends waited on the Secretary for that purpose, who took with them a copy of the report lately received from thence. They reported that he appeared satisfied, and that *he expressed a desire* that the request made by the Oneidas, of being from time to time visited by Friends, should receive attention. W.

It is often much easier to discover faults in ourselves or in others than to mend them; but the great difficulty in the correction of our own, generally arises from pride, which renders us averse to discover exactly what they are.

THE FREE VILLAGE SYSTEM IN JAMAICA.

(Concluded from page 491.)

General Adoption of the Village System.

I must not omit to mention that the system of forming independent villages has been extensively carried out in all parts of the island; at first, by missionaries of various denominations, and afterwards by the people themselves, until at least two-thirds of the whole population possess their own little properties.

It was necessary to exercise great care, and sometimes to go to considerable expense, to secure good titles for the land purchased for the people by myself and other missionaries. In the first instance we had it conveyed to ourselves; then we had forms printed and stamped, with blanks for names and descriptions, and as the purchase money for the allotments was paid, the forms were filled up, and duly signed, sealed, attested and delivered. It then became the duty of the new freeholders to have their titles recorded in the Island Secretary's office, and if their houses and land were severally valued by the assessors at £6 per annum, or upwards, to claim the right of voting for members of Assembly and parochial officers. In some parishes this right has been secured by a large number of the people; but, partly through their being disfranchised on various pretexts, and partly from their not sufficiently understanding or appreciating the elective franchise, or from their being unable to bear the expense of recording their titles, they do not possess it.

It gives me no small pleasure to be able to state that the settlement of emancipated negroes in these free villages has been productive of great good; they have become more industrious, thoughtful, and frugal, and generally are desirous of occupying respectable stations in society.

Number of Freeholders.

Mr. Bigelow, of New York, in his recently published volume, "Jamaica in 1850," says, "When one reflects that only sixteen years ago there was scarcely a coloured land-owner in the island, and that now there are 100,000, it is unnecessary to say that this class of the population appreciate the privileges of free labour, and a homestead, far more correctly than might be expected,—more especially when it is borne in mind that seven-tenths of them were born in slavery, and spent many years of their lives as bondmen. The practice of planning their own labour, encouraged by the privilege of reaping its rewards themselves, exerts upon them the most important educational influence, the results of which will be soon more apparent than they are now. * * * Of course, it requires no little self-denial and energy for a negro, upon the wages now paid in Jamaica, to lay up enough with which to purchase one of these properties; but if he does get one, he never parts with it, except for a larger or better one."

Various Productions Raised.

Yams, cocoas, and plantains are extensively grown for family use, and to supply the island markets. A considerable quantity of sugar is made for the same purposes, and it is greatly to be desired that central manufactories were established by enterprising capitalists, where, by the appliances of modern science, the peasantry could have their cane converted into sugar, and thus be enabled to become exporters on a large scale. In this way, it is believed, the exports might be largely increased, to their advantage, and to the promotion of the exclusion of the slave-grown sugars of Cuba and the Brazils from the home market.

It is supposed that one-half of the coffee, and no inconsiderable portion of the pimento now exported, are the produce of the lands of these cottagers.

Some experiments are being made in growing cotton; but instruction is needed, both as regards its cultivation and preparation for the market. Could this be obtained, it is hoped that they would be able, to some extent at least, successfully to compete, in this article, with the slaveholders of the southern States of America.

Supply of Labour to Estates.

It may be supposed that, in consequence of a large portion of the labouring class having become freeholders, the estates have been deprived of labour, and ceased to be cultivated; and it is quite possible that there have been a few instances of this kind, when the conduct of the agents has been very harsh. None, however, have come under my own observation; and I am strongly of opinion that where estates have been abandoned, it has been owing to other causes than deficiency of labour. Few of the people being able entirely to support their families by the produce of their allotments, they are compelled to work on the estates, four or five days a week, to obtain the necessaries and some of the comforts of life; and thus, notwithstanding the very low rates of wages, the supply of labour has generally been fully equal to the demand.

I am glad to be strengthened in my opinion on this point, by the testimony of Mr. Blyth, of the United Presbyterian Church, who says, in his "Missionary Reminiscences,"—"I suppose it will generally be confessed that the villagers are of great service to the sugar plantations, some of which are almost entirely cultivated by them. It may be that they are to some extent independent, and are in a position to make their own bargains; but is this not right and necessary? * * * Generally, the plan of negroes cultivating grounds for the support of their families has been a great blessing to the country."

In conclusion, I would observe that the advancement of the emancipated negroes of Ja-

maica, and I believe throughout the British West Indies, has been highly satisfactory. Were a comparison to be instituted between their former and present condition, it would probably be found that no people on the face of the earth ever made greater progress in the same space of time. They have been raised from a state of the deepest degradation, to one of civilization and comparative comfort and independence. Still, they are only in the infancy of freedom, and need the watchful and fostering care of those who laboured so strenuously to deliver them from slavery. Laws emanating from the Colonial Office, as well as from the local legislatures, need the closest examination, lest their rights and privileges as British subjects be curtailed. It is also important that they should be *aided* for a few years to maintain their religious and educational institutions. I say, *aided* to maintain them, for I conceive it to be of great importance that their own energies and resources should continue to be drawn out and applied to these objects—but at the present time they are unable, in consequence of the reduction of wages, frequent want of employment, distress arising from the ravages of cholera and small-pox, and from heavy taxation, to contribute more than one-third of the amount they once cheerfully gave towards building chapels and school-houses, and supporting their pastors and teachers. There are also not a few who do not sufficiently value religious and educational advantages to make sacrifices to obtain them. Under these circumstances, it cannot be surprising that it should be necessary to assist a people, recently emerged from bondage, and taking upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of freemen, to make that progress in knowledge and piety which is essential to the complete triumph of the grand experiment of emancipation.

It is especially important that efforts should be made for raising the female character, which has suffered greatly from the degrading influences of slavery. In addition, therefore, to the schools now in operation, I am anxious that a normal school should be established for training female teachers; in order that in every one of the free villages there should be a school under the care of a pious and intelligent woman, and that the rising race may be so instructed, that, with God's blessing on the efforts put forth, they may be fitted to discharge those duties in the family, in society, and in the church, which become a free Christian people,—may stand before the world living proofs of the advantages resulting from a great national act of justice and humanity,—may silence and put to shame those who maintain the policy of retaining their brethren in bondage,—and may be qualified to take an active part in the efforts which are being made for the evangelization of the land of their fathers; that thus the curse under which Africa has so long suffered may—by the overruling providence of Him who alone can bring good out of evil,—be turned into a blessing.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

SHOE-BLACKS.

One of the features of ancient London revived for the Great Exhibition was, the company of shoe-blacks. The revival was an experiment connected with one of the great questions of our day—the disposal of the abandoned children of wretchedness and crime who infest our streets. The poor boys were of various sorts. Many were orphans—some were sailor-boys—not a few had been starving in the streets for years—almost all were homeless, ragged, ignorant, dirty little wretches, for whom no one seemed to care. They were in truth, exact samples of that large class of young castaways from which the criminal population is continually recruited in strength, and for which the ragged school was especially designed. To deal with the case of these youngsters has ever been a serious difficulty. The usual doors of labor appear closed against them. If the humane set them to chop wood or break stones, it was objected to as an infringement of the rights of free labor. Happily, the shoe-black was a defunct personage in London streets, and, with the exception of a colony of French boys, who established themselves in the park, but were removed by the police for bad conduct, no one could complain of the new aspirants for public favor trenching on ground already occupied. At first, the boys had much to contend against. They were new to the work, and felt awkward in their fine clothes. Idle boys mocked at them, pulled their aprons, and put dirt into their pots. Portly gentlemen posed them with strange questions. Elderly ladies told them they would all come to be lord mayors. Coster-mongers called them young cardinals and red republicans, in allusion to their red jackets. Foreigners offered them curious coins for change. Old soldiers with only one leg insisted on paying half-price—and sometimes shabby people would say, off-hand, that they would pay next time. Still, the boys stood their ground, and held manful possession of the points which they had seized at first. A few of the urchins could not bear up calmly against this flood-tide of prosperity; they feasted on magnificent pies; they steamed to Greenwich and gorged themselves with white bait; they made themselves ill with cheap cigars; they shook themselves with rides on Hampstead donkeys. But these offenders were exceptions to the rule, and they were discharged for bad conduct. Nearly all the boys saved money which was kept for them in a little bank established by the committee. One had 7*l.* put by—several had 5*l.* each. Many a widowed mother was supported by her son's blacking-brush. Seven of the lads spent their savings on an outfit for Australia, and are now in that colony; fourteen others obtained situations in families. One has bound

himself apprentice to the Watermen's Company; another relieved his parents from a distress for rent; and a father was enabled by the same means to come up to London and see the boy from whom he had been separated for years!—Such is the result of this little experiment, as told by one of the committee. Who will not wish the further trial good speed?—*Athenæum.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 24, 1852.

Our distant subscribers, who have not the opportunity of witnessing the proceedings of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, will no doubt expect to find a general account of the transactions of that assembly, in the pages of the Review. The following summary of what took place prior to the preparation of this paper for the press is therefore given.

That Meeting convened, as usual, on the morning of the 19th, when the following ministers from other Yearly Meetings were in attendance, viz.: Daniel Barker, from North Carolina; Richard H. Thomas, from Baltimore; Thomas Wells, from Indiana; Cordelia Bayes from Great Britain; Edith Griffith and Rachel Patterson, from Ohio; Anna Wing, from New England, and Mary A. Hunt, from New York.

After the usual organization, the Meeting was informed that epistles from all the other Yearly Meetings, except Ohio, were present. Those from Europe and from the Meetings on this continent, omitting that from New England, were then read, and a committee appointed to prepare epistles in return, including one to Ohio. The circumstance was then noticed that one was present from New England, and passed over with very little discussion.

In the afternoon William Evans and Samuel Hilles were appointed as clerk and assistant. Objection was then made to the attendance of John Wilbur, and though a number of Friends united in the objection, a brief discussion only arose, and the case wes passed by, he still remaining in the Meeting.

The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings were then read and approved. On these minutes it appeared that that meeting presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, during their present session, an energetic remonstrance against a bill, introduced into that body, to prevent negroes and mulattoes from settling in the State. The interference was believed to be seasonable and the bill has not passed.

An excellent epistle from the Meeting for Sufferings in London, and one from that in New York, were also entered on those minutes. Notice was also presented of the care of that Meeting in the distribution of religious books.

On the 20th the queries and answers were attended to as usual; after which, in the evening, on excellent epistle from the Yearly Meeting at London to the Yearly Meetings in America,* was read, but not sent to the Women's Meeting. A memorial respecting Christopher Healy was then read and directed to be recorded.

A duodecimo volume of 261 pages, has just been issued from the press of E. C. & J. Biddle, entitled, "The First Book of Etymology, designed to promote precision in the use, and facilitate the acquisition of a knowledge of the English Language. For beginners. On the basis of 'the first book of Etymology, by James Lynd, A. M.' By Joseph Thomas, M. D., formerly classical teacher in Friends' Select School, Philadelphia."

This work is introduced to our notice by the subjoined advertisement by the publishers:

"In the year 1847, the publishers of this volume issued from the press "The First Book of Etymology," by James Lynd. This work has been adopted, and is now in use as a text-book in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore, and many other cities of our country, and has had a large and steadily increasing sale. In addition to this evidence of the appreciation of its merits, the publishers have received from competent instructors, many testimonials in favour of the work. But, while thus gratified by the oft-repeated expression of approval of the book, the publishers sought, from such teachers as were using it in their classes, and had given serious attention to the study, any suggestions which they might feel prepared to make for the improvement of the work. To these the publishers gave due consideration, and at length determined on the revision of the book, whenever they should be able to procure the services of one thoroughly competent to the task, Mr. Lynd being out of the question—actively engaged in the legal profession. The services of Dr. Thomas were secured about a year ago. To those acquainted with him nothing need be said as to his peculiar qualifications for such a task, resulting from his intimate acquaintance with the classics, and some of the modern languages, and from his deep interest in, and long and laborious study of the subject of Etymology, as well as from his familiarity with the work of Mr Lynd, which he had used as a text-book in classes under his instruction. Those unacquainted with the compiler of this humble volume, the publishers refer to it, for evidence of his ability and peculiar qualification for the task confided to him, confident that they will rise from a thorough examination of its pages prepared to accord to him all that the publishers could wish.

Philadelphia, March, 1852."

From such an inspection of this volume as the Editor has had leisure to give it, as well as his knowledge of the character and attainments of Dr Thomas, he is convinced that it is well calculated to facilitate the acquisition of a correct knowledge of the English language. The manner in which large portion of our English words have been deduced from those of the classical languages, and the connection between the meaning of the origin

* For this epistle See No. 14 of the present volume.

words, and that of their representatives in our modern tongue, are frequently explained in a pleasing and perspicuous manner.

It may be fairly questioned, whether an equal amount of accurate information on the subject whereof it treats, can be obtained from any other source, in so cheap and condensed a form.

MARRIED,—On the 31st ult., at an appointed meeting, at the house of her father in Blackstone, Mass., RICHARD D. BEEDE, of Sandwich, N. H., to CATHARINE F., daughter of James Comstock.

——, At Friends' Meeting, West Union, Morgan County, Indiana, on the 16th ult., ISAAC PAINTER, of Centre, Ohio, to JOANNA T. JOHNSON. Also, ISAAC JONES, of Miami, Ohio, to ELIZABETH B. JOHNSON. Both daughters of Ashley Johnson, of West Union.

——, On the 26th of Second month last, at the same place, JOSEPH M. MCCOLLUM to MATILDA, daughter of William Weasner, all of West Union Monthly Meeting.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house, Wilmington, Del., on the 15th inst., JOHN R. TATUM to LUCY, daughter of Ashton Richardson; all of that vicinity.

DIED,—On Second-day morning, the 12th inst., after a short illness, RUTH ELY PARRY, daughter of Oliver Parry of this city, in the 19th year of her age; a member of the Western District Monthly Meeting.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Haverford School Association will be held on Second-day afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Fifth month 10th next, at the Committee Room, Arch street.

CHARLES ELLIS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Fourth month 23, 1852.

For Friends' Review.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

The following statement is made in a letter from a valued friend, dated at Wabash, Indiana, the 11th of last month. This is a thriving town on the Wabash river, in the county bearing the same name, some forty or fifty miles Southwesterly from Fort Wayne, and on the great thoroughfare from Toledo, at the head of Lake Erie, down the Wabash, to its junction with the Ohio. I send it to the Review as an indication of the thrift and laudable enterprise of some of our new Western settlements of Friends.

"Friends here," says our correspondent, "are settled in a new country, and are very poorly fixed with the conveniences of life. That thou may better know what I mean, I would say that a Monthly Meeting was set up about one year since. We have about forty families, and only three comfortable dwellings—two frame, and one brick—all the others are cabins; and the Meeting-house a common log house. Notwithstanding this, at our Preparative Meeting, to-day, we agreed to raise $700 to build a brick school house, for the purpose of a Monthly Meeting school. We purpose building one to accommodate from 80 to 100 scholars, and hope to have it ready by next autumn."

Our energetic friends appear to be acting upon the well known adage, "where there is a will, there is a way," and are really entitled to our good wishes, and a hope for their success, in the effort to cultivate and inform the youthful mind, simultaneously with that to reclaim the forest from its unproductiveness.

With respect to the statement that there were only "*three comfortable dwellings*," perhaps the writer's idea of what constitutes a *comfortable* dwelling may be different from that of some others. There is much practical truth in the sentiment of the poet:

> "If happiness have not her seat
> And centre in the breast,
> We may be wise, or rich, or great,
> But never can be blest."

I remember hearing an aged friend, a number of years ago, who, with her husband, was a pioneer in one of the early settlements in Ohio, and whose after life was blessed with worldly prosperity, and adorned with religious usefulness, remark, that it had been her lot to live in a *cabin*, and also to live in a *spacious* dwelling, and there was by no means that difference in the comfortableness of the two, that people generally imagine.

H.

THE POWER AND LOVELINESS OF KINDNESS.

Extracted from a Lecture delivered 11th of Third month, 1852. By A. A. WILLETS.

Kindness is the twin sister of love! Indeed it is but another name for love, for it is but one of the varied aspects of love—it is love in action—love going forth in her mission of good will to man, and I shall use it in the present lecture as especially expressive of the aspect love presents to her foes, and the method she takes to subdue them. I am sure you will not be displeased with my theme, for what could we contemplate more lovely than love itself?

Love is the excellence of all things—it is the sweetest word—the brightest name—the noblest principle, and the most enduring virtue. So then my friends, although other gentlemen have addressed you on subjects of great interest, I am sure, so far as the theme is concerned, I am not "a whit behind the very chiefest" of them. "For whether there be prophecies they shall fail, whether there be tongues they shall cease, whether there be knowledge it shall vanish away;" but "*charity never faileth.*" Love is eternal, its lessons are not temporary; they will never be succeeded by anything better—there will be nothing in Heaven higher than the perfection of *love.*

But has it never occurred to you as strange, my friends, that while all hearts (that have any sympathy with the soul of moral beauty) admit

the *grace* and *holiness* of this principle, so few are found willing to *trust* in it, and *practice* it.

Men read the love-breathing and peace-speaking Gospel of Jesus; they see how plainly the master condemns the revengeful spirit while he revokes the "*lex talionis*" of the former barbarism; they wonder at the gracious words of meekness, mercy, forgiveness and love that proceed out of his mouth; they are moved by the varied eloquence with which he inculcates his loving precepts, and the touching stories and parables by which he illustrates them, and with an irrepressible admiration they are ready to cry out with those of old, "never man spake as this man;" they feel that a world governed by such principles would be the most blessed of all worlds; they are willing to *pray* earnestly that it may yet be thus with this world of ours, and are ready to catch with enthusiastic faith the prophetic promise that it *shall* be thus with this world; but when reminded that such a change is not to be wrought by prayer alone, but by accordant *practice*—and that therefore they should begin now personally to observe those principles, the universal spread of which is to make our world so blessed—ah, then they hesitate—then they smile and shake their heads and say, "It would not do. It would not be safe thus to act. It might do in a world where the inhabitants are comparatively innocent. It may do in this when it has reached that state, but not now! The world is too wicked!—too depraved!—too full of violence!"

"*Resist not evil!*" Why, if I should not resent the indignities that are offered to my person and my property, I throw myself open to every degradation of insult and violence!

"*Love my enemies!*" Why, if I should attempt so romantic and radical a thing as that, I should invite their hostility; I should set up my own person as a butt for all their attacks of malignity and injustice.

"*Bless them that curse me, do good to them that hate me, and pray for them that despitefully use me and persecute me!*" Why, let the word once go forth that such are my purposes, and I should weakly expose myself at once to be trampled upon by the worst and basest of mankind. O, no—no. If I was to pitch my principles at a height so *impracticable* as that, I should not be upheld a single day in any of the comforts or any of the securities of life. Besides, if I tamely submit to insult and injury, and did not with a strong arm vindicate my rights and avenge my wrongs, I should justly expose myself to the contempt of my fellow men, as a mean-spirited and cowardly being unworthy of my manhood.

So multitudes think, and so multitudes speak—for the truth is, they have not faith either in the "*power*" *or the* "*nobleness*" *of* "*kindness.*"

It is truly astonishing, when we consider how few of our race have had faith enough to trust this heavenly principle, and to test its strength, what a vast amount of evidence can be gathered in testimony of its subduing power.

Over every form of depraved and vicious humanity, savage and civilized, sane and insane, it has alike proved itself "*more than conqueror!*"—Confirming the truth of the poet's sentiment, where he says—

> "There is a golden chord of sympathy
> Fixed in the harp of every human soul,
> Which when 'tis swept by love's sweet breath,
> Wakes angel melodies in savage hearts;
> Inflicts sore chastisement for cherished wrong,
> And melts the ice of hate to streams of love;
> But naught but kindness that fine chord can touch."

I could easily fill up the whole hour, yea, th whole night, in relating most striking and wel authenticated instances in illustration of this but time will only permit me to relate a few.

Many years ago, there was brought to th State Prison, in Connecticut, a man of gian stature and of desperate character, one whos crimes had for seventeen years been the terror c the country. The *warden* was a Christian—Christian not in name only, but in "deed and i truth." One who had more than usual faith in th power of kindness! When the prisoner cam he took off his irons and addressed him thus—"Friend, you are now placed in my care; it wi be best for us to treat each other as well as w can. I shall try to make you as comfortable a possible, and shall be anxious to be your frien —and I hope you will get me in no difficulty o your account. There is a cell here for solitar confinement, but I have never used it, and should be very sorry ever to turn the key upo any human being in it. You may range th place as freely as I do—only trust me and I wi trust you."

The desperado, though evidently surprise seemed but little affected by this kindness, ar for weeks seemed to *soften very slowly*. Tru he was not violent, but sulky; at length wo came that he had attempted to break prisor The warden called him, and charged him with but he gave no reply; his face was darkened a ferocious scowl, and his lips sealed with sull silence. He was told it would now be necessa to put him in the solitary cell—he was desir to follow the warden, who went before hi carrying a lamp in one hand and the key in t other. In the *narrowest part of the passa* the warden, a little, light built man, turned sh around, and with an eye beaming with kindne looked up *full into the face of the stout crimin* and said—"I want to know if you have treat me as I deserve? I have done every thing make you happy! I have trusted you, but y have never given me the least confidence return! And you have even planned to g me into difficulty. *Is this kind?* and yet I c not bear to lock you up. If I only had t least sign that you cared for me"—he had

ed to say more—it was a *dead shot!* it had
ne through the tough rind of his depravity,
d had reached his very heart! the strong man
s subdued; bursting into tears, he wept like a
ild. "Sir," said he "I have been a very
non these seventeen years, but you treat me
e a man, and I can't resist it." "Come,"
d the victorious warden, "let's go back!"
e free range of the prison was again given him,
l from that hour he became a *new man!*—
ening his whole heart to the kind warden, and
filling the whole term of his imprisonment
h cheerfulness and content.
And is there no power in kindness over the
sionate! Ah, my friends, it's the very thing
t has power—its gentle breath extinguishes
flames of passion and anger as effectually
old water does fire! But pour the spirit of
liation upon it and you will extinguish it
ut as effectually as you would a fire by pour-
on melted pitch!
No power in love! Why it's the mightiest
er in the universe! Well and truly does
eloquent Tupper say—"Love is the weapon
ch Omnipotence reserved to conquer rebel
n, when all the rest had failed! Reason he
ies—fear he answers blow to blow—future
rests he answers by present pleasures—but
E! that sun against whose melting beams
ter cannot stand!—that soft, subduing
nber which wrestles down the giant! O,
e is not one human creature in a million,
a thousand men in earth's huge quintillion
se clay heart is hardened against love."
nough, I think, has been said to show you
there is a *power* in this principle worthy of
uch more extended application than it has
yet received—that it is neither weak nor
sh in good men to desire to see it carried up
the higher relations of society, into our
onal relationships, and applied in settling
utes among the great brotherhood of man-
d. If so effectual in our social relationships,
not in our national?
O," says one, "it may do in our personal rela-
ships, but it would never do on a large scale."
why not? Has it ever failed when tried?
k at the history of this very State! When
English colonists came to this western
d, they came with the Bible and the institu-
s of religion, but most of them came also with
sword and the musket to defend their rights
to protect themselves against the murderous
ges, as they deemed the Indians to be. But
e was one noble exception to this—the colony
r William Penn. These men, believing in
inconsistency of Christians using carnal
pons, and having full faith in the power of
and kindness, brought nothing but the im-
ents of peace and the spirit of love!
nd what was the result? Why, while the
r colonies, acting upon the barbarous motto
Cromwell—"*Trust in God, but keep your powder dry*"—were in perpetual conflict with the Indians, and had brought to almost every hamlet and habitation a baptism of blood and of flame!—Penn and his peaceful companions, though surrounded by the most *warlike tribes* on the continent, lived in perfect security—and with no bulwark for their young and independent State but the pacific and benevolent principles of the New Testament, they saved its virgin soil—for seventy long years—from the *first stain of the blood of violence!* And never—never till the Quakers were ousted from office, and the *policy* changed, did Pennsylvania share in the bloody calamities of her sisters! Does not this show its power to protect the State as well as the individual?

(To be continued.)

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Not least extraordinary among the results of the gold-discovery in California is the new social relationship or intermixture of races, which, already commenced, will doubtless go on to some interesting developments. We were aware that the immense and crowded population of China had, under the present dynasty, begun fairly to overflow its bounds, and that already, colonies of Celestials had planted themselves in the Indian Archipelago. We were not prepared, however, to hear of new tribes of emigrants from the same country floating across the North Pacific; and yet such is the fact, as appears by an account just received from a writer at San Francisco. "The Chinese," he says, "are destined to exercise an important influence in this country. For the last six months they have supplied a larger number of immigrants than any other nation—not excepting the Atlantic section of the Union. Scarcely a week elapses without the arrival of one hundred and fifty or two hundred Celestials. Very few of them forsake the country; they appear to shape their course for permanent residence. The greater number equip themselves for mining, and set off in quest of gold; but many have settled down in trade or business in this city. The various grades of society are well represented; many of them are laborers and rustics, while some appear to be educated and polished. They all hail from Canton; it would not be creditable to come from any other place.

"It is a curious fact that, although there are from 10,000 to 20,000 of these people in California, very few of them are females. The women do not come; I know of but two or three Chinese women in this city.

"You cannot look into the streets, but you see troops of Chinese—here a dozen marching in single file, irregularly, and making a tour of observation, noting with curiosity everything around them. Yonder is another troop, twenty or thirty more, laden with tin pans, boots, and various preparations for the mines. Still larger

bodies may be seen with sacks of sugar and rice on their backs, carrying them to their store-houses after the manner of ants; or, if the load be too heavy for one, two of them tug it on a pole. There is a chap with a huge basket of clothing, at the heels of an odd-looking genius who wears odd-looking spectacles, and who reads his book as he goes to find the proper stopping-places. Occasionally you behold fifty or a hundred in one gang, just arrived, and staring with amazement at everything, getting along about as fast as children going to school on a parade-day.

"The Chinese are slow in assuming the American costume. Their clumsy shoes first come off, and are replaced by boots, often much too large. They are fond of big boots, and will seldom submit to a good fit if they can get a pair of greater capacity for the same money. Their feet are generally small. A friend of mine had a stock of small boots that he did not know what to do with; a Chinaman, attracted by their cheapness, bought a pair, and soon returned with swarms of his countrymen, who exhausted the supply before night.

"After sticking their nether extremities into leathern boots, the revolution attacks the head. The black woolen skull-cap, or the big cane umbrella-hat, heavy as Charlemagne's crown, gives place to the California slouch. Further than this the Chinaman seldom advances.

"When employed as cooks and servants the Chinese find it convenient to assume an American name; but under other circumstances they make no change.

"One of their great depôts is at the head of Clay Street, where they have erected a very handsome storehouse. The sign is painted in their own tongue, though the characters are placed horizontally, and not in perpendicular columns, as is their custom. The house is crammed, like their other quartering-places, with hundreds of trunks and bundles, and with various kinds of merchandise. The merchants mostly remain in their stores, waiting for the visits of customers. Some small traders hawk their wares from door to door. They are equal to Yankees in driving a bargain, and their economy is undoubted.

"When a customer calls they exhibit wonderful expertness in comprehending his wants and arranging a bargain; but the tax-collector avers that he cannot by any possible means make them understand the object of his visit.

"They are very temperate, and a Chinaman is scarcely ever known to be drunk or noisy in the streets.

"On a Sabbath morning lately I entered their establishment in Clay Street, and found some twenty of them sitting on the boxes, quietly occupied in sewing bags of buckskin for gold-dust. They were evidently unskilled in the art. One of the party wore a thimble, and others had a rag tied on the finger instead. I was showing one of them how to do his work better, when another stepped up to show me his work, whi was neatly done. He was highly gratified wi my approbation."

The writer then hazards a conjecture, tl after the men have established a home they w send for their wives; but this betrays an ign ance of the Chinese law, which prohibits wom from being taken out of the country—a pro bition not the less stringently enforced, that t superabundance of the sex leads to the pract of infanticide. When we consider, however, t heterogeneous population of the auriferous state French, Irish, Scotch, English, Americans, Sp iards, Mexicans, Sandwich Islanders, Indians, a many others—we assent to his observation, tl "events of great moment in the history of world are destined to grow out of the rapid c nization of the Pacific shore, and the opening new channels of commerce and social intercou The past half of the present century is full the miracles of science and art; the current l will not be wanting. Who can imagine w the year 1901 will bring forth? China, Jap India, the islands of the sea, will not be as tl now are. A turning and an overturning are hand. The Chinese emigration to Californi one link of the chain."—*Chambers' Journal*

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Sundry documents relating to the Japan Expedition, were sent, a few days since, to Senate by the President. The following is an teresting extract from the letter of Presic Fillmore, to the Emperor of Japan; its t does not sustain the belligerent reports wh the journals claiming to be in the confidenc the executive, have circulated concerning objects of the Expedition:

"I send you by this letter an envoy of own appointment, an officer of high rank in country, who is no missionary of religion. goes by my command, to bear to you my gr ing and good wishes, and to promote friend and commerce between the two countries.

"You know that the United States of A rica now extend from sea to sea; that the g countries of Oregon and California are part the United States; and that from these c tries, which are rich in gold and silver and cious stones, our steamers can reach the sh of your happy land in less than twenty days

"Many of our ships will now pass in e year, and some, perhaps, in every week, betv California and China; these ships must along the coast of your Empire; storms winds may cause them to be wrecked on shores; and we ask and expect from your fri ship and your greatness, kindness for our r and protection for our property. We wish our people may be permitted to trade with people, but we shall not authorize them to b any law of your Empire.

"Our object is friendly commercial intercourse, and nothing more. You may have productions which we should be glad to buy, and we have productions which might suit your people.

"Your Empire contains a great abundance of coal; this is an article which our steamers, in going from California to China, must use. They would be glad that a harbour in your Empire could be appointed, to which coal might be brought, and where they might always be able to purchase it.

"In many other respects, commerce between our Empire and our country would be useful to both. Let us consider well what new interests may arise from those recent events, which have brought our two countries so near together; and what purposes of friendly amity and intercourse this ought to inspire in the hearts of those who govern both countries."—*Inquirer.*

A STUDY FOR THE MILLION.

We announced last week the death of John Jex, the learned blacksmith of Letheringsett. He was the son of William Jex, a blacksmith, and was born at Billingford, in this county, in or about the year 1778. In his boyhood he was sent to a day school, but he has often been heard to say that although he was sent off to school for years, he never *went* three months in his life. He frequently walked to Holsham instead, to look in at the shop-window of Mr. Mayes, a watchmaker, who resided there. He did not learn to read or write at school, but taught himself afterwards. His mechanical talent manifested itself at a very early age. With regard to Jex's first experiment in clock-work, the following anecdote is related. When about twelve or thirteen years of age, a watchmaker went to his mother's house to clean her clock. He watched him while he took it to pieces, cleansed the works, and put them together again. No sooner had he left, than the boy determined to try whether he could not do the same. He at once went to work, and completed his task with all the skill and exactitude of an experienced hand. (He did not mention this occurrence till several years afterwards.) From that time he began to turn his attention to watch and clock making, and eventually attained great excellence in the art. When about thirteen years old he became acquainted with Mr. Mayes, of whom mention has already been made. Mr. Mayes' attention was first attracted towards Jex by frequently observing him look in at his window. He at length asked him what he wanted. Jex replied, he "wished to see *that thing*"—pointing to a newly invented instrument for either clock or watch making. Mr. Mayes showed it him, but did not allow him to touch it. Jex declared he "could make one like it," and he accordingly did so in about a month. Mr. Mayes was delighted with the talent and ingenuity displayed by the boy, and from that time took great pleasure in showing him anything connected with his business. At his death he left Jex a legacy of £50, as a proof of the high esteem he entertained for him. In early life Jex was by no means robust in health, and he afterwards declared his belief that working at the bout-hammer, at the blacksmith's anvil, had been the means of strengthening his constitution and saving his life. Some particulars of Jex's early history are given in Young's "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Norfolk." We subjoin the following extract, written about the year 1802. "Under the head implements, I must not conclude without mentioning a person of most extraordinary mechanical talents. Mr. Jex, a young blacksmith at Billingford, at sixteen years of age, having heard that there was such a machine as a way-measurer, he reflected by what machinery the result could be produced, and set to work to contrive one; the whole was his own invention. It was done, as might be expected, in a round-about way, a motion too accelerated, corrected by additional wheels, but throughout the complicity such accurate calculations were the basis of his work, that when finished and tried it was perfectly correct without alteration. His inventive talents are unquestionable. He has made a machine for cutting watch pinions, a depthening tool, a machine for cutting and finishing watch-wheel teeth, of his own invention, a clock-barrel and fusee engine, made without ever seeing anything of the kind. He made a clock, the teeth of the wheels cut with a hack saw, and the balance with a half round file, He has made an electrical machine, and a powerful horse-shoe magnet. Upon being shown, by Mr. Munnings, a common barrow-drill, the delivery by a notched cylinder, he invented and wrought an absolutely new delivery; a brass cylinder, with holes, having moveable plugs, governed by springs, which clear the holes or cups, throwing out the seed of any size with great accuracy; and, not liking the application of the springs on the outside of the cylinder, reversed the whole, and in a second, now making, placed them most ingeniously within it."

Shortly after Young's notice of him was written, Jex removed to Letheringsett, near Holt, where he worked as a common blacksmith till within the last thirty years. Since that time he has employed workmen in the practical part of his business, but he continued till his decease to live in the house adjoining the blacksmith's shop.

The first watch ever constructed by Jex was made after he had settled at Letheringsett, for his friend, T. Munnings, of Gorget, near Dereham. *Every part of this watch, including the silver face, and every tool employed in its construction, were of Jex's own making.* One of the greatest efforts of Jex's inventive powers was the construction of a gold chronometer, with what

is technically termed a "*detached escapement*," and compensating balance, which was made long before he ever saw or heard of the "*detached escapement*,"—the principle of which has since been so successfully applied by Arnold and Earnshaw. Jex turned the jewels himself, made the cases, the chain, the mainspring, and indeed every part of the watch, except the dial. The very instruments with which he executed this wonderful piece of mechanism were of his own workmanship. It is only by watchmakers themselves that this triumph of skill can be adequately appreciated. *They* know that no single man is ever employed to make a complete chronometer; but that different parts of the mechanism are entrusted to different hands, and that many are employed upon a single watch. This watch is now in the possession of Mr. Blakeley, of Norwich. Such was Jex's thirst for information, and such was his resolution to clear away every obstacle which impeded his progress, that, wishing to read some French works on Horology, he mastered, *unassisted*, the French language, when about sixty years of age! He then read the books in question, but found that they contained nothing which was new to him, he having become thoroughly acquainted with the subject by previous study of English authors. Another of Jex's inventions, was a lathe, of extraordinary power and ingenuity, which remained in his possession until his death. By means of this lathe he was enabled to cut the teeth of wheels mathematically correct into any number, even or odd, up to 2,000, by means of a dividing plate. He also constructed a lathe on a minute scale, for turning diamonds, which is very complicated in its structure. He likewise invented an air-tight furnace door for his own greenhouse, so constructed that the fire would keep lighted from Saturday night till Monday morning, thus obviating the necessity of attending to it on Sunday. About ten years ago he invented a method of opening green-house windows to any required width, and so fastened that the wind has no power over them. Jex was also an iron and brass founder, a glass-blower, a maker of mathematical instruments, barometers, thermometers, gun barrels, air guns, &c. Jex understood electricity, galvanism, electro-magnetism, &c., and had a thorough knowledge of chemistry, as far as the metals are concerned. Amongst other sciences, Jex understood astronomy, and could calculate the time by the fixed stars. In taking astronomical observations, he was accustomed to make use of his own door-posts and a chimney opposite. He made telescopes and *metallic reflectors*, which are universally acknowledged to be extremely difficult of construction. He was naturally a timid man, and excessively afraid of contagion: yet he lived in a state of filth which was almost sufficient of itself to generate disease. He never allowed a woman to enter his house for the sake of cleaning it, and his rooms consequently contained the accum lated dust of years. His disposition was s and retiring; but whenever he met with any o whose tastes were similar to his own, he wou converse for hours, with the greatest delight, any subject connected with the arts and scienc He was a man of the strictest integrity, and unimpeachable veracity. He was *entirely* des tute of the love of money, and sought out tru *for its own sake*, and with no view to any p sonal gain. Such an example is rare indeed, this grasping and selfish age. He was kind his manner to the poor, and rarely sent a men cant away without relief. In 1845, Jex hac stroke of paralysis, from the effects of which never entirely recovered. His intellect gradua lost much of its original power, and the last y or two especially, a very marked alteration v perceptible. He was again attacked with para sis in November last—and his death took pl the 5th of January. His remains are inter in Letheringsett churchyard.—*Norfolk Ne England.*

SUBMARINE BLASTING.

The following remarks in the National In ligencer, made with particular reference to recent operations at Hurl Gate, describe clea the method of blasting rocks under water.

The mode of operation is to sink a tin canis of powder down upon the top of the rock, there ignite it through a wire, by means o galvanic battery. This is performed during few minutes of slack tide, at high water; for deeper the water over the powder, the bet By the expansive force of the explosion the la mass of water above and around must be inst ly removed, lifted. But the motion of all ma requires time. The expansive force is cre instantly by the explosion, and exerts itself stantly in every direction. It will not willin wait for the slow rising of the mass of wa high enough to afford relief. It therefore ma its way at the same time downward upon solid rock, crushing, crumbling, and grindin to pieces. All matter, as far as we know porous and compressible, and rock is more c pressible than water. Philosophy should th fore teach us that a sudden expansive f between a body of water and a body of r while it requires time to remove the water, r necessarily, to some extent crush the surfac the rock, if it is too large or too much conf to be removed in a body. And this has pr to be the fact by every blast. At high wa the top of Pot Rock is eighteen feet below surface. After a blast it is found to be cov with broken fragments, some of which are g pled and taken up. One piece was taker yesterday weighing two hundred pounds, carried to the city. The next rushing sweeps the top of the rock clean; and after

ext blast it is again covered with fragments. 'here have been now nineteen blasts, seventeen n Pot Rock and two on Way's Reef. Not one as missed fire, and all have done execution. 'he blasts were commenced with sixty-two ounds of powder, and increased afterward to ghty- seven pounds, and the last blast, to-day, as a hundred and twenty-five pounds. About urteen hundred pounds of powder have already en used, and many tons will doubtless be re- ired before the work is completed."

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

And what is patriotism? A preference blind
f some small circle of the human kind?
ho is the patriot? He who stands apart,
imself, his kin, his clan, alone at heart?
is it he whose thoughts more wide dilate,
ith kin and clan, embracing town and State?
name you him whose more extended view,
ith town and State connects his country too?
is the patriot he whose liberal mind
nnects himself, his country, and his kind?
ho looks abroad, and sees, throughout the earth,
ankind one race, one kindred, and one birth;
d from one soil, enlightened by one sun,
hose joy, whose grief, whose hope, whose heaven is one;
ho share one nature, fortune, fate, and doom,
d sink together tenants of one tomb?
e these the beings whom a streamlet's tide,
rivers, mountains, oceans should divide
om kindly sympathy of soul with soul?
t the wide space through which yon planets roll,
t vast expanse, where speeds the unsought star,
r heaven and earth should separate so far,
oft imaginary lines divide,
ings by birth, by nature close allied.
! shame on those who think that patriot fame
uld feed on partial, popular acclaim;
r one small spot, the bed-room of its birth,
shun the sunshine of a social earth.
arn to look wider o'er the realm you tread,
arn to look closer on the silent dead;
th keener ken attempt that world to know,
ither ye headlong, hourly, heedless go.
ink of the myriads in battle slain,
ink of their meeting in yon heaven again.
th what emotions meet they, side by side,
o, breathing vengeance, bathed in blood, have died!
ress thy passions, and relent, rash man;
sider life; its longest term a span.
n sink the strongest, in the strife with death;
uldst thou, then, rob a brother of a breath?
ray thy race, or antedate its doom?
send one soul unsummoned to the tomb?
ve forth the hateful demon from thy heart,
all thy race thy chari;y impart.
not where streamlets nor where rivers roll,
realm, nor continent should bind thy soul.
e as joint heritors of nature's bloom;
e as joint heirs and tenants of the tomb;
e as created from one common dust;
e as united by a deathless trust;
e as your nature prompts; its laws obey;
inst these, let chief, nor king, nor priest bear sway.
n nature's pulse with nature's warmth shall glow;
l nature's tide in nature's current flow;
sway harmonious reach from pole to pole;
bond, one law, one system, and one soul.
n battle-sounds, and war's alarms shall cease,
l earth grow green in Universal Peace.

ORIOLO.

It frequently happens that persons who are aiming to accomplish the same end, but entertain different views in regard to the proper means of attaining it, instead of giving each other credit for sincerity, and endeavouring to rectify, by mildness and persuasion, such opinions as are deemed onerous, fall to impeaching each other's motives, and imputing to perverseness, what merely arises from want of information or obtuseness of intellect. Such procedure produces estrangement, not conviction. For a man who finds himself charged with acting from a motive of which he feels himself clear, is not likely to listen respectfully to an argument accompanied by such accusation. Whatever excites the passions is sure to blind the judgment. L.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The steamship America arrived at New York on the 15th inst., and the Arctic on the 18th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 3d and 7th insts., respectively.

ENGLAND.—In Parliament, Secretary Walpole had introduced the new militia bill into the House of Commons. It provides for raising a force of 80,000 militia, to serve five years; 50,000 of whom shall be raised the first year, by voluntary enlistment. The bill was read a first time. In the House of Lords, Lord Derby intimated that he did not intend to interfere with the Maynooth grant.

The actual surplus revenue, over the expenditures of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for 1852, exceeded £2,726,396. Parliament adjourned on the 19th ult.

The English war steamer Birkenhead was wrecked in Timon's Bay, on the coast of Africa, on the 28th of the Second month. She had on board 638 troops, chiefly intended to reinforce the garrison at the Cape, of whom only 184 are known to have been saved.

The Arctic squadron was to leave Woolwich on the 10th inst.

IRELAND.—A meeting of the citizens of Dublin had recently been held, on the subject of tenant rights. The meeting pledged itself to support no candidates but staunch supporters of the national tenant rights.

FRANCE.—The French Chambers were opened on the 29th ult., by Louis Napoleon in person. He announced that it was the interest of France to preserve relations of amity with all nations, and disclaimed any intention of assuming the Emperorship of France, but declared that if disaffection or intrigue should force him to adopt other measures, he would demand from the people, in the name of the *repose* of France, a new title, which would irrevocably fix on his head the power with which the people had invested him. The President then took the oath to support the Constitution, after which the members were sworn, each taking the oath of fidelity to the President. Gen. Cavaignac and M. Carnot were absent. Martial law ceased in all the departments from the 28th ult.

The President's speech has been favourably received in the provinces. Arrests still continue to be made in all the departments, and large numbers of prisoners continue to be sent to Algeria and Cayenne.

General Cavaignac, M. Carnot and M. Henon, the three republican deputies elected to the Legislative Assembly, have addressed a note to the Chamber, stating that they recognised their election merely as a protest by their constituents "against the destruction of public liberties, and the rigors of despotism," and that they declined to sit in an Assembly devoid of power.

The Swiss Government has replied to France that it has done all in regard to the French refugees, that it can do, without sacrificing the right of asylum, which that Government regards as the most precious privilege of civilized nations.

Austria.—Prince Schwartzenberg, Prime Minister of Austria, died at Vienna on the 5th inst., of apoplexy.

Cape of Good Hope.—Late accounts state that the Kaffir's had suddenly retired, with all their force, stock, &c., to Van Buellen's Hock, amongst the mountains, whence they were driven nearly a year since. Parties of British troops were ranging the country, destroying the crops, killing the Kaffirs, and capturing cattle. The Kaffirs were making similar incursions into the English territories.

India and China.—Advices from Bombay state that the negotiations with the Burmese had failed, and that a force of 6,000 troops, from Calcutta and Madras, were to start for Burmah on the 13th ult.

The rebellion in China was still in progress. The Governor General of Canton Province had been besieged in one of his own towns, and the remnant of the Imperial forces had been signally defeated.

The city of Hong Kong was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 26th of the Twelfth month last. The fire commenced in the Chinese Bazaar, whence it quickly spread to the bamboo houses of the Chinese, and soon communicated to the finest part of the city. The public market, all the printing offices, and the public buildings were consumed. The fire was attended with a fearful loss of life. Several hundreds of human beings, it is supposed, perished in in the flame.

Mexico.—Dates from the city of Mexico, to the 2d inst., have been received at New Orleans. The Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia and the United States, have addressed a strong remonstrance to the Mexican Government, against the unfairness of the custom house regulations of Mexico, which made the imposts at Matamoras much less than those of Vera Cruz and Tampico. To this remonstrance the President replied that the matter was before Congress, whose members alone had power to change the laws.

A contract has been entered into by the King of Belgium and the Mexican Government, for the transportation of 50,000 Belgians to the interior of Mexico, where they are to receive lands to settle on, or to work for the Mexican landholders on certain conditions.

More than 10,000 persons have been compelled to flee from Durango, to other states, in consequence of the inroads of the savages, and the want of grain to plant. Tuxpan has been made a port of entry.

On the 13th ult. Guanajuato was visited by an earthquake, which, it was apprehended, had been severely felt at Guadalajua.

California.—The steamship Sierra Nevada, from Chagres, arrived at New York on the 16th inst., bringing California dates to the 20th ult. She brings 286 passengers, and $400,000 in gold dust.

The passenger trains on the Panama railroad now run from Aspinwall to Buena Vista. The trains start immediately on the arrival of the steamers, and passengers leaving Aspinwall in the morning arrive at Panama at midnight.

The clipper ship Northern Light had been chartered, to proceed to Acapulco, to bring from thence the unfortunate passengers of the steamer North America.

Since previous advices the weather has been more favourable, and business was improving at San Francisco.

Indignation meetings had been held at Sacramento City, in relation to a bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, for making contracts for labour with Chinese emigrants. The bill was denounced as intended to introduce a system of quasi slavery, and as an outrage upon the rights of American labourers. The bill had met with violent opposition in the House, but finally passed by a vote of 30 to 20. It is thought that it will not pass the Senate.

The salary bill had passed, giving the Governo $6,000 per annum, Treasurer, Comptroller and District Judges $5,000 each, and the Supreme Judge $7,000 each.

Dates from Callao, to the 25th ult., had been received at Panama. The city of Guyaquil had been declared in a state of seige, owing to the expected attack by Flores. No vessel was allowed to approach the port after sundown. It was stated that Flores had been covertly aided by the Peruvian and English in the movement against Ecuado The Ecuadorian Charge had demanded his passport of the Peruvian Government, and had left the country.

Society Islands.—By way of Honolulu, advices have been received from the Society Islands to the 16th of the First month. The inhabitants of Raiatea and of several of the neighbouring islands, had held a council and adopted a republican form of government. They had elected a Chief Magistrate, who is to hold his office for two years. The Chief Magistrate elected is a half-white, and is represented as a very capable man. These islands have hitherto been under the sway of Queen Pomare.

Hayti.—Late accounts from Hayti represent the country as tranquil. The coronation of the Emperor Faustin was to take place on the 11th inst.

Domestic. Pennsylvania Legislature.—The Congressional apportionment bill passed the Senate finally, on the 14th inst. On the 16th the Finance Committee reported in favour of a bill in aid of the Colonization Society, under the specious pretext "extending aid to free persons of colour who may be desirous of emigrating to the colony of Liberia.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely upon the bill incorporating the city of Philadelphia, with enlarged boundaries. The same Committee also reported adversely upon the bill from the House, for the more effective punishment and prevention of the crime of murder.

In the House, the general appropriation bill was taken up on the 15th inst., and amended by appropriating $200,000 of the North Branch Canal Loan and a sum, not exceeding the same amount, of the balance remaining in the State Treasury, after payment of the August interest, to the avoidance of the Inclined Plane on the Alleghany Portage Railroad, under certain restrictions. The amendment was adopted.

Nothing worth noting has been done by Congress during the past week.

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SHORT ACCOUNT OF THOMAS AND JANE COLLEY.

Thomas Colley was a native of the village of meaton, near Pontefract, where he was born in 742. Of his early life little more is known han that he was educated in the principles of he Episcopal Church. While residing at Shefeld as an apprentice, he became awakened to a nse of the sinfulness of sin, and to his need of Saviour, and associated himself with some ious people, among whom he subsequently ecame a preacher.

He married in 1764, and his wife proved a ue help-meet to him, both in things temporal d spiritual. She had been led to compare osely with the doctrines of the New Testament, e practices which are common amongst most nominations of Christians, and some of these e had perceived were not in accordance with e precepts of Christ and his apostles.

It was customary among the people with om her husband was associated, to make a llection at the conclusion of their meetings, d to hand it to the preacher; and on one casion, when he returned home after preaching, d extended his hand to give her a small sum ich he had received in this way, she drew ck her hand, and addressed him thus:— Thomas, is it the gospel you have been preach- ? If it be, the command is, 'Freely ye have eived, freely give;' but if it be not the gospel, n how could you take money for pretending preach that which you have not preached?'

This address made a deep impression on the nd of Thomas Colley: he became greatly rdened in spirit, under the conviction that he l acted in a way which was contrary to the cept of his Lord and Master, and he felt re- ined from preaching again in the same man- . In the forenoon of the First-day of the owing week, about the time at which people e going to their various places of worship, he went out, thinking that he would go to some one of these places, but unresolved as to which. In proceeding along the streets, he noticed some persons belonging to the Society of Friends going to their meeting, and came to the conclusion that he would follow them; for having understood that their meetings were often held in silence, he thought that he should find a quiet opportunity of reflecting upon those subjects which now weighed so heavily upon his spirit.

Soon after taking his seat in this meeting, with his mind turned to the Lord, and desiring to be given to see what was in accordance with the Divine will, he became sensible of the influence of the Holy Spirit bringing a feeling of solemnity over the congregation, under which his own mind was reverently bowed before the God of heaven and earth, and greatly contrited. His understanding became at this time much more clearly enlightened than it had previously been, to perceive the nature of that worship of the Father which is in spirit and in truth, and to apprehend the accordance of the practice of silent waiting upon God in religious assemblies, with this true gospel worship; and he came to the conclusion that in whatever manner others might assemble to worship God, the way in which he should be enabled most acceptably to perform this solemn duty was that adopted by the Society of Friends.

Jane Colley soon joined her husband in attending the meetings of Friends; and as their attention was directed to the state of their own hearts before the Lord, and 'to feeling after him, if haply they might find him,' they found these occasions blessed to their souls; their strength in the Lord was renewed, and they witnessed the promise of Christ respecting the Holy Spirit, 'He shall take of mine and shall show it unto you,' more abundantly fulfilled in their experience. They were received into membership with Friends in 1766.

As Thos. Colley bore patiently the baptisms of the Holy Spirit, by which he was made sensible of his helplessness to perform the Divine will in his own strength, and was brought to trust in the Lord alone, he grew in grace, and, in process of time, he felt constrained by the love of Christ to speak as a minister of the gospel in the meetings of Friends. His first

communication in this line of service was in the year 1768. Being careful, in humility and watchfulness, to occupy the talents committed to him, his services were acceptable and edifying, and, in due time, he was acknowledged by his Friends as one of their approved ministers. Not long after this, he felt himself called upon, by Him who 'putteth forth his own sheep and goeth before them,' to travel in the service of the gospel, and way was made for him in the discharge of this duty, according to the good order established among the Society of Friends, by which their ministers, though not receiving any pecuniary remuneration for preaching the gospel, but conscientiously adhering to the precept, 'Freely ye have received, freely give,' are, nevertheless, carefully provided for in regard to travelling and other needful expenses while from home in the service of the gospel.

As the Society does not restrict the services of its ministers to any particular places, but when those who are approved amongst them believe themselves called upon to particular services, and bring the subject before their Monthly meetings, which are held for the care of their congregations, these meetings weightily deliberate upon such subjects before the Lord; and if they feel unity with the ministers in regard to the service they have in prospect, they give them certificates of their unity, and set them at liberty to proceed in the performance of their apprehended duty. In this way, Thomas Colley performed many journeys in Great Britian, Ireland. and some more distant countries, with the concurrence of that church with which he had become united.

In 1779, in company with his friend Philip Madin, an elder also of Sheffield, he paid a religious visit in the island of Barbadoes, and in a few of the other British West India Islands. Being favoured to return home in safety, he penned the following reflections:—'Under a grateful remembrance of the many favours of the Almighty, graciously extended to us through the course of this long and perilous journey, in preserving us in the midst of a raging and tumultuous war, in opening our way in the service in which we were engaged, and affording ability and strength to discharge the duty of the day, our spirits are humbly bowed in deep reverence and thankfulness to the Father and Fountain of all our mercies.'

A few years after his return from this voyage, he again left his near connections, and travelled extensively in North America, where his gospel labours were well received, and made a deep and instructive impression on the minds of many of those whom he visited; for he was eminently qualified to set forth the blessings of salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ, who came as the light of the world, and offered himself as a sacrifice for the sins of mankind; and to turn the attention of his hearers to the teachings of the Holy Spirit, in the secret of the soul; in ord that they might not only know this bless Teacher as a witness against sin, but as t Comforter of those who, being reconciled un God through the death of his Son, follow him the regeneration.

In reference to one of his visits to London, writes: 'I have laboured many weeks in th populous place, visited all the meetings [Friends] in this city, and most of them on Firs days, and have had public meetings in all th meeting-houses, and in many other places. this service, I may with reverence acknowled that the Lord has been near, and has fulfill his ancient promise, 'As the day, so shall t strength be.' The meetings have generally be large; neither unfavourable weather, nor sn on the ground, has prevented people from tending them; and that living power, which both ancient and new, has been the crown a diadem of our religious assemblies.'

When not engaged in religious service, t devoted man was diligent in attention to business, which was that of a cutler; here following the example of the apostles, and es cially that recorded of Paul, who laboured wi his own hands as a tent-maker, and thus min tered not only to his own necessities, but to t necessities of those who were with him, 'that might make the gospel of Christ without charg

In 1810, Thomas Colley's health began decline, and he said to one of his friends, have, for a considerable time, apprehended should have a lingering illness, and have nev desired it might be otherwise. I do not, as so have done, wish for a sudden removal, as I thi Divine providence, as well as Divine grace, is much manifested in times of sickness as in tim of health. It now yields me great consolati that I worked while health and ability w afforded. I now see but little to be done. is cause of great satisfaction that I was enabl to pay my last religious visit in London.' the meeting at Sheffield, at this period of life, he spoke with increasing frequency both testimony and in supplication; manifesting w clearness, and in the power and love of the g pel, as a father in the church of Christ, that longed, with increasing solicitude, for the spi tual progress of those amongst whom he had lo and faithfully laboured.

In the 7th month, 1811, he was seized w violent illness, which he expected to survive o a few days; but, being a little revived, he s to a friend who visited him, 'I am a poor we creature, uncertain how this attack may ter nate, nor am I anxious about it;' and, referri to his labours as a minister, he added, 'For so time past I have been concerned to use t strength afforded, in discharging manifest duties, and, on retrospect, I do not see religious duty or service left undone.'

After this he gradually declined, and, in t

5th month, 1812, he became very weak. On he 10th, when one of his friends who had call-d on him was about to take his leave, having o attend the meeting of Ministers and Elders hat evening, he said with a calm and expressive ountenance, 'The Lord bless thee; and may he e with you in all your movements in the pro-notion of his work.' Then referring to his own ituation, he added, 'How long the taper may limmer in the socket is uncertain: I think it vill not be long. My love to Friends. Fare-vell!'

He spoke but little after this, but appeared to e patiently waiting the summons to join the innumerable multitude who have washed their obes, and made them white in the blood of the amb;' and on the 12th of 6th month he ex-ired, in the 70th year of his age, having been a inister 44 years.

Jane Colley survived her husband about seven ears: she was one of the many evidences which ave occurred in the Society of Friends, that here the restrictions of man do not interfere ith the work of the Lord, he still continues to lfil the prediction of the prophet Joel, respect-g the preaching of women, to which the apostle eter referred on the day of Pentecost; 'And it all come to pass in the last days, saith God, I ll pour out my spirit upon all flesh; and your ns and your *daughters* shall prophesy;' 'and my servants and on my *hand-maidens* I will ur out in those days of my Spirit, and they all prophesy.' She became a minister in 1779. er labours were edifying to her friends, but re chiefly confined to the meeting to which she longed. While health permitted, she attended igently to her husband's business when he was sent on religious service, but during many of r latter years she was confined to her room by painful disease. In this season of trial she tified that her love for her friends, and for e prosperity of truth and righteousness, was ongst her greatest comforts in life; and that e was mercifully favoured with an undoubted dence, that a place of rest and peace with her viour would be allotted her in his eternal gdom. A few hours before her death, which urred when she was about 77 years of age, said, 'My sufferings are very great; but in end all will be well;' and soon after, putting the prayer—'Holy Father, if consistent with will, grant me a release and take me to thy-f,' her spirit quitted its tenement of clay, to the glorious company in heaven, in ever-ing praises to Him who died for them, whom having seen on earth they loved, and in whom ieving they rejoiced with joy unspeakable, full of glory.—*Armistead's Select Mis.*

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wise man will be cautious of acting, or deciding n action, under the influence of anger. For, as been justly remarked, anger raises a dust which ard to see through.

For Friends' Review.

THE SIX NATIONS.

The First Settlement on the Alleghany.

It was near 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 17th of the Fifth month, 1798, that the celebrated Seneca Chief, Cornplanter, saw some strangers coming through the bushes, and approaching his village on the Alleghany river, in the State of Pennsylvania. The Chief met them on their entrance, and conducted them to his cabin, which was not distinguishable from the others "but by its being a little longer." The strangers proved to be Joshua Sharpless and John Pierce, two valuable members of the Indian Committee, and devoted friends of the red man, and three young men, who, from a sense of duty, offered their services to assist the Committee in their contemplated attempt to improve the condition of the Seneca Indians. After making known their business, and the runners being despatched to summon a council for the following day, the Chief, through his son Henry, (his interpreter) queried with his guests whether they could eat Indian fashion; and being answered in the affirmative, they were soon presented with a number of dumplings, boiled in corn-husks, and served up in a bark dish, with a small kettle of bear's oil. Notwithstanding its simplicity, they were at a loss what to do, or how to begin. They saw the kettle of oil, but knew not how they were to eat it; they saw the bunches of corn-husks in the bark dish, but knew not what was in them, nor how to come at it, neither did they know whether their two dishes were to be taken separately or together. On making their difficulty known, their host took his knife, cut open one of the dumplings, and, taking off a small piece, stuck the points of his fork into it, and dipped it in the bear's oil, and ate it; this example was followed, and the Friends made a *temperate* meal. This illustration will serve to show how the most favoured of our Indian brethren lived when Friends first visited them. Whilst the runners are out, we will endeavour to show how these pioneers in this benevolent engagement made their journey into that wilderness region.

If the Editor of the Review will recur to some of his early journeys into that part of our State, he will unite with me in thinking, that holding councils with the natives at the Fourth Street Meeting-house, was attended with a very different sort of preparation, from holding council, at that day, in Jenuchshadaga, (Cornplanter's Village.) Since '98 there have been surprising changes in our county; but few more remarkable than in the difference in our journeyings to this reservation. The traveller thitherward, now proceeds to the East and North by the way of New York and Buffalo, then westward by the way of Fort Pitt; here we find our friends on their outward bound journey, on the 10th of the Fifth month. On their arrival at this military

station, they had an interview with Major Craig, the Dep. Quarter Master, who informed them he had received no orders from the Secretary relative to forwarding their goods up the Alleghany, but that Gen. Wilkinson had directed him to assist them in that way. He manifested an obliging and attentive disposition, and promised to have a boat ready the following day for the purpose. In company with the Major they waited on the General, who received them with respect, expressed his satisfaction to see them on their present errand, and manifested a disposition to contribute both to their encouragement and assistance. He also renewed his direction, in the presence of the Friends, to Major Craig to forward their goods immediately up to Cornplanter. The next afternoon a boat was in readiness, on which the Friends shipped 4,743 lbs. of goods, consisting of flour, indian meal, corn, potatoes, oats, dried apples, bacon, biscuit, groceries, window glass, hardware, &c., &c. For the carriage of this freight, the boatman was to receive 20 cents per 100 lbs. After furnishing themselves with provisions to take with them on horseback, another visit was paid to their kind friend the General, who gave them a letter of introduction to Capt. Fowler, at Fort Franklin, with instructions to assist them on their journey, and another to Cornplanter and the Seneca Chiefs, to this effect:

"*Friends and Brothers,*—The bearer, one of *our* beloved men from among the people called Quakers, visits you, with several good men of the same Society, who intend to sit down amongst you, in order to instruct our red brethren in works of usefulness, and to point out to them the path of virtue, which leads to the blissful mansion of the Great Spirit, the father of light and life. Brothers, I charge you to take this our beloved man and his companions by the hand, and to treat them with kindness and sincerity; open your ears and listen to what they have to say, open your eyes and follow their footsteps; then will your old men, your wives and children, and children's children, live in security, and enjoy the comforts of life, and the red people and the white people, on this great island, will soon become as one. Brothers and children, let this admonition sink deep into your hearts, and may you be blessed with a clear sky, smooth roads, and plentiful harvest, to the end of your days. I commend you to the care of the Great Spirit, and am in heart your friend.

JAMES WILKINSON,
Commander in Chief of the troops of U. S."

On this they took leave, the General himself accompanying them through the guards, and gently insinuated a cautionary hint respecting * * * that he was sufficiently possessed of the idea of distinct property, and very clever in adapting measures to his own interest.

The day they left Pittsburg they travelled 33 miles, when they came to a poor house with a earthen floor, on which they lodged, but coul get nothing for their horses, neither hay, grai nor grass, or an enclosure of any kind to secu them. Happily the oats they had, now answere a good purpose. The following day, after trave ling 35 miles, they reached Fort Franklin,— presented the aforesaid letter to Capt. Fowle who expressed great pleasure in complying wit the contents thereof. In the morning agai waited on the Captain, breakfasted with hir and received, on the credit of Gen. W.'s lett four bushels of corn, half hundred of flour, tv quarts of salt, and a twilled bag,—and J. Joh son, assistant surveyor to the Holland compan undertook to pilot them to within 15 miles Cornplanter, and to procure another from th place. The ensuing day, at 1 o'clock, they l the Fort, forded French Creek, and travell through the wilderness 18 miles, when th arrived at a house, and lodged on their blanke On the 15th they resumed their journey throu the wilderness, and after riding 24 miles reach the Broken-straw, on the banks of which th found a small cabin, where they passed the nig This is represented as a tedious day's journ sometimes having a blind path, and sometin none, the way for badness almost surpassing scription; to delineate the bushes, logs, tr stones, roots and bogs, through and over wh they passed, would, they say, require gr ingenuity.

On the 16th, after travelling 14 miles, t came to the mouth of the Conewango, wh they found a town laid out, and one house b —now Warren. At this place they met wit company of Indians, most of whom were liquor, and some of them quite drunk. T proceeded, on the 17th, through a very ro wilderness country, about 15 miles, to C planter's lower village, on the Alleghany, wh they arrived about 2 o'clock in the aftern and the boat with their goods 13 days a wards.

On the 18th the proposed council was h when the Friends had an opportunity to pre their certificate and letters, to acquaint th dians with the object they had in view, an make such remarks and suggestions as the sion called for. They close their observa on this meeting by an humble acknowledgm that, notwithstanding some things are tryi gloomy and discouraging, yet they had cau believe that the concern in which they wer gaged is owned by Him whose regard is tov *all* the workmanship of his hands.

On the 19th, after being busily engag baking bread, and making other necessary parations,—being wholly their own cooks living on the scanty remains of the food br from Pittsburgh and Fort Franklin,—they in the evening called into council to hea reply of the Indians; and as the speech

Cornplanter have become scarce, there may be a propriety in giving the following, which was the first delivered to Friends, on his own ground:

"*Brothers, the Quakers,*—Listen now to what I am going to say to you. You know, brothers, that the red people are poor, they are not like the white people; the Great Spirit has made them of another language, so that it is hard to understand one another plainly, as there is no person here that can interpret very well. Brothers, we suppose the reason you came here was to help poor Indians some way or other, and you wish the Chiefs to tell the warriors not to go on so bad as they have done; and you wish us to take up work as the white people. Now, brothers, some of our sober men will take up work, and do as you say, and if they do well, then your young men will stay longer, but some others will not heed what you say.

"Brothers, we take great pains to settle the proposals you made to us; but we differ in opinion, and we must take great pains to have every thing complete.

"Brothers, we can not say a word against you,—it is the best way to call the Quakers brothers—you never wished our lands, you never wished any part of our lands,—therefore we are determined to try to learn your ways, and these young men may stay here two years to try, by that time we shall know whether Morris will leave any land, and whether he will pay us our money, for last summer we sold our land, and we do not know yet whether we shall get what we reserved, or whether we shall get our money; but by that time we shall know, and then if they like it, and we like it, your young men may stay longer. Brothers, if your young men stay here, we want them to teach our children to read and write.

"Brothers, two of you are going home again; if they hear anything about our land or our money, they must write to these young men, and they must tell us if we are likely to be cheated. Brothers, this is all I have got to say at present." W.

For Friends' Review.

TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLE.

It is well in times of the greatest embarrassment to maintain our calm confidence in principles. In fact it is, at such times, our highest duty to do so. But it is also, under Providence, our chief source of consolation. Great principles mark out, by a law immutable because of Divine appointment, their own preservation. They may be trampled upon by the reckless, they may be overlaid by the self-confident—they cannot cease to act, they cannot be prevented from bringing about their legitimate results, sooner or later. When a political despot seizes upon the estates of impotent individuals, he may for a time secure to himself the income of possessions which he coveted, but he can rarely alienate the title. Law, founded on immutable justice, steps in, and, whether he recognise its authority or not, men listen to its voice, and the tyrant cannot sell what that stern mandate forbids them to purchase. When communities, deaf to the pleadings of conscience, rush madly forward in the pursuit of some object to be obtained at the expense of right, they may secure it, but it becomes in their hands the avenger of the crimes by which it was obtained. History is full of such teaching. The great principles of social order, the rights of property, of personal freedom—the obligation of contracts, of whatever nature, cannot be violated with impunity, however individuals or communities may contemn them. The principles involved in the transactions will at length justify themselves. The pledges which are given when men associate in religious communities, either expressly or by implication, are in the nature of contracts—the established order may be disregarded—but a principle is violated, and it will surely work out its own remedy. We may lament the present evil, we may grieve for the suffering which now results to innocent parties, or much more may we sorrow for that which awaits the authors of the mischief; but, if we have done what we could to prevent it, we may then wait with the perfect assurance that the remedy is inseparably associated with the violated law; we may have to wait long, we must wait patiently. The law of order, the stern authority which is intended to suppress the licentious passions of men, can never be evaded. Its slightest breach brings its penalty—which is nothing else than its remedy; its higher violations may remain longer unavenged, but it will only be that the immutability of the principle may be the more clearly, often, alas, the more fearfully demonstrated. Nor let it be forgotten, that when we speak of principles, we mean expressions of the Divine Will. Certain, beyond all power of demonstration—unchanging as their Source; potent because he has ordained them. S.

An Account of a Religious Sect discovered in India, called Sands, or Servants of God.

They are said to bear a resemblance to the people called Quakers or Friends. The following are some of the particulars respecting them: The appellation of the sect means Servants of God. Their form of worship is the most simple imaginable; they assemble at a fixed hour, and sit down together silently, in order and great decorum, and if any of the fraternity or sisters are moved by an impulse of duty to speak forth a word of exhortation or supplication, they say on, observing due order. They are plain in their dress and furniture, and are particular to speak in their vernacular tongue. They never take an oath, and they are exempt in their courts of

justice, their affirmation, as that of Quakers, being considered equivalent. The use of opium, alcohol and tobacco, with all luxuries, they profess to abstain from, and all vain ornaments and gay apparel of every kind are strictly prohibited, and also all vain sports and pastimes, music and dancing. The Sands, like the Quakers, take great care of their poor and infirm people. Secret prayer is commended. Almsgiving is to be done not to be seen of men, but unostentatiously. They have regular meetings at which the concerns of the sect are settled, and a due regulation of the tongue is a principle of duty. Accord abounds among these Servants of God. Query! could not any of our religious professing Christians take a few lessons from this interesting sect in the Province of Delhi?—*Missionary Magazine.*

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY IN BOHEMIA.

In continental countries, much of that charitable ministration which with us is left to states and institutions, is the work of individuals acting directly under a religious impulse. The difference is perhaps not entirely in favour of the countries of the Romish faith; but there is no denying that it leads to our being presented with pictures of heroic self-devotion and generous self-sacrifice, such as it would be gratifying to see in our own country. Many of the forms of charity met with in Catholic states had their rise in one enthusiastically benevolent man, the celebrated Vincent de St. Paul. Born in 1576, on the skirts of the Pyrennees, and brought up as a shepherd boy—possessed, of course, of none of the advantages of fortune, this remarkable man shewed a singular spirit of charity before he had reached manhood. He became a priest; he passed through a slavery in one of the African piratical States, and with difficulty made his escape. At length we see him in the position of a parish pastor in France, exerting himself in plans for the improvement of the humbler classes, exactly like those which have become fashionable among ourselves during the last twenty years. His exertions succeeded, and generous persons of rank enabled him to extend them. In a short time, he saw no fewer than twenty-five establishments founded, in his own country, in Piedmont, Poland, and other States, for charitable purposes. Stimulated by this success, to increase his exertions, he quickly formed associations of charitable persons, chiefly females, for the succour of distressed humanity. It was a most wonderful movement for the age, and must be held as no little offset against the horrible barbarities arising from religious troubles in the reign of Louis XIII. Among Vincent's happiest efforts, was that which established the *Sisters of Charity*, a sodality of self-devoted women, which exists in vigour at the present day.

During a lengthened residence in Prague, we have had much satisfaction in visiting the establishment of the Sisters, and inquiring into their doings. The house, which was founded in the seventeenth century, and contains 70 inmates, is situated near to the palace of Prince Lobkowitz in the Kleine Seite, or that part of the city which lies on the right bank of the Moldau. It has much the character of a suburban villa, being surrounded by a kind of *plaisance*, enclosed in high walls, and containing shrubberies, alleys and large clumps of chestnuts. In this pleasant retreat may often be found such of the Sisters as are not engaged in the more pressing kind of duties—never quite idle, however; for, even while seeking recreation, they will be found busied in preparing clothing for the poor, or perhaps in making medicines from herbs, if not imparting instruction to children let loose from the school which forms a part of their establishment. The place is remarkable for its perfumes, there being assembled here not merely the usual amount of roses, lilacs, jasmines, tuberoses, and lilies, but a profusion of aromatic plants, cultivated either for medicinal purposes, or to serve in the fabrication of essences and powders, which the Sisters distribute over the world in tiny bottles and small pillow-cases and bags, in order to raise funds for the poor.

In the house, which, having been erected for a private family, is not well suited for its present purpose, everything is an example of cleanliness and order. The hospital is in the main part of the building, and is fitted up with every possible convenience. A large apothecaries' hall is attached to it, furnished with every appliance that medical art has devised, and under the superintendence of a highly-educated professional man. It is most affecting to enter the gre sick-room, and see the gentle Sisters, in the modest attire, ministering to the patients, bending over them with their sweet and cheerful countenances, as if they felt that relief from pa and restoration to life and its enjoyments d pended on their smiles. It is scarcely necessa to say, that the hospital is almost always fu Sometimes, indeed, the floor is occupied wi extra beds; for the Sisters will never close the doors to any who apply, even though they shou have to abandon their own simple places of r pose to the new comer, and stretch themselv on the bare floor.

We observed, in one of our visits, an old w man, who was lying in one of the beds of t hospital, in a kind of trance, neither sleepi nor waking, apparently suffering no pain, b quite insensible to everything which pass around her. Her complaint was that of extre old age, mere physical exhaustion. She had be for many years a pensioner, fed and clothed the Sisters: having outlived all her relatio and having no friends in the world but the she had come in, as she said herself, "to die

peace among them." Not far from her lay a girl, about sixteen or seventeen years of age, whose extreme paleness, or rather marble whiteness, vied with the snowy sheets which covered all but that lily face; and but for the quivering of the little frill of her cap, and the slow movement of her large blue eyes, it would have been difficult to believe that it was not the alabaster figure of some saint that reposed there. The superior looked kindly and sadly upon her, bent down, kissed her pale forehead, and went on; and though the sufferer did not move or speak, nor the feeble head turn, her large blue eyes followed the reverend mother, with an expression which was all its own—an expression to be felt, deeply, intensely, but which cannot be described. And who was she, that pale, silent girl? She was an orphan, neglected by the world, betrayed and abandoned by one who appeared the only *friend* she had. Crushed in spirit, enfeebled by want and misery, without a roof to shelter her young drooping head, she had been found by the Sisters of Charity, sitting alone, *her eyes fixed on the river*. They took her in, clothed, fed, and warmed her. They poured into her heart the blessed words of peace and comfort, till that poor breaking heart gushed forth in a wild tide of feeling, too strong for the feeble frame; and we now saw her slowly recovering from a frightful fever, the result of past sufferings, and of that agitation which even a reaction towards hope had occasioned.

It would be too much for the present sketch to describe the many invalids before whom we passed, in our visits to the sick-chambers of the Sisters of Charity, though every single case would be a lesson to humanity. The homeless, the forsaken, the orphan, each had his or her own bitter history, previous to reposing within the sanctuary of that blessed retreat; each was attended by some of those benevolent beings, whose gentle steps and sweet sunny smiles brought peace to their hearts. None who are destitute are rejected at that gate of mercy. Whatever their faults may have been, whatever their frailties, if overtaken by want or sickness—if, deserted and trampled upon, they sink, without any visible hand being stretched out to save them from despair and death—then do the Sisters of Charity interpose to succour and to save. To them it is sufficient that the sufferer requires their aid. There every medical assistance is promptly given; every comfort, and even luxury.

Most surprising it is to the common worldling, to see these gentle beings thus living entirely for others, seeking no reward but that inspired by Christian promises and hopes. Nor is it mere drudgery and self denial which constitute their great merit. When humanity calls from the midst of danger, whether in the shape of pestilence or of war, they are equally unfailing. It has been our lot to see a city taken by storm, the streets on fire and half-choked with ruins, and these ruins thickly strewed with the dead and dying. There, before the wild scene had been in the least calmed—amid smoke, and rain, and the frequent rattling fire of musketry—we have seen the black dresses and long white kerchiefs of the Sisters of Charity flitting about, emblems of mercy in a world which might otherwise seem only fit for demons. The place we speak of was Arcis-sur-Aube. Napoleon, who looked on the system of this sisterhood "as one of the most sublime conceptions of the human mind," was then in the act of falling back with 30,000 men, after having been attacked the evening before (March 19, 1814) by 130,000 Austrians. He was within three weeks of the prostration of his power, and he must have felt bitterly the crushing reverses he was experiencing. Yet he stopped on the nearly demolished bridge of the town, and ordered 300 Napoleons to be given, out of his then scanty resources, to the Sisters of Charity, of whose devotion he had been an eye-witness from the commencement of the attack. As he crossed the bridge, immediately afterwards, part of it gave way, and he was precipitated into the Aube, but, by the help of his horse, soon gained the safe bank.

(To be continued.)

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.

We have received a little pamphlet containing various extracts from the leading London journals, in relation to a process recently discovered by Dr. Turnbull, for the cure of deafness and blindness. It seems that on a recent occasion, between twenty and thirty patients attended at the house of Dr. T., where a number of scientific gentlemen were collected together, and a careful investigation was made. The parents and patients stated that their children had been born deaf and dumb, and after they had been submitted to various tests, it was proved that their deafness was cured by Dr. T.'s remedy. The London Literary Gazette alluding to blindness, says:

"Three weeks ago, in a notice to correspondents, we mentioned that we had 'heard of Dr. Turnbull's *cure of blindness by the fumes of prussic acid*, but had no personal knowledge of the process;' which notice immediately procured us an invitation from Dr. Turnbull to witness the cases of several patients, from five or six to above twenty years of age, who were under his treatment for this sad calamity. We accordingly attended; and it is not easy to express our astonishment and gratification at what we saw. The various stages of cure advanced in our presence, by the simple application, for about half minute, or until a little warmth was felt by the patient, of the vapor of hydrocyanic acid in a small phial, held up to the eye, with an aperture fitting the form of that organ; the various nature of the diseases so assailed—opacities of the

cornea, inflammation, cataract, amaurosis, iritis, &c. &c.; the various stages of relief which the patients had reached, with sometimes one eye opened to sight and pleasurable to look upon, and the other left nearly blind and in its pristine deformity, to show what had been acheived; the various appearances of films removing, cataracts breaking up and being gradually re-absorbed, pupils being re-developed, and other altogether extraordinary symptoms of remedy and regeneration, filled us, we repeat, with wonder and delight."—*Inquirer.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH MONTH 1, 1852.

In our last number, a concise notice was given of the Proceedings of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, as far as Third-day evening.

On Fourth-day morning the 21st, the last session of the Meeting of Ministers and Elders being held, the Meeting for Business did not not convene till 11 o'clock. At the morning sitting the report of the committee having the oversight of the Boarding School at Westtown was read, exhibiting a favourable account of the present condition of that interesting Seminary. To this subject we shall probably advert in a future number. Three years having elapsed since the appointment of that committee, provision was made, agreeably to their suggestion, for a re-appointment.

In the afternoon a committee from the Baltimore Conference, consisting of two Friends from Baltimore, and a like number from North Carolina Yearly Meetings, offered minutes of their respective Yearly Meetings, authorizing them to attend, if way should open for it, this, and Ohio and New England Yearly Meetings. They also offered to the Meeting the Address of the Conference, which has been adopted by all the Yearly Meetings represented in that body. A copy of the same document was also transmitted to us with the epistle from Indiana. The minutes relative to the attendance of Friends from Baltimore and North Carolina were read, but it was soon obvious that very considerable difference of sentiment, in regard to reading the Address, prevailed in the meeting; and, after a discussion, less protracted than might have been expected, the reading of it was declined.

After this the report of the Committee on Indian affairs was read, from which it appeared that means have not been found (Friends properly qualified to conduct the establishment not having been obtained) to carry into effect the plan, offered and approved last year, of establishing a boarding school contiguous to the Alleghany reservation, in which the youth of both sexes may be trained to an acquaintance with the useful branches of school learning, to a knowledge of agricultural pursuits, and of domestic economy; and where they may be removed beyond the influence and example of those whose indolent and improvident habits must, unavoidably, operate very unfavourably upon the rising generation among them.

Meetings for worship being held on Fifth-day morning, the usual business which occupies attention toward the close of the meeting, was transacted in the afternoon.

On Sixth-day, epistles to the Yearly Meetings of London, Dublin, New York, Baltimore, North Carolina, Ohio and Indiana, prepared by the committee were read and adopted; and, after a session of about two hours, the Meeting was favoured to come to a quiet and comfortable conclusion.

Note.—Our friends of New York informed us in their epistle, that they have agreed to change the time of holding their Yearly Meeting. The time in future is to be the Sixth-day following the fourth First-day in the Fifth month. The meeting of Ministers and Elders on the preceding day at 10 A. M., and the Meeting for Sufferings on Fourth day at 3 P. M.

Important Legal Decision.—Our readers are no doubt, generally aware that a suit at law has been some years pending in New England, which arose out of the secession from that Yearly Meeting in 1845. By this a second body, claiming the name and character of New England Yearly Meeting, has been brought into view. The long established Yearly Meeting has, as it is well understood, maintained its organization, and performed its functions without interruption, to the present time. Some property, claimed by branches of both bodies, constitutes the ostensible object of the controversy.

The case was argued in the First month last, before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, at Boston and the unanimous decision of the Court was pronounced on the 20th ult., being the first day of the sitting, in the county where the property is located. Of this decision several notices have appeared in the public papers. The following, copied from the *American and U. S. Gazette* of 23d ult., contains a brief statement which is fully sustained by information received from other sources:

"Interesting Decision.—In the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Chief Justice Shaw has delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court, in the case of Earle et als. *vs.* Wood et als., sustaining the claim of the body of the Society against those who seceded from them in 1845, under an organization commonly known as the Wilbur meeting, and deciding that the body of the Society in New England remains a sound and consistent body of the Society of Friends, and that their disciplinary proceedings had been regular throughout, and that those who

separated from them have no claim to the property in contest."

A letter, from a friend in Providence, after stating that the decision was unanimous, remarks, with relation to the opinion of the Court, "It was an elaborate and most able production, requiring more than three hours in the delivery, and *fully sustained Friends upon every point.* It was felt by the Court, and so declared, to be a case of great importance, not on account of the amount of property involved in this particular instance, but as settling a principle in Massachusetts, of vital consequence to all religious societies, as relates to the undisturbed possession of their rights in regard to trust property. It showed conclusively, that from all the evidence, the separatists had no claim to be considered a Yearly Meeting of Friends."

The time of holding Shrewsbury and Rahway Quarterly Meeting has been changed to the Fifth-day following the third First-day, in the Second, Fifth, Eighth and Eleventh months. The meeting of Ministers and Elders to be held on the day preceding.

DIED, In Pittsfield, N. H., on the 23d ult., HYRENA P., daughter of William Thompson, aged 18 years; a member of Seabrook Monthly Meeting. Her disease was pulmonary consumption, and in the progress of it, it was her lot to experience great bodily suffering, which she was favoured to bear with patience, and uncomplaining resignation. At the commencement of her illness she manifested a strong desire for recovery, and a natural shrinking from the great change which awaited her, but she was, in the end, enabled to leave all in the Divine hand, and to look forward with joyful hope to the putting on of immortality.

——, Near Mount pleasant, Ohio, on the 23d of Twelfth month last, CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY, a member of Short Creek Monthly Meeting, in the 85th year of his age. This dear friend appeared daily concerned to make his calling and election sure. Meekness, resignation and peace had long been the covering of his spirit; and, trusting in his Redeemer, he quietly departed.

——, At the residence of his son-in-law, in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 25th of Third month last, JACOB CARPENTER, in the 73d year of his age; a valuable Elder of Centre Monthly Meeting.

——, On the 4th ult., of typhoid fever, at the residence of her father, near Paoli, Orange county, Indiana, ELEANOR, daughter of Josiah Trueblood, in the 22d year of her age; a member of Lick Creek Monthly Meeting.

——, At his residence near Martinsville, Clinton county, Ohio, on the 13th of Third month last, in the 72d year of his age, JOSEPH JANNEY; an estimable member of Newberry Monthly Meeting.

OAK GROVE SCHOOL.

The Summer Term of Friends' School at Oak Grove, Vassalboro', Maine, will commence on the first Second-day of the Fifth month, under the instruction of JOSIAH NICHOLSON, from North Carolina. Instruction will be given in those branches usually taught in schools of the kind. It is intended also to employ a female teacher, as soon as a competent one can be engaged.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL,

Rancocas, New Jersey.

A few children can be accommodated with board in the subscriber's family, to attend School under his charge. Terms moderate.

E. M. HUNTINGTON.

Fifth month 1, 1852.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS, sisters and Friends, desire situations in Friends' Schools. They would teach French and Latin, if desired. Apply to

JOSIAH TATUM,
50 N. Fourth street, Philada.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Haverford School Association will be held on Second-day afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Fifth month 10th next, at the Committee Room, Arch street.

CHARLES ELLIS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Fourth month 23, 1852.

WANTED,—A Male Teacher for Friends' School at Sugar Grove, Indiana. A young Friend of good qualifications, can find a favourable situation for building up an excellent School, and one that will be well sustained. Inquire of ELEAZER BALES or CHARLES LOWDER, Plainfield, Hendrick's county, Indiana.

Fourth Month 7th, 1852.

JELLY-FISHES.

We inscribe at the head of this paper the popular name of a class of beings, which, though simple in their organization, are full of interest to the zoologist, and attractive to the common observer, from the singularity or beauty of their forms, and, in many cases, the brilliancy of their colouring. The ocean, throughout its wide extent, swarms with myriads of gelatinous creatures—some microscopic, some of large dimensions—which deck it with the gayest colours by day, and at night light up its dreary waste with "mimic fires," and make it glow and sparkle as if, like the heavens, it had its galaxies and constellations. These are the jelly-fishes, or sea-nettles (*Acalephæ*), as they are often called, from the stinging properties with which some of them are endowed. The commoner forms are well known, for the beach is often strewn with the carcasses of the larger species. On fine days in summer and autumn, whole fleets of these strange voyagers appear off our coasts. Their umbrella-shaped, transparent disks float gracefully through the calm water, and their long fishing-lines trail after them as they move on-

ward. At times, multitudes, almost invisible to the naked eye, tenant every wave, and give it by night a crest of flame; while other kinds measure as much as a yard in diameter, The *Acalephæ* present the greatest variety of form and colour, as well as of size, but they are all of the most delicate structure, frail, gelatinous, transparent. Some are so perfectly colourless, that their presence can with difficulty be detected in the water.

The following description, by Professor E. Forbes, applies to a large proportion of the species:—"They are active in their habits, graceful in their motions, gay in their colouring, delicate as the finest membrane, transparent as the purest crystal." The poet Crabbe has characterized them well in the following passage:

"Those living jellies which the flesh inflame,
Fierce as a nettle, and from that the name;
Some in huge masses, some that you might bring
In the small compass of a lady's ring;
Figured by hand divine—there's not a gem
Wrought by man's art to be compared to them;
Soft, brilliant, tender, through the wave they glow,
And make the moonbeam brighter where they flow."

The first thing that arrests our attention in these creatures, is the extreme delicacy and tenuity of their substance. The jelly-fish is chiefly made up of fluid. A quantity of water and a thin membranaceous film, these are its chief component parts. Professor Owen has ascertained that a large individual, weighing two pounds, when removed from the sea, will be represented, when the fluid which it contains is drained off, "by a thin film of membrane, not exceeding thirty grains in weight." Naturalists have commonly described the jelly-fish as being little more than "coagulated water," and the description is correct.

And yet these masses of film and fluid, floating at the mercy of wind and wave, possess powers which we should hardly associate with so simple a structure, and can accomplish works of which we should little suspect them. Delicate and defenceless as they appear, they can capture fishes of large size, and digest them with ease and rapidity. Some of them are in truth formidable monsters. Professor E. Forbes gives the following humorous description of the destructive propensities of some medusæ which he had captured in the Zetland seas:—"Being kept," he says, "in a jar of salt-water with small crustacea, they devoured these animals, so much more highly organized than themselves, voraciously; apparently enjoying the destruction of the unfortunate members of the upper classes with a truly democratic relish. One of them even attacked and commenced the swallowing of a *Lizzia octopunctata*, quite as good a medusa as itself. An animal which can pout out its mouth twice the length of its body, and stretch its stomach to corresponding dimensions, must indeed be 'a triton among the minnows;' and a very terrific one too. Yet is this ferocious creature one of the most delicate and graceful inhabitants of the ocean—a very model of tenderness and elegance."

The jelly-fishes are all, in their adult state, locomotive beings. They float freely and incessantly through the ocean, either impelled by their own efforts, or driven by storm and billow. They for the most part frequent the open seas and shun the shore, their delicate frames being endangered by the perennial strife between land and water. Being designed for constant motion for the navigation of the great waters, their entire organization is adapted to such a mode of life. We find amongst those ocean-floaters the greatest perfection and variety of locomotive apparatus; and they have been divided into sections, according to the modifications of this portion of structure which they exhibit. We shall endeavour to give a popular account of the leading peculiarities of each, and note the most interesting points in the history of the tribe.

In the first section, the animals are furnished with a disk, or umbrella, of varying shape, which serves as a float, beneath which hang certain processes connected with the functions of prehension and digestion. In this division are included some of the best known forms. The creature, in this case, propels itself by the alternate contraction and expansion of its disk, thus striking the water, and driving itself forward. These movements take place at regular intervals and serve a double purpose. They not only propel, but at the same time drive the water over the lower surface of the disk. Here is situated a complicated net-work of vessels, and the fluids of the body are thus exposed to the influence of oxygen, and receive the needed aeration. The stroke of the disk, therefore, is not only a locomotive, but also a respiratory act. The jelly-fishes of this section move as they breathe, and breathe as they move. Hence the name which has been given them—*Pulmonigrades*. We find the same admirable economy of resources among the lower animalcules. The cilia which propel them secure the aeration of the system.

It is evident that the motive apparatus in this section of the *Acalephæ* is but a feeble one. It only avails in calm weather. When the sea is agitated, the jelly-fish is driven helplessly along. It cannot choose its path. As its food, however, is everywhere abundant around it, and it has no business that should lead it in one direction more than another, there is no great hardship in this.

In this section are included some of the most beautiful, as well as common of the tribe. The forms of the umbrella are often most lovely, and present an astonishing variety. As an example of the beauty which they sometimes display we may refer to a species which resembles an exquisitely formed glass-shade, ornamented with a waved and tinted fringe. The most perfect grace of form, the transparency of the crys-

and colour as delicate as that of the flower, combine to render this frail being one of the loveliest of living things.

In another section, locomotion is effected by a modification of ciliary apparatus. We have a familiar example in the *Beroe* of our own seas, a most attractive little being, and a prime favourite with naturalists, who have described its habits and celebrated its beauty with enthusiasm. We shall not soon forget the delight with which we first made acquaintance with this graceful little rover. While rambling along the shore, in quest of marine animals, our attention was arrested by a drop of the clearest jelly, as it seemed to be, lying on a mass of rock, from which the tide had but just receded. On transferring it to a phial of sea-water, its true nature was at once revealed to us. A globular body floated gracefully in the vessel, scarcely less transparent than the fluid which filled it. Presently it began to move up and down within its prison-house, and the paddles by means of which the beroe dances along its ocean-path were distinctly visible. These paddles are nothing more or less than cilia of a peculiar kind, ranged in eight bands upon the surface of the body. They are set in motion at the will of the animal, and their incessant strokes propel it swiftly through the water. By stopping some of its paddles, and keeping others in play, the beroe can change its course at pleasure, and so wander "at its own sweet will," through the trackless waste. Beauty waits upon the course of this little crystal globe. The grace and sprightliness of its movements must strike the commonest observer. As the sunlight falls upon its cilia, they are "tinted with the most lovely iridescent colours;" and at night they flash forth phosphoric light, as though the little creature were giving a saucy challenge to the stars.

The beroe is a most active being, its habits conforming to the organization with which it is endowed. Such an array of paddles prophesies of a mercurial temperament, and an energetic character. It can, however, anchor itself and be by when occasion offers. It is provided with two long cables, prettily set with spiral filaments or tendrils, by means of which it can make fast to any point. When not in use, it can retract them, and stow them away in two sacs or pouches within the body, where they may be seen, coiled up, through the transparent walls. The mouth is a simple opening at one pole of the globular body. No arms are needed. The beroe is spared the labour and uncertainty of the chase. As it dances gaily along, streams of water, bearing nutritive particles, pass through the orifice into its stomach.

In this creature, as in many of the lower animals, there is a remarkable power of retaining vitality after the most serious injuries; nay, in portions actually severed from the body, it will continue for some time. Mr. Patterson, in his excellent *Introduction to Zoology*, mentions that on one occasion he divided a fragment of the body of a beroe, lately taken from the shore and shattered by a storm, "into portions so minute that one piece of skin had but two cilia attached to it, yet the vibration of these organs continued for nearly a couple of days afterwards!" But we must leave the beroe, charmer though it be.

Another member of this section—the *Ciliograde acalephæ*, as they are called—is the Girdle of Venus, which resembles a ribbon in form, and is sometimes five or six feet in length, covered with cilia, and brilliantly phosphorescent. This must be one of the most beautiful of the *fire-works* of the ocean.

(To be continued.)

INTELLECT DEVELOPED BY LABOUR.

Are labour and self-culture irreconcilable to each other? In the first place, we have seen that a man, in the midst of labour, may and ought to give himself to the most important improvements, that he may cultivate his sense of justice, his benevolence, and the desire of perfection. Toil is the school for these high principles; and we have here a strong presumption that, in other respects, it does not necessarily blight the soul. Next, we have seen that the most fruitful sources of truth and wisdom are not books, precious as they are, but experience and observation; and these belong to all conditions. It is another important consideration, that almost all labour demands intellectual activity, and is best carried on by those who invigorate their minds; so that the two interests, toil and self-culture, are friends to each other. It is mind, after all, which does the work of the world, so that the more there is of mind, the more work will be accomplished. A man, in proportion as he is intelligent, makes a given force accomplish a greater task; makes skill take the place of muscle, and, with less labour, gives a better product. Make men intelligent, and they become inventive; they find shorter processes. Their knowledge of nature helps them to turn its laws to account, to understand the substances on which they work, and to seize on useful hints, which experience continually furnishes. It is among workmen that some of the most useful machines have been contrived. Spread education, and, as the history of this country shews, there will be no bounds to useful invention.—*Channing.*

To guard students against scepticism and the blandishments of a false philosophy, their attention might be directed to such proofs of a governing power, as divine wisdom has condescended to submit to the test of common reason; such as the solar and lunar eclipses, the conjunctions of the planets, the transits of some of them over the disk of the sun, &c., which may be calcu-

lated with the greatest precision, long before they happen; proofs so self evident, that they at once fortify the mind against all contrary suggestions, by producing a full conviction, that nothing short of Infinite wisdom and Almighty power, could establish such an order in bodies so distant from each other, as never, in the lapse of thousands of years, to vary in the smallest degree.—*Dillwyn.*

IMPRISONMENT OF COLOURED SEAMEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The validity of the law of South Carolina, requiring the imprisonment of coloured seamen, who may arrive in the ports of that State, has at length been controverted in a form which will put it to the test before the judicial tribunals of the country.

Manuel Pereira, a coloured Portuguese sailor, articled to service on board an English brig, which was recently driven into Charleston by stress of weather, having been arrested and committed to jail, Mr. Matthew, the British consul at that port, has applied to Judge Withers, through his counsel, Mr. Pettigru, for a writ of *habeas corpus.* The Judge has refused to grant the writ, and notice of appeal has been given. The issue, therefore, has been legally raised, and there is every probability that it will ultimately be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication.—*N. Am. & U. S. Gazette.*

This question, when argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, will probably test the validity of the laws enacted in Maryland and Delaware which subject to fines and imprisonment, such negroes and mulattoes as come into those States. It may perhaps also involve the constitutionality of such laws as that presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in the former part of the present session.

THE POWER AND LOVELINESS OF KINDNESS.

Extracted from a Lecture delivered, in Philada., 11th of Third month, 1852. By A. A. WILLETS.

(Concluded from page 507.)

But history gives us other instances of its power to prevent and disarm aggression against a community or state. Luther gives an account of a Duke of Saxony who made war upon a Bishop of Germany. At that period ecclesiastics held secular power and commanded military resources.

But the weapons of the good Bishop were not carnal. The Duke thought proper before he invaded him, to send down a spy to ascertain the Bishop's plans for carrying on the contest.

On his return the Duke interrogated the spy. "O sir," replied he, "you may surprise him most effectually, he is making no preparation at all." "How is that," asked the Duke, "what does he say?" "He says he will feed his flock, preach the word, visit the sick; and that as for this war, he should commit the whole of it to God himself." "Does he say so?" said the Duke, thoughtfully—"*Well, then, let the evil one fight him, for I will not.*"

I do not deny, says one, that Christ says "resist not evil,"—"avenge not yourselves;"—but you would interpret these passages literally The fashion, my friends, is to interpret them no *literally,* but *liberally.* I'm inclined to think we interpret them a little too liberally.

Well, says one, I do not myself believe in aggressive war. But, if invaded, we must surely conquer our foes, if we can. We must defend our rights. I answer, both these things are important, and both should be accomplished, possible. Do not suppose that we hold them worthless things. O, no, but we take issue with the war system, because so worthless and inefficient in accomplishing these very things. For instance:

1. "*The conquering of enemies.*" It never yet has been able to do that thing? I know that men of force talk loudly of conquering enemies but they never began to do it yet!—their plans have all been too short-sighted, and weapons too short-bitted for that. They have never ever come at the *enmity*; that is in the moral nature and, therefore, no carnal weapon, no instrument of physical force can reach it, much less can spirit of enmity subdue it! You might as well attempt to stab a slander with a dagger, or expect this man of God, to come in here on the Sabbath and shoot your sins down with powder and ball from a rifle, as expect to subdue enemy with the spirit of retaliation or the instruments of force! You may burn their houses, desolate their fields, put their wives and little ones to the sword. You may pierce their bodies with balls and run them through with bayonets but you can never, by such a process, subdue their enmity.

My friends, there is but one way to kill an enemy, and that is the method the Gospel gives—the melting method! It is done by putting "coals of fire on their head." Paul gives the whole process—"If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink, for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head. Not to burn him, nor singe a hair of that head but these coals of love shall melt all the hardness from his heart; they shall do the work for him most effectually, and you will find you have *killed an enemy and made a friend at the same shot!* which is something no weapon ever invented by the men of force has ever been able to accomplish. And,

2dly. As for its securing our "rights," it is ten times more likely to secure for us a tremendous bill of *wrongs!*

It is just as worthless and absurd as an arbiter of *justice and right*—as the pistol of the duellist or the fist of the bully. And I cannot see the difference between nations appealing to brute force to settle a question of justice, and individuals doing the same thing. And it seems to me, the present method of settling difficulties among nations, is very much after the manner of the ancient trial by battle between individuals.—When two disputants selected—not lawyers to marshal arguments—but champions to give out blows, and grave judges sat and looked on upon this farce of justice, where there was not the least certainty of right coming up in the issue, but where the stoutest champion carried the case. Is it not precisely the same with this system of war? Is it not the sheerest nonsense to call it an *arbiter of justice?* We want a tribunal for the nations, like our courts of law, where the nation that can make the justice of her cause appear, shall be vindicated, no matter how poor or how weak.

Secure man's *rights*, indeed! I'll tell you what it has secured:

1st. According to the estimate of Burke, even in his day, the sacrifice of 35,000 millions of our fellow men! Is that securing the rights of men?

2d. It has secured a mill-stone for the neck of the nations in the shape of a mighty debt, under which they are reeling and staggering like drunken men. The war debts of the European States are about 7000 millions dollars; England about 6000 millions—sums that stagger down all the columns of calculation!

Talk about the *gains* of war! There is our glorious victory over Mexico, and its grand results. Why, there is not a Yankee tin pedlar in the whole land, but would have taken one half the money spent in that war, and gone and bought out the whole Mexican Republic, and paid himself well for the bargain besides. And all the injustice and destruction poured upon the innocent might have been saved us.

Is it not a disgrace to the people of this land, as well as to the age in which we live, that men should be selected to fill the highest civil offices in this Christian land, from the "violent brood of battle," in preference to all others? That no candidate for the Presidency is considered available, unless he be a man of epaulets and feathers! I know of nothing in our whole political horizon as ominous of evil as this. It presents to the popular mind a false standard of national glory, and fosters one of the most dangerous spirits for a republican government.

"He is the true benefactor and alone worthy of honor, who brings comfort, where before was wretchedness, who feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, who unlooses the fetters of the bound, who does justice, who loves mercy, who exalts the hours of life by his virtuous genius, and by words and actions inspires a love for God and man! This is the Christian Hero—the man of honor in Christian lands." These are our truly *great men*—men whose escutcheons are not stained with human blood!—whose strides to honor have not been over prostrate humanity; whose paths have not been filled with the shrieks of the widow and the orphan!

O the day is coming when your Cæsars, your Alexanders, your Bonapartes shall be computed at their true worth, and your hero of humanity shall tower above them—

> "Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
> Swells from the vale and midway cleaves the storm;
> Tho' round its breast some transient clouds are spread,
> Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

And ladies, I would not conclude my remarks without saying a word in relation to the importance of your mission in connection with this great work. A great deal is said in this day about your "*rights.*" If I could gain your ear for a moment, I would whisper a word about your *power;* I would tell you that you are not called upon to make laws and govern empires; but to the higher work of forming those by whom laws are made and empires governed. It is not, then, in the rough struggle of the noisy highway we would have you engage. No, no; there, the delicate tendrils of your natures would soon be dust-covered and foot-trodden. It is in the quiet garden of the affections we would have you toil. It is around "Home, sweet Home," we would have you fling the spell of your enchantments, winning the present generation more fully to its innocent and purifying pleasures, and moulding the future to a nobler type, by breathing into the souls of your little ones the lessons of humanity!

O, see to it, that they are not like Achilles, fed on "bear's flesh and lion's marrow." See to it that their waking hours are not charmed by the tales of a false glory, and their slumbers soothed by the songs of carnage! Tell them the stories of love! Sing them the song of peace!—that angel song—

> That filled the night with blessed breath
> Above the babe of Nazareth!

and with the promised blessing of heaven you will soon see the child is father to the man, and that "ye that rock the cradle rule the world."

Fellow-citizens, I am aware that some will cry "*Utopian*" to the views I have presented you to-night, but let us remember that almost every valuable reform that has arisen among men has had the honor of being baptized with that name.

But it is not utopian to practice what God has commanded, neither is it utopian to expect what God has promised. And has he not promised a day when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more"—that they shall "beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks;" that "violence shall be heard no more in our

land, neither wasting nor desolation in our borders?" O then, let us believe, labor, and rejoice, and let us cheer our hearts with the blessed contrast which that brightning future presents to the dark and bloody past!

FIRBANK CHAPEL.

In travelling on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, from the Kendal Junction to Carlisle, you skirt, a few miles north of Kendal, near the Low Gill Station, an extensive district of high and barren moorland, stretching in an easterly direction for twenty or thirty miles, and forming a prominent vertebra in the great back-bone of England. Now, to the common run of every-day travellers, this district would seem remarkable for nothing but the dreariness and the magnitude of its great lineaments. It contains the mountain peaks of Whernside, Ingleboro', and Bowfell, with numberless other hills less known to fame. It has within it the sources of some of our principal rivers, which, parting company near the summit of this high ridge, run in different directions towards their destinations: the Eden to Carlisle, the Ure and the Swale to York and Hull, the Ribble by Preston, into the Irish Sea, and the Lume to Lancaster. Turning our attention from the physical aspect of this region to the character of the men who inhabit it, we shall find a thinly scattered and stationary population, marked by a primitive and rustic simplicity: ensconced within the circle of their "everlasting hills," they have pursued the even tenor of their way, knowing little of the world beyond them, and maintaining a heroic resistance to its progressive influences and its civilizations.

Independently, however, of the mere physical features of any particular spot of earth, and of the character of the men who now inhabit it, there is to my mind a yet deeper interest arising from its brotherhood to all past generations of men who have lived and laboured on its surface, and are now gathered to their rest in its bosom.

How large a portion of the dust of the earth has thus at one time or other been animated by the Divine Essence! So near is the affinity between the world of mind, and the world of matter, that it has been in all ages a most pleasing exercise of the imagination, to confer on the more marked and enduring objects of *inanimate* nature, the powers and faculties which pertain to created *intelligences;* they see, they remember, they love, they grieve. Successive races of men pass over the earth's surface, of whom no traces are recoverable from the wrecks of time. "The eye that saw them, seeth them no more—*neither doth their place behold them.*" There are, however, a few whose fame survives them for a season, and we delight to wander over the places they wandered, to visit the rocks, the hills, and the brooks, their early playmates; to interrogate these silent oracles, and to enjoy through them a more earnest and enduring sympathy.

About the period of the Commonwealth, and during the succeeding reigns, the Yorkshire and Westmoreland dales, of which Sedbergh may be considered the centre, contained a population unusually moved by the religious influences of the era. It was the period of the rise of the Society of Friends, and it is remarkable how large a proportion of its first ministers and converts resided in this district. Some interesting particulars that preceded this great conversion, are given in the journal of George Fox.

"As we travelled we came near a very great and high hill, called Pendle Hill; and I was moved of the Lord to go up to the top of it; which I did with much ado, it was so very steep and high. When I was come to the top, I saw the sea bordering upon Lancashire. From the top of this hill, the Lord let me see in what place he had a great people to be gathered. * * At night we came to an inn, and declared truth to the man of the house, and wrote a paper to the priests and professors. * * The man of the house spread the paper abroad, and was mightily affected with the truth. Here the Lord opened unto me, and let me see a great people in white raiment by a river side, coming to the Lord, and the place that I saw them in was about Wensleydale and Sedbergh."

George Fox appears immediately to have travelled in the direction of the district indicated. He "went into a steeple-house in Wensleydale, and after the priest had done, he proclaimed the day of the Lord to the priest and people." He passed up the dale, warning the people "to fear God;" came at night to a little alehouse on the Common, where he had good service among "a company of rude fellows" who were drinking. He visited Major Bousfield, Richard Robinson, and Justice Benson, at whose house he had meetings; attended Sedbergh fair, and "declared the day of the Lord" through the fair. Here he became acquainted with Francis Howgill, convinced Captain Ward and many others, who "received the truth in the love of it, and lived and died in it." The next First-day he attended Firbank Chapel, in Westmoreland, where, after having refreshed himself with water from a brook, he ascended a rock contiguous to the chapel, and addressed an audience of upwards of one thousand persons, for "the space of three hours." The seed thus sown in fair yielded an abundant harvest; all the preachers of whom there were several present, and nearly all the congregation at Firbank were convinced, and among many other distinguished persons who espoused the doctrines of the Society about this time, and in this district, we find the names of Francis Howgill, Edward Burrough, John Audland, Ann Audland, Richard Hubberthorne, James Dickinson, John Camm, Thomas Camm, the two Hubberstys, James Lancaster, John Braithwaite, and others—Gilbert Thompson the elder, who left this district some time after, a

Samuel Bownas, who was apprenticed here to John Parrot, may be added to the honourable list. This noble band of devoted men, thus awakened, acted with a decision and an energy, of which history affords scarcely a parallel.

We find them scattered over the kingdom, and leaving traces of their presence wherever they went; in Ireland, in Scotland, at Carlisle, at Banbury, at Bristol, and in London. "Every gaol," says Edward Burrough, "may witness, how seldom any of them were without some of us imprisoned; and scarcely one steeple house, or market, but may witness what beatings, bruises, halings, and perils we have sustained."

To be continued.

TEN BUSHELS OF PETITIONS.

From an inspection of the vast bulk of petitions that have been sent into the two branches of the Legislature in favor of the Maine Law, it is estimated that there are ten bushels.—These petitions are signed by tens of thousands of females as well as males: and the signatures indicate education and intelligence; while, on the contray, the remonstrances that have been received against it, from their signatures, generally indicate quite the reverse. The names on some of them are all written in one hand, indicating either fraud, or that those whose names were attached, could not write. The contrast is truly striking.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

DON'T RUN IN DEBT.

BY FRANCIS D. GAGE.

Don't run in debt! never mind, never mind
If the old clothes are faded and torn;
Fit them up, make them do, it is better by far
Than to have the heart weary and worn.
Who'll love you more for the set of the hat,
Or your ruff, or the tie of your shoe—
The shape of your vest, or your boots or cravat,
If they know you're in debt for the new?

So don't run in debt! If canary's the go,
Wear blue if you have not the cash,
Or—no matter what—so you let the world know
You won't run in debt for a dash.
There's no comfort, I tell you, in walking the street
In fine clothes if you know you're in debt,
And feel that perchance you some tradesman may meet
Who'll sneer "They're not paid for yet."

Good friends, let me beg you don't run in debt;
If the chairs and the sofa are old—
They will fit your back better than any new set,
Unless they are paid for in gold.
If the house is but small, draw it closer together,
Keep it warm with a hearty good will;
A big one unpaid for, in all kinds of weather,
Will send to your warm heart a chill.

Don't run in debt—now dear girls take a hint,
(If the fashions have changed since last season)
Old Nature is out in the very same tint,
And old Nature, we think, has some reason.
Just say to your friends that you cannot afford
To waste time to keep up with the fashion;
That your purse is too light and your honor too bright
To feel for its gewgaws a passion.

Young men, keep from debt; let your friends if they can,
Have fine houses and feathers and flowers,
But unless they are paid for, be more of a man
Than to envy their sunshiny hours.
If you've money to spare I have nothing to say;
Spend your dollars and dimes as you please,
But mind you, the man that has money to pay
Is the man who is never at ease.

Kind husbands, don't run in debt any more;
'Twill fill your wife's cup full of sorrow,
To know that a neighbor may call at your door
With a bill you can't settle to-morrow.
Oh! take my advice—it is good, it is true:
(But lest you may some of you doubt it)
I'll whisper a secret now, seeing 'tis you—
I have tried it and know all about it.

The chain of a debtor is heavy and cold,
Its links all corrosion and rust;
Gild it o'er as you will, it is never of gold,
Then spurn it aside with disgust.
The man who's in debt is too often a slave,
Though his heart may be honest and true;
Can he hold up his head independent and brave,
When a note he can't pay becomes due?

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The mail steamer Asia, from Liverpool, on the 10th, arrived at New York on the 21st ult.

England.—The vessels of the Arctic Expedition have been supplied with 20lb. canisters of gunpowder, which are to be exploded by galvanism, for the purpose of breaking up the ice and forcing a passage for the steamers through Wellington Channel.

Six hundred and eighty-one thousand, five hundred and ninety nine pounds of the National Debt of Great Britain, have been recently paid off.

Parliament was to re-assemble on the 16th ult.

The difficulty between the machinists and their employers has terminated, the former having been obliged to yield.

An Iron tubular railway bridge has been constructed over the river Wye, at Chepstowe, South Wales.

A proclamation has been issued, legalizing the new silver florin as a coin of the realm. The florin is worth two shillings sterling.

A slight shock of an Earthquake was felt at Bristol and other places in England, on the 3d ult., at 6 o'clock, A. M.

Ireland.—A movement has been made in favor of Smith O'Brien and the other political exiles. Several towns have petitioned the Queen for their release.

France.—No reliable news of importance has been received from France. It is rumored that several patents of nobility have been issued recently. The palaces of the Tuilleries, Louvre, Fontainbleau, Compeigne, Versailles, Trianon, St. Cloud. Mendon, the Elysée and Pau, are to be kept up for Louis Napoleon at the expense of the State.

The Moniteur contains a decree ordering the construction of an edifice on the plan of the Crystal Palace, in the great square of the Champs Elysees, for the purpose of the National exhibition and capable of serving for public ceremonies and civil and military fêtes.

The deficiency in the Treasury amounts to 100,000,000 francs.

Italy. Professor de Gasparis, of the Royal Ob-

servatory at Naples, announces his discovery of another small planet, on the evening of Third month 17th. It is stated to be equal in brightness to a star between the 10th and 11th magnitudes.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon papers of the thirtieth ult. announce a ministerial crisis, in consequence of the Cabinet having been in a minority of 30 against 52 deputies, whose votes added a clause abolishing capital punishment for political offences, to the additional or reform articles of the charter.

SPAIN.—A decree was published on the 5th ult. at Madrid, annihilating the liberty of the press, establishing a censorship, and the Government to suspend and repress journals at pleasure.

GERMANY.—The Journal of Commerce of Antwerp, of the 7th ult. states that a catastrophe had occurred by which a chapel on the mountain of Lobt, in Silesia, was swallowed up, and several lives lost. Towards mid-day (date not stated) a report, as of thunder, was heard, and the summit of the mountain became suddenly enveloped in smoke. On the smoke clearing away, it appeared that the chapel had been engulphed. No further particulars given.

GREECE.—The Athens journals of the 27th ult. give a gloomy account of the state of Greece. A letter from Patras states that, in addition to the Poles who had been expelled from Greece, the Government were devising means to remove the small number of Italians who still remained there, and some of them had received an intimation to that effect.

TURKEY.—Constantinople correspondence of 3d month 20th anticipates a favorable termination of the dispute with Egypt.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Intelligence to the 31st of the 1st month has been received. The Kaffirs and Hottentots were still unsubdued. A satisfactory conference had taken place between a deputation from the Trans-Vaal Boers and the English Commissioners, and it was hoped that the basis of more amicable relations had been established. The chief items of the treaty are: 1. Non-interference of British Government in Trans-Vaal affairs. 2. No slavery to be tolerated beyond the Vaal. 3. Delivery of persons escaping from justice, and criminal summonses to be duly endorsed. 4. Free-trade and general access to the country beyond the Vaal. 5. Legalization of marriages. 6. Disclaimer of British alliance beyond the Vaal. 7. Occupation of land in the sovereignty and beyond the Vaal on payment of all legal dues 8. Commission to ascertain and lay down the true source of the Vaal river.

AUSTRALIA.—Late accounts from Australia represent the gold digging as rich beyond all precedent. Labor, in consequence, was in great demand and prices high, most of the laborers having gone to the gold diggings. Much doubt existed in regard to the possibility of securing the harvests:

RIO JANEIRO.—Accounts from this place of 3d month 16th state that the yellow fever had been very fatal among the shipping at Rio, and was also prevailing on shore. A Swedish ship had lost all her officers and crew by the epidemic.

DOMESTIC.—The continued heavy rains of last week caused destructive freshets in various parts of the country. The Alleghany and Monongahela rivers rose to a great height, overflowing all the low grounds, and occasioning great damage to property. In Alleghany City, the first four wards were inundated, and not fewer than 1,500 families wer driven from their houses, or obliged to seek refug in the upper stories The lower portion of Birming ham, South Pittsburg, Manchester and Lawrence ville, and the parts of Pittsburg bordering on th Alleghany river, were also several feet under wate On the Potomac, the water rose higher than at an time since the great flood of 1784, destroying a gre amount of property near the wharves in Georg town, and along the line of the canal in Washin ton, and sweeping away Long Bridge, which co nected Washington City with Virginia. Sever breaches were made in the Chesapeake and Oh Canal, the tow-path of which was 15 feet und water.

The Shenandoah, James river, and other strea in Virginia, are represented to have risen to an u usual height, and much injury to property to ha ensued in consequence. In New England, a New York, also, much property has been injure and many bridges have been carried off.

The navigation of the lakes is now open, a steamers ply freely between the different ports.

CONGRESS.—The French Spoliation Bill passed t Senate on the 19th ult. In the debate on the De ciency Bill, Senator Gwinn made some statemer which deserve attention, as an illustration of t manner in which the public money is squandere He read numerous documents and reports from arr officers in California, showing the extravagant penditures by the Quartermaster's department that State, particularly in the establishment o naval depot at Bernicia, and in the escorts furnish to the Indian Commissioners. The escort to th Commissioners cost $150,000. Congress had a propriated $25,000 for the expenses of the Indi Commissioners, to make treaties, &c. These Co missioners had contracted with citizens of Califor for supplies, &c., for the Indians and themselv and had given drafts on the Department for p ment. The amount of those drafts already asc certained, and all of which had been protested, w $760,000 beyond the amount appropriated by C gress. He also stated that —— Collier, when pointed Collector in California, was escorted thit by a military company, the expenses of wh amounted to $35,000, when the Collector could h gone by the usual route for $500. Gen. Wilson appointed Indian agent at Salt Lake and was s thither with a large escort at a great expense, after a brief sojourn, proceeded with his family California. Before leaving Salt Lake he buried his private property, and after his arrival in Cali nia, an order was received from the War Dep ment, that an expedition should be fitted out to b th s property to California. That expedition cost United States $100,000.

The appropriations for the Quartermaster's partment for the year 1851 were $3,900,000; expenditures by that Department were $5,000,000. The reason of the deficiency was dent. It was the loose and reckless expenditur the public money by the army.

On the 22d, the Apportionment Bill, fixing the n ber of the representatives of California and S Carolina was taken up. Senator Bradbury offer substitute for the whole bill, giving South Caroli member for her fraction and adding a membe the whole number, making 234, the additional n ber being allowed to California. The subst was agreed to and the bill was ordered to be grossed.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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PETER GARDINER.

In the year 1694, Peter Gardiner, a Friend ho lived in Essex, had a concern to visit riends in Scotland; but being in low circum- ances, and having a wife and several children, as under discouragement about it. The Lord mercy condescended to remove his doubts, by tting him know he would be with him; and ough he had no horse to ride, and was but a eakly man, yet he would give him strength to erform the journey, and sustain him so that he ould not want what was sufficient. Having ith, with innocent weight he laid his concern fore the Monthly Meeting to which he be- nged; they highly esteemed his gift, and had ll unity with his concern; and proposed pro- ring him a horse for the journey. But he id, "Nay, my Master has promised to give me nds' feet."

He accordingly went on his journey along the st side of the nation, through Norfolk, Lin- lnshire, and Yorkshire; and coming to a ek-day meeting at Bridlington, where John chardson then dwelt, he lodged at his house. the evening, the doors being shut, he said to hn, pointing his finger in a particular direc- n, "Is there any Friend lives that way?" hn told him he pointed towards the sea, which s not far from thence. He said "he believed must go and see somebody that way in the rning." John asked him "if he should go th him?" he said, "he believed it would not best," and so went to bed. In the morning, er John had walked over his grounds, and ne his usual business, he came in and inquired er Peter; his wife said "she had not seen n, and believed he had not risen." John nt up into his chamber, and finding him not re, came down, and in a pleasant way said to wife, "There is the nest, but the bird is wn."

Soon after, Peter came in. He had risen before the sun, and went to the village, by no other direction than that internal intelligence he immediately received; and, at sun rising, beheld a Friend leaning on a post at his own door, in a pensive and solitary mood. Peter went to him, and asked him after his welfare, and if he had any family; he said, "he had a wife confined to her bed with a dangerous illness," and invited him to see her; to this he replied, "for that end am I come." He went up stairs, and sitting down retiredly by her side, in an awful and solemn manner said, "Thou hast long had a concern on thy mind to visit the churches in America, but thy husband has hindered thee;" and told her, the will and resignation of her mind was accepted for the deed, and she was excused from the journey which was before her; and should die in peace with God and man. Then addressing her husband, he said, "Thy wife had a concern to visit the churches in another country, beyond the sea, but thou wouldst not give her leave; so she shall be taken from thee;" and repeating part of what he had said to her, added, "Thy wife will be happy; but the Lord will blast both thee and thine; for behold the Lord's hand is against thee, and thou shalt be reduced to want thy bread."

This message was not received in that love in which it was delivered; but in heat and passion, he came after Peter; and calling in great haste, as he sat on horseback, at John Richardson's door, seemed very angry with John, and asked, what man and message he had sent to him? "As to *message*," said John, "I know nothing of it; but as to the *man*, I may tell thee, he is a man of God, and whatever he has said to thee, be it upon thee. Therefore be still, and weigh the matter; for I knew not of his going to thy house, but thought he was in bed, and did not inform him about thee, nor thy wife." At which he went away in great haste.

So Peter pursued his journey towards Scotland, John Richardson and another Friend going with him to Scarborough on horseback, for he would not let them go on foot with him. He kept before them full as fast as they chose to ride, and when they had got about half way he gained ground upon them. John was filled with admiration, for he seemed to go with more slight and ease, he thought, than ever he had

seen any man before. When he overtook him John said, "Thou dost travel very fast." Peter replied, "My Master told me, before I left home, that he would give me hinds' feet; and he hath performed his promise to me." When they came in sight of Scarborough, he said, "Do take me to some Friend's house, a *Friend's indeed*, for I am greatly distressed." "I will have thee to a house where I lodge, and have spent many hours with pleasure; and if thou art not easy there, I will go until we find a place, if it may be." And just as they entered the door, *they heard some one go up stairs;* and, anon, the woman Friend coming down, with a neighbour of hers, invited them to sit down. In a little while Peter appeared *very uneasy;* which John perceiving, asked how it was with him. He said, "I cannot stay in this house: *here is light and darkness, good and bad.*" The woman, after she had got them some refreshment, came and asked John, "Who hast thou brought here?" "A man of God," he replied. Whereupon they went away.

Having a meeting at Scarborough the next day, John Richardson staid with him; and said, he had good service. He also went with him to several Friends' houses there, and he frequently spoke his sense of the state of the families; but as they were near entering one house, Peter stopped, and said, "My Master is not there—I will not go in;" so they turned away. Being about to part, he queried with John, if the small-pox was in any town on his way? John queried, "Why, Peter, what hast thou to do with that?" he answered, "I am satisfied I shall die of that distemper; and my Master told me to make speed in this visit, for I had but a short time to do it in;" repeating his promise of giving him hinds' feet. John felt himself much affected; and considering his mean appearance, asked how he was prepared for money? telling him his journey was long, it being expensive travelling in Scotland, Friends being so thinly scattered. Peter answered, "I have enough: my Master told me I should not want; and now a bit of bread, and some water from a brook, refresh me as much as a set meal at table." But John insisted to see how much money he had; it was but two half-crowns. He felt an immediate impulse to tender him some money; and, putting his hand into his pocket, took out a number of small pieces, which Peter modestly refused, saying, "He doubted not of his Master's provision." John forced him to take it; telling him, "It was as free to him as his own; for so the Lord had put it into his heart." Thus they parted.

In about two weeks after, the man's wife, before mentioned, died, as Peter had foretold. At that time the same man had three ships at sea; his son was master of one, his second son was on board another; and in their voyage they were all wrecked or foundered, and their cargoes chiefly lost; his two sons and several of the hands being drowned. So that, from considerable affluence, he was, soon after, reduced so low as to be maintained by Friends, though he had been in good circumstances, if not very rich, before these unexpected losses at sea and land, in houses and children, had befallen him. The *woman* at whose house Peter was so uneasy at Scarborough, *had put her husband to bed in a state of intoxication;* which John Richardson had not known him guilty of before.

John Richardson further related, that after some time he heard that Peter Gardiner had died in Cumberland, on his return from Scotland; and being attached to him in near affection, went to inquire how he ended. John Bowstead, a Friend near Carlisle, gave account, that Peter had been through Scotland, and came to Carlisle; the small-pox being there, he took the infection very suddenly, and lay ill with it. John Bowstead went, just as the pock was coming out upon him, and took him to his own house; they did not come out kindly, but swelled him very much, so that he was blind and died about the seventh day. He was quite sensible to the last; and, in a remarkable manner, was given to know the inward states of those that came to see him. And further, that money which John Richardson had handed him actually lasted out, so as to defray the expenses of his interment, and other charges incurred there.—*Armistead's Select Miscellanies.*

Notice of SARAH WALKER, *of Cockermouth, England, who died Third month 28th, 18—, aged* 34 *years.*

In early life Sarah Walker was permitted to feel the burden of her sins, and the necessity of that purity of heart, without which "no man shall see the Lord." And by yielding to the visitations of the Holy Spirit, there was produced that sweetness of disposition and exemplary conduct which characterized her in maturer years.

A few extracts from her own memoranda and letters, will best show the hidden exercises of her mind.

1st mo. 3d, 1841.—"Another year irrevocably past! It is with shame I remember how unprofitably I have spent the last, as well as the preceding years of my life. Oh, if I be spared another year, that I may be enabled to look back with a little more satisfaction than a review of the former occasions me! May I be humbled under the mighty hand of God, to see how very sinful I am, and how little I can do without the aid of Him from whom I have so long revolted, although followed from time to time with offers of mercy."

4th mo. 3d.—"I have pointedly to acknowledge having made but little progress in my heavenward journey, owing, I fear, to unwatchfulness: I have not turned inward to wait for ability to do the Lord's will in all things;

ought to have been the case; nevertheless, I believe he is still pleased to follow me, and yet mercifully to extend his gracious promises of pardon through Jesus Christ our Lord. Oh! that I may not overlook His gracious visitations, but be increasingly concerned to do His will in all things. I do long to feel more clearly the life of my Redeemer, that I may know His voice from the voice of the stranger."

As she was thus concerned for the welfare of her own soul, she was also affectionately interested in the well-being of a large family of brothers and sisters, of whom she was the eldest; and it is believed that her precept and example had a powerful influence upon them for good. In a letter addressed to a younger sister at school, dated 3d month 14th, 1842, after alluding to the prospect of her leaving school, and being placed in a more exposed situation, she writes; "I have frequently and earnestly desired that thou mayst experience preservation from evil. Do, my dear sister, attend to the visitations with which, I cannot doubt, thou art at times favoured—oh, they are indeed precious! I well remember how it was with myself, when under the same roof thou now art; if I had attended more closely to my inward Teacher, how much more easy might my path have been. Thou wilt find youth is the season wherein the mind is most susceptible of serious impressions; and let me once more entreat thee, dear girl, to give up all, even what may appear little things, if they stand in thy way, or hinder thy progress in the right path: then, when thou leavest school, thou wilt be a good example to thy brothers and sisters, whether older or younger than thyself, and a comfort to those among whom thy lot may be cast."

1st mo. 5th, 1844.—"Nearly two years of my life have passed, since I last attempted here to record my feelings. Oh! the great mercy of the Lord, in still following me with the offers of His pardon, through my dear Saviour. Although for a long period of time I almost forgot God, and wandered far astray, as on the barren mountains, yet he has been pleased again in great mercy to arouse me, as from the sleep of death; and in the last few months, I have made some progress in the way of the Cross. But oh, the many enemies of my own heart! they are at times ready to overcome me. The practice of speaking unkindly of others, in their absence, has often appeared to me very wrong, and I have felt condemnation for it. I have also felt that in the multitude of words, there wanteth not sin,' and how necessary it is 'to study to be quiet, and to do our own business.'"

11th mo. 30th, 1846.—"My beloved sister . was removed from us by consumption, at the age of twenty, and may we not humbly trust a mansion in the kingdom is hers, through the unbounded mercy of her dear Saviour, in which all her hopes were fixed. I have lately seen much affliction in our family; may none of the impressive lessons pass unimproved to my soul. My own health is at this time but delicate, and life seems very uncertain,—may I be diligent to make my calling and election sure; then, whether a longer or a shorter time be permitted on the earth, I trust I may be enabled to say in sincerity, 'The will of the Lord be done.'"

2d mo. 22d, 1847.—"At Meeting twice; my mind was brought into painful exercise; preserve me, oh, Lord, from loosing hold of a little faith, which alone keeps me from despair. I have again been shown how frail my tabernacle is; may this consideration lead me to a very close walk with my God, that if it should please him, ere very long to remove me, I may not, at that awful moment, be unprepared."

1st mo. 9th, 1851.—"I have passed an almost sleepless night, and one of deep conflict; surely it can only be known to my heavenly Father what my poor tossed mind has passed through the last few days,—it can be nothing short of 'the refiner's fire, and the fuller's soap!' Oh, Lord! thou knowest what is best for me, please enable me to give up my own will entirely, for of myself I can do nothing."

1st mo. 25th, 1851.—"Whilst reading the 28th chapter of Job, had a sweet sense given me of the value of a daily humble walk with our dear Redeemer, and of the inconceivable greatness of the humble Christian's treasure, compared with that of the rich ones of the earth, who are destitute of the pearl of great price. I was in some measure permitted to see how it is, that the servants of God are found willing to forfeit all, rather than lose their peace with him."

Of the last two months of her life, a beloved relative thus writes:—

2d mo. 2d, 1851. "In going into her room this morning, she said, 'I have suffered much mental anxiety during the night, but have felt no condemnation, yet I have not that full assurance my soul longeth for.' Soon after she appeared more composed, and looking up with a sweet smile, said: 'Dear mother! I am not alone, my heavenly Father is with me, and weak as this poor body is, he can raise me up again. If it be his will, I had rather go, but not my will be done.'"

2d mo. 3d. "For some time she did not express much, but continued in a sweet frame of mind, and never suffered a complaining word to escape her lips. She said, 'I have many near and dear connexions, from whom, at one time, it seemed hard to part, but now I give them all up.'"

3d mo. 2d. Addressing her mother, she said, "I was thinking last night, if I had all the riches this world could afford, what would they avail—'What would a man give in exchange for his soul?'—What a happpy thought to have so many dear ones, brothers and sisters, safely landed in heaven! I often think what a favour

it is, that the Lord is taking us, one after another, to be a happy family there; I hope you that live a little longer, may endeavour to follow us; oh, what a sad thing it would be if one was left out and lost! Don't mind the world, but be careful in little things. I feel very much for others,—I have suffered much,—may you all profit by my sufferings, and endeavour to seek the Lord in time of health."

3d mo. 26th. She said, "I can now see that the Lord has been drawing me to Himself,"—and remarked that sweet passages of Scripture had been presented to her mind during the day. She wished that her mother should take a little rest, saying: "My kind attendants will supply my wants, and if I be taken now, all is well with me. The Lord has given me a full assurance that I am going to heaven, to be happy for ever." During the night, she spoke to her father in an affecting manner, alluding to the removal of so many of the family, in so short a time, and earnestly entreated him to be prepared to meet them in glory; remarking, "The Lamb and his followers shall have the victory!"

From this time she seemed borne above her sufferings by the sustaining hand of her God. "I am passing through the dark valley," she said, "but it is not dark. I have had a beautiful prospect, the gates of Heaven are open before me!"

In the morning she remarked: "This passage of Holy Scripture has frequently passed through my mind, 'This day thou shalt be with me in Paradise;'" after this, articulation became so difficult that she could not be easily understood, broken sentences however were audible, "All is peace—all is joy—I am safe, through mercy!" and soon after she peacefully passed away.

Annual Monitor.

A Testimony of the Yearly Meeting of Friends in Ireland, concerning JONATHAN TAYLOR, *late of Mount Pleasant, in the State of Ohio, North America, who departed this life at Kilnock, in the county of Carlow, on the 6th of Eleventh month,* 1831, *aged nearly* 63 *years.*

Our beloved friend Jonathan Taylor, having, as we reverently trust, been gathered, through Divine mercy, to his everlasting rest, whilst in this land in the service of his Heavenly Master, we believe it right to preserve some written memorial concerning him.

It appears, from the certificates granted him by the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings of Short Creek, and the Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders of Ohio, that his mind had, for a number of years, been impressed with a belief that it was his duty to pay a visit, in gospel love, to Friends and others in Great Britain and Ireland; and believing the time had arrived for disclosing his concern to his friends, he spread it before those meetings, held in the 7th, 8th, and 9th months, 1830; he had their full unity therein, and was set at liberty to enter on the service. He arrived at Liverpool about the end of the 6th month, 1831, and, visiting some parts of the northern counties of England, he proceeded to Scotland, from whence, after performing a general visit to Friends there, he came to Ireland. The work assigned to him in this land had long engaged his mind, and drawn him towards us with feelings of peculiar interest; he visited, with little exception, all the meetings of Friends in this country, and attended each of our Quarterly Meetings. Having thus largely partaken of his labours of love, we can bear witness to the soundness of his ministry, and the instructive example presented to us in his life and conversation. Watchful, in the exercise of his gift, not to move without the renewed influence of the Holy Spirit, he was often clothed with Gospel authority to proclaim the way of redemption by Christ, and to exalt the Lord Jesus in all his offices, testifying of Him as a sacrifice for sin, and as "the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." In the progress of his religious engagements amongst us, he had deeply to feel the low state of the church, and his mind was often introduced into suffering, under a sense of the great alienation of many from the source of all good. We have reason to believe, nevertheless, that in his own experience, the consolations of our Heavenly Father's love were in large measure vouchsafed; and that while on account of others his solicitude was painfully awakened, he was enabled, in reference to his own state, frequently to acknowledge that all was peace within. In writing to an intimate friend, a short time before his death, he bore testimony to the favours thus bestowed on him, describing the covering of his mind as that of a morning without clouds. He completed his visit to our meetings, at the city of Dublin, in the 10th month last, and not perceiving any clear opening for further religious service, and his health being delicate, he believed it best for him to retire to the house of our friend Mary Lecky, at Kilnock, in the county of Carlow, as a quiet retreat, where he might seek that rest which his infirmities much required. Here it pleased infinite wisdom that his earthly course should terminate. On his way thither he was visited with increasing illness, and about a week after his arrival was removed by death. During his illness he was under much bodily suffering, preserved in patience and resignation to the will of God. His deportment evinced, in a striking manner, the influence of a meek and quiet spirit, and, we believe, in his experience was verified the ancient declaration, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is staid on Thee, because he trusteth in Thee."

Given forth by the aforesaid Meeting, held

Dublin, by adjournments from the 30th of Fourth month to the 3d of Fifth month, inclusive, 1832, and signed by direction and on behalf thereof.

JOSEPH BEWLEY,
MARY JAMES LECKY,
Clerks.

For Friends' Review.

THE SIX NATIONS.

Removal of the Alleghany Settlement.

Liberty being thus obtained from Cornplanter, the friends proceeded to look out for a suitable place to make a settlement, and on the 21st of the 5th mo., they, in company with some of the Indians, making ten in number, went on board a canoe and in a few hours arrived at Genesenguhta, an old Indian village about nine miles higher up the river, in the State of New York. After much consultation among themselves and other Indian friends, a cabin near this place was pitched upon as a suitable place to make a beginning, and the owner, an Indian woman, agreeing to part with it for $20, they moved her and her things immediately out, took possession, cleaned out the cabbin, got in some provision and baggage, and took up their lodging there for the night. Before, however, agreeing to pay her the whole purchase money, they prudently inquired into her character, and were informed she was a sober woman, drank no whiskey, and would be likely to make a good use of her money. On the 24th, the young men had prepared a piece of ground for a garden, and had planted some potatoes and other seeds; and at 11 o'clock, feeling their minds engaged to draw into their new habitation, they sat down together for religious retirement, in which they were favored with the renewed extendings of Divine regard, to the contriting of their spirits and *strengthening of their minds* in the work in which they had embarked; and they trust it was a time to be remembered encouragingly by their friends when separated from them. After the loan of some useful implements and the offer to erect a wall, provided the Indians would bear a part of the expense, and agreeing to reward with certain premiums, those of the men who should raise a given amount of hay, grain, or potatoes, and likewise such women as should manufacture a given quantity of linen or woollen cloth, and urging them to relieve the women of the oppressive labour now imposed on them, by doing more of the work themselves, and the exchange of many little civilities on both sides, our friends took their leave in the early part of the 6th month. These devoted young friends must have deeply felt the departure of their elder brethren, being now cut off from communication with the white people, having but few of the comforts of life, and the Indians by whom they were surrounded being in a very wild and unenlightened state; and to make their situation much more sorrowful, greatly addicted to intemperance. But here they lived, in peace among themselves, to the manifest benefit of the Indians, and to the satisfaction of the committee, who say in one of their early reports of this settlement, "There is one thing especially worthy of note, that the friends who have given up to abide among this uncultivated people, have been preserved in a circumspect stability of conduct becoming the association, and religiously *profited under the exercises.* In 1803, the committee having purchased of the Holland company a tract of land on Tunesassah creek, a few miles higher up the river, and a temporary house being erected, the friends, now being four in number, (some change having occurred,) removed there before the winter came on. In 1804, more permanent buildings were erected, including a grist and saw mill, by which their comfort and usefulness were greatly increased, the Indians having their work done free of cost. A friend who had devoted himself to instructing the Indians at Genesenguhta, in the blacksmith business, spent part of the year for the same benevolent purpose, at the new settlement. Although the exertion of friends had been blessed, and very desirable results had been produced from the labour of the committee, yet they saw that without some female assistance, the experiment could not be fully carried out; therefore in 1805 they had the satisfaction of engaging the services of a valuable Friend and his wife, who in company with another female Friend, proceeded to Tunesassah for the purpose of instructing the Indian women and girls in the business properly appertaining to their sex and condition. Good men and women had now become much interested on account of the destitute situation of some of our Indian tribes, and had been doing what they believed their duty required, and to promote their comfort had freely given of their substance. What must have been the feelings of such, on learning that their dear friends in England had been affectionately watching their pious exertions in the cause of injured humanity, and as a proof of their love, their unity and sympathy, had generously raised and remitted to them the liberal sum of $31,388. "The liberal man deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand." And *they* have been mercifully favoured to stand, and engaged in doing those things which we believe are approved of in Heaven and honored by good men. May they still stand more upright in their important allotment, and graciously be enabled to *feel* the truth of the sacred declaration, "Without me ye can do nothing," and protected by the precious humbling influences of the Redeemer's Spirit from the weakening tendency of the world's applause, so continue to run as in the end to secure a crown of righteousness that fadeth not away. The yearly meetings of New York and Baltimore being at this period actively engaged

in the benevolent work of Indian Civilization, it was thought right that they should be participators in the encouragement thus given to it, and accordingly £2250 were transmitted to New York, £4760 8s4*d* to Baltimore, and £4760 8s4*d* were retained. The following speech of Conediu and Black Snake, (still living at a great age,) two Seneca chiefs, shows that notwithstanding their losses, the cause of temperance now was progressing among the Six Nations. "Brothers, we have a few words to speak to you. Our friend Jonathan Thomas, is now about to start home; we are glad that we have always lived in friendship with him, and hope the Great Spirit will preserve him safe. We are well satisfied with him since he has lived here.

"Brothers, make your minds easy; we are determined to pursue the path you have *so often* pointed out for us to walk in; do not think we neglect your counsel. Our warriors are all determined to follow your advice, and lay aside bad practices. Therefore make your minds easy; we have laid aside bad liquor and intend to keep it down, and pursue habits of sobriety and industry; we have been counselling with your people that are here at Tunesassah; we return you thanks for the assistance you gave us in the use of the mills. Brothers, we have met with great losses this last spring by the high water; our wheat was mostly lost; we hope you may consider our situation; perhaps you can give us a *longer benefit* from the mills.

"Brothers, all the Chiefs of the Six Nations that are on this side of the water, *are here* to renew the chain of friendship and council against the use of spirituous liquors.

"Brothers, this is all we have got to say to you; hope this will find you all well, and the Great Spirit will preserve you.

Tunesassah, 1805."

The careful attention of the committee, the faithfulness of the resident men and women, friends, &c., the large outlay amounting to some $2000 per annum, now began to yield some cheering and substantial fruit. It is no marvel that the committee appear encouraged in the great and good work, when they can inform the yearly meeting that some of the Indian women and girls appear much disposed to be instructed by our women friends; *many* of them have already learned to make soap, and some can spin and knit a little, and are much more clean in their persons and clothes than *before our women came*. With respect to the Indians, they continue to pursue and increase in industrious habits; it is supposed that near one hundred new houses have been built since they were last visited by the committee, (two years previous,) most of them well put up, of hewn logs, many of them two stories high and covered with shingles; some have pannel doors, and a great many have glass windows, and are kept much cleaner than formerly. Their farms are enclosed under good fences from seven to ten rails high; a much greater portion of corn is planted this year than has been heretofore. Some of them have raised wheat, oats, &c., and land is now clearing in many places. They have a number of horses and a good stock of cattle and swine; so we believe an evident change for the better has taken place, and the friends lately returned say that in their journey they had not seen one Indian the least intoxicated with liquor.

The Indians on the Catteraugus reservation, including some of the Muncies, had occasionally been assisted, in various ways, by the Committee; but as they now requested further aid, the Friends on the Alleghany were instructed to make them a visit, in order to obtain such a knowledge of their condition as would enable the Committee to decide on the propriety of making a settlement among them. By this time the reader, if he is a friend to the red man, if he has mourned over his wrongs, and sympathized in his afflictions, will have been comforted in beholding the bright and animated appearance of his future prospects, under the care of the valuable friends settled beside him. But "He who giveth no account of his matters," saw fit to send the pale messenger into the happy though isolated family on the Alleghany. The beloved wife and friend was called from her labours on earth, to receive her reward. The place that had been so faithfully filled, was now left vacant—by the removal of Rachel, the wife of Benjamin Cope. This event greatly affected the Committee, and tender was the sympathy excited towards the deeply afflicted family. This awful event, they say, has no doubt impressed your minds with fervent solicitude for preservation, and it is cause of comfort to us in believing that the gracious hand of Divine kindness has been near to support you in so close a trial. We desire your continuance in humble reliance thereon, as it alone can make hard things easy and bitter things sweet; and will never fail those that trust in Him and lean not to their own understanding. W.

FIRBANK CHAPEL.

(Concluded from page 527.)

Now it was with the interesting facts contained in this outline prominently before me, that I visited, on one of the finest days of the present autumn, the district in which they occurred. To me the tints of the foliage were softened, and the features of the landscape were lovelier for the contemplation, as I realized in particular districts the footprints of these men. I stood under the yew tree in Sedbergh churchyard: from a brighter era it spread its branches over George Fox, while he "declared the everlasting truth of the Lord for several hours." It is yet venerable in its antiquity. The wrinkles of centuries are upon it, and were it not that here and the

attached to its decaying trunk, a solitary twig, tenacious of life, still lingers, it must long ago have surrendered to the spoiler. On one side its aged roots are fed by the dust of the Washingtons, the progenitors of the American President; on the other, a tablet has been erected in honour of an ancient woman, a seller of sweets to the pupils of the Sedbergh Grammar School, who, in remembrance of the happiness they have imbibed through her humble ministries, have placed this memorial of their gratitude. Such, and so variously acquired, is the thing called human fame.

We ascended the hill of Firbank on a pilgrimage to the old chapel; it has been lately removed from its ancient and elevated position, but from the little primitive school-room adjoining it, the streams of knowledge, at some seasons of the year, still flow. The rock and the brook, in their unchangeable identity, will long point the weary pilgrim to the interesting spot. The region is dreary in the extreme; for miles, in some directions, nothing is visible but barren moors; and, with one exception, on no side does a single human habitation meet the view. How is it, I asked myself, while wandering over this great solitude, that a chapel has been erected here? Surely, it is no mere historical parallel—no false enthusiasm, but a principle lying deep in the foundations of man's moral nature, that has in all ages, and among every people, chosen elevated situations for the erection of temples. The idolatrous worship connected with the superstitions of nearly all people, has been performed on "every high hill, or under every green tree." The Jews erected their temple on Mount Moriah; the Samaritans, on Mount Gerizim. The Greeks placed the Delphic oracle on Mount Parnassus; Mount Olympus was the residence of their gods; and Diana's temple at Rome was on Mount Aventine.

Now, whether it was from the contemplation of these classic examples, or whether it was that the top of Firbank is about equidistant from Howgill and Scotch Jeans—whether it was that sand could be had there for the purpose without cost; or whether from all these causes united, that the building was erected in this situation, I cannot presume, at this distance of time, to determine; but certain it is that the inconvenience of the site has so impressed the men of the present generation, that they have recently reversed the original judgment, and removed the chapel to a more temperate and accessible region.

To us of the present day, calmly revolving the interesting and suggestive events connected with the meeting at Firbank Chapel, it is difficult to conceive how a congregation so large and so earnest could be assembled in such a place. There has been, however, in all ages, much in the outward conditions of such meetings that harmonizes with the great purposes of the most earnest and elevated devotion.

We breathe on these mountains a purer atmosphere. "They in some degree detach us from the world, and they lift us above it. We are withdrawn from the earth, and rise in lofty abstraction above this little theatre of human passions and human anxieties. We see Nature in the simplicity of her great elements, and we see the God of nature invested with the high attributes of wisdom and majesty." Doubtless, the selection of these elevated sites has, at times, been influenced by their affording a retired and safe asylum in periods of persecution and danger. This was especially the case with the Scotch Puritans and the Waldenses—

> "For the *strength* of the hill we bless thee,
> Our God, our fathers' God!"

But this has not been the case in the great majority of instances. It is remarkable how frequently in the experience of the holiest of men in past ages, the highest forms of devotion, and the nearest intercourse with God, have been, by Divine command, in retired and elevated situations. It was while Balaam stood on Mount Peor with the tents of the Israelites stretched out in the valley beneath, that the "Spirit of God came upon him," and in the "vision of the Almighty," he saw through the dim vista of centuries of future years, the Star that was to "come out of Jacob," and the sceptre that was to "rise out of Israel." It was on Mount Sinai, amid unspeakable manifestations of Divine glory, "the thunderings, the lightnings, the sound of a trumpet, and the voice of words," that Moses "drew near unto the thick darkness where God was," to hold an intercourse with Him, like the intercourse of a man with his friend, and to receive the law from his mouth. It was while Elijah stood upon the Mount before the Lord, surrounded by awful evidences of the energy of the Divine presence, the earthquake, the fire, and the strong wind that brake in pieces the rocks; that he wrapt his face in his mantle and listened to the "still small voice" of his Creator. Nor can we forget, in connection with this subject, the striking example of the Saviour himself. He preached his memorable sermon on a mount; he was transfigured on a mount: it was on a mountain that he continued all night in prayer to God; it was here also that he endured his last great agony prior to his crucifixion. "And he came out, and went, *as he was wont*, to the Mount of Olives." * * And being in an agony, he prayed more earnestly, and his sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground." If any thing further would add to the solemnity and the fitness of mountain worship, it is that from a mountain also our our blessed Lord took his final leave of his sorrowing disciples, on his ascension into Heaven, delivered to them their commission, and left with them the promise of his perpetual presence.

"Then the eleven went away into Galilee, unto a mountain where *Jesus had appointed them*, and Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth; go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo! I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

It was with such reflections that my own spirit was penetrated in walking over Firbank, and while engaged in contemplation of the striking events in this chapter of the history of the early Friends; and I could not but conclude that a remarkably single, pure, and undoubting faith in the mind of the preacher, an earnest preparation of heart for the reception of religious truth, existing in a high degree at the period of the Commonwealth, in the men of this district, together with very favourable outward conditions in the times and places of meeting, had all contributed, under the Divine blessing, to one of the most general and striking conversions recorded in religious history. W. T.

Twelfth Month 12*th*, 1851.

London Friend.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH MONTH 8, 1852.

The man, of whose labours in rescuing convicts from the paths of vice some notice is given in the present number, is not an entire stranger to the readers of the Review. A brief account of his character and philanthropic exertions was published in pages 684-5 of our second volume. The account now given to our readers, though in part anticipated by the former notice, appears sufficiently varied to justify its insertion. In regard to one point of no great importance—the age of T. Wright—there is a discrepancy, which shows either that the former notice was written last, or that one at least of the narrators was not correctly informed on that point.

The reflections which such narratives are calculated to excite, are of the utmost importance. The legitimate object of penal inflictions has been, until a comparatively recent period, too much overlooked or disregarded. The preservation of the community from lawless depredation, and the reformation of criminals, are unquestionably the proper objects of penal law. Punishment, for its own sake, ought never to be inflicted. Every measure, whether of a public or private character, which partakes of a vindictive character, naturally tends to excite vindictive passions in return. If the man whose hand is against every man, may reasonably expect to find every man's hand against him, so on the other hand, the man who finds, or thinks that he finds every man's hand against him, very naturally becomes an enemy to his race. Now it can hardly be denied that this is, to a considerable extent, the condition of a convict when discharged from the penitentiary. We naturally and justly regard with no inconsiderable suspicion, any person who has been convicted of a crime which has been visited by a residence in the penitentiary; and hence great hesitation, if not absolute aversion to his admission into service in a private family would be experienced; and in large establishments, where numerous workmen are employed, a discharged convict, if known to be such would, in all probability, be made an object of many unkind and irritating observations. Under these circumstances, the way of return to an honest and reputable mode of obtaining a livelihood is nearly blocked up; unless some person actuated by the spirit that animated Thomas Wright, should interpose his good offices, and clear his way before him. The practice which formerly prevailed in the mother country, and probably does yet to some extent, of permitting, if not compelling prisoners of various descriptions, the neophyte and the veteran in crime to associate together, to instruct each other in the arts of plunder, and to form intimacies which when their terms of imprisonment had expired would be almost certain to render them associates in crime, was admirably calculated to make those prisons efficient schools of vice. It is observable that the evil consequences of these prison associations attracted the notice of George Fox, when first placed under confinement, and that he remonstrated with the judges against the useless prolongation of imprisonment.* William Penn, in his early progress in legislation, endeavoured to render prisons places of industry and not of idleness.†

The modern system of exclusion from intercourse with each other, is certainly a great improvement upon the methods in use two centuries ago, but a more efficient mode of paving the way for the return of the discharged and repenting convict, to usefulness and respectability, seems yet to be wanting. Hope is a more powerful stimulus to action than fear; and one of the most effectual means of leading transgressors into the path of virtue, is to clear that path of needless asperities.

Experience fully justifies the conclusion, which a full and unwavering conviction of its divine authority would lead us to adopt, that the more the spirit of christianity governs the intercourse of society, and regulates the application of penal law, the more speedily and effectually will the disorders which afflict the community be remedied.

MARRIED,—At Friends Meeting House, at Rock Run, Parke county, Indiana, on Fifth-day, the 1st ult., ELWOOD C. SILER, to MARTHA, daughter of Zachariah Morris.

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*Journal, Vol. 1, p. 58. †Proud, Vol. 2. App. 1

DIED,—At the residence of her brother, Samuel Worthington, Hartford County, Maryland, on the 17th of Third month last, in the 62d year of her age, ANNA WORTHINGTON, an esteemed elder of Deer Creek Monthly Meeting. Coming under the restraining influence of the cross of Christ at an early period, her life and conversation were marked with consistency, giving evidence that the work of grace was going forward in her heart. It was her frequent practice to retire for the purpose of religious meditation. She was of an open and cheerful disposition, which gained her a large place in the esteem of our younger members, and opened the way for frequent opportunities of imparting counsel and admonition. Truly might it be said, that her adorning was that of a meek and quiet spirit. When the hour approached that she was to meet the pale messenger, there is abundant consolation in the trust, that through adorable mercy, it was with her lamp trimmed, and oil in her vessel. O death where is thy sting; O grave, where is thy victory?

——, At her residence in Baltimore, on the 31st of Third month last, after a short illness, in the 82d year of her age, ELIZABETH ROBERTSON, a valuable Elder and Overseer of Baltimore Monthly Meeting, for the Eastern and Western Districts:—and on the morning of the same day, in the same house, her sister HANNAH ROBERTSON, in the 76th year of her age, an esteemed member of the same meeting. The remains of these beloved sisters were taken to Courtland Street Meeting house, where a meeting was held on the occasion, after which they were buried in one grave in Friends burial ground near the city.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING.

Twenty-first of the month and Fourth of the week.

The Annual Report of the Committee appointed to the care of the Boarding School at Westtown, was produced and read. Their labours and proceedings were satisfactory to the meeting. It is as follows, viz:

To the Yearly Meeting,—The Committee having charge of the Boarding School at Westtown, report,—

The number of pupils admitted during the year ending Tenth month 16th, 1851, was 68 boys and 55 girls: the average number in the school, in that period, was about 87 boys and 30 girls, being 25 less than the previous year.

Meetings for Divine worship have been regularly held, and the deportment of the children on these occasions has been generally satisfactory. The responsibility of holding these meetings falls, they believe, with weight on their care-takers and teachers; and they hope that the tendering power of the Shepherd of the flock is, at seasons, witnessed amongst them.

The usual course of study in the mathematics, Greek and Latin languages, and the other branches heretofore taught in this seminary, has been regularly pursued. A reasonable proficiency in the branches they are learning, has been manifested by the pupils; and their general conduct gives evidence of the care with which the governors and teachers watch over them, for the preservation of their morals.

The Holy Scriptures are frequently read, and portions of them committed to memory, as well as of the works of Friends used there for conveying a knowledge of our religious principles. The rules made at different times for the government of the Institution, have been revised and printed in the past year.

There have been two deaths at the school since last report. In the session just terminated, the measles passed pretty generally through the school, but mostly in a mild form.

The disbursements for family expenses have been $7,949 25. For salaries and wages, $7,959 88; incidental expenses, $308 89; medical attendance, $278 75; repairs and improvements, $2,430 05; together amounting to $18,926 82. The amount charged for board and tuition was $12,430 01; profits on merchandize, $479 36; the income of the fund for general purposes was $918; rents of tenements, $125; of saw and grist mill, $387 35; and the net income from the farm, $752 20, which, with a balance of $1,717 06, to the credit of profit and loss last year, and not introduced into the last annual statement, amount to $16,808 98, and show a deficiency of $2,117 84.

The new laundry and machinery, referred to in the last report, has been completed, and answers the purpose designed.

It has cost $4,122 68, which, added to the deficiency as above, makes $6,240 52. Deducting from this sum $2,018 15, receipts for sales of land in Susquehanna county, and $950, a legacy of our late friend George Williams, amounting together to $2,968 15, the deficiency on general account is $3,272 37.

The comparatively small income from the farm, was occasioned by the taxes of 1850 and 51, amounting to $399 06, having been paid out of the rent of the latter year; and the sum of $348 72 was expended in ditching, levelling, building bridges, &c.

The amount charged for board and tuition, owing to the short summer session, and the small number of pupils, was $2,968 20 less than the previous year, which accounts for a large portion of the deficiency. As the improvements which seem immediately necessary have been completed, it is expected that the debt can be discharged, without encroaching on the productive investments of the institution, if the number of pupils is not materially lessened.

There has been expended for improvements around the farm house, including a new woodhouse, $784 52, in addition to the sum reported last year; which leaves $2,245 04 of the fund applicable for the erection of a new barn.

The board and tuition of 20 children, have been paid out of the income of the fund for the gratuitous education of children.

The conducting of this seminary is a trust of

no light importance; but as the support of our religious principles, and a conformity to the simplicity which the Truth calls for, is the predominant concern of the officers, and those who have the oversight of it, under the guidance of Divine Wisdom, they believe it will continue to exert a salutary influence on many of the youth. The co-operation of parents and guardians, in sustaining the rules and regulations adopted by the committee, would also greatly contribute to relieve and aid the teachers in carrying into effect the objects of the institution. As the school furnishes ample facilities for the advancement of the pupils, and as their accommodations and comforts have been latterly enlarged, the committee would again draw the attention of parents and guardians to the advantages which the school affords, in the hope that it will continue to receive the support which its importance, and the concern of the Yearly Meeting require.

Signed on behalf, and by direction of the Committee,

THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Philadelphia, Fourth mo. 9th, 1852.

(To be continued.)

DILIGENCE IN DOING GOOD.

Thomas Wright, of Manchester, is a worn but not a weary man of sixty-three, who has for forty-seven years been weekly servant in a large iron foundry, of which he is now foreman. His daily work begins at five o'clock in the morning, and closes at six in the evening; for forty-seven years he has worked through twelve hours daily, to support himself and those depending on him. Those depending on him are not few; he has had nineteen children; and at some periods there have been grandchildren looking to him for bread. His income never has attained two hundred pounds a year. This is a life of toil. Exeter Hall might plead for him as a man taxed beyond the standard limit; but he had bread to earn, and knew that he had need to work for it: he did work with great zeal and great efficiency, obtaining very high respect and confidence from his employers. A man so laboring, and leading in his home an exemplary, pious life, might be entitled to go to bed betimes, and rest in peace between these days of industry and natural fatigue. What could a man do, in the little leisure left by so much unremitting work? Poor as he was—toiling as he did, a modest man of humble origin, with no power in the world to aid him but the wonderful spiritual power of an earnest will—Thomas Wright has found means, in his little intervals of leisure, to lead back, with a gentle hand, three hundred convicted criminals to virtue; to wipe the blot from their names and the blight from their prospects; to place them in honest homes, supported by an honest livelihood.

Fourteen years ago Mr. Wright visited, one Sunday, the New Bailey Prison, at Manchester and took an earnest interest in what he saw He knew that, with the stain of jail upon them the unhappy prisoners, after release, would see in vain for occupation; and that society would shut the door of reformation on them, and compel them, if they would not starve, to walk o in the ways of crime. The jail-mark brandin them as dangerous, men buttoned up their pocl ets when they pleaded for a second trial of the honesty, and left them helpless. Then, Thom Wright resolved, in his own honest heart, th he would visit in the prisons, and become a frier to those who had no helper.

The chaplain of the New Bailey, Mr. Ba shawe, recognized in the beginning, the tr practical benevolence of the simple-minded v itor. On his second visit a convict was point out, on whom Mr. Wright might test his pow It was certain power. From the vantage-grou of a comparative equality of station, he plead with his fellow workman for the wisdom of a v tuous and honest life. Heaven does, and Ear should, wipe out of account repented evil. Wor warm from the heart, backed with a deep a contagious sense in the hearer of the high-mir ed virtue shown by his companion, were not tered, like lip-sympathy, in vain. Then Thon Wright engaged to help his friend, to get e ployment for him; and, if necessary, to be sur with his own goods for his honorable condu He fulfilled his pledge; and that man has be ever since a prosperous laborer, and an uprig member of society.

So the work began. So earnest, so humb yet, like other earnest, humble efforts, with blessing of prosperity upon it. In this w during the last fourteen years, by this one m working in the leisure of a twelve hours' d toil, hundreds have been restored to peace. has sent husbands repentant to their wives; has restored fathers to the fatherless. With incurring debt, supporting a large family on tle gains, he has contrived to spare out of little; contenting himself with a bare subsiste that he might have clothes to give and bit money, where they were required to reinstat outcast in society.

Mr. Wright is a dissenter—free, of cou from bigotry; for bigotry can never co-exist charity so genuine. Although a dissenter w ing spiritually in the prison, he never comes jarring contact with the chaplain. He mak point of kindling in his outcast friends a gious feeling; but that is not sectarian; he sp only the largest sentiments of Christianity. asks only that they attend, once every we place of worship, leaving them to choose church or chapel it may be. And in the c he himself attends, wherever his eye turn can see decent families who stand by his m there; men whom he has rescued from the courses kneeling modestly beside their chi

and their wives. Are not these families substantial prayers?

Very humbly all this has been done. In behalf of each outcast in turn, Mr. Wright has pleaded with his own employer, or with others, in a plain, manly way. Many now work under himself, in his own place of occupation; his word and guarantees having been sufficient recommendation. Elsewhere, he has, when rebuffed, persevered from place to place, offering and laying down his own earnings as guarantee; clothing and assisting the repentant unemployed convict out of his own means, as far as possible; speaking words, or writing letters, with a patient zeal, to reconcile to him his honest relatives, or to restore lost friends. Bare sustenance for his own body by day, that he might screw out of himself little funds in aid of his good deeds—and four hours' sleep at night, after his hard work, that he might screw out of his bed more time for his devoted labor—these tell their tale upon the body of the man, who still works daily twelve hours for his family, and six or eight hours for his race. He is now sixty-three years old, and working forward on his course, worn, but unwearied.

No plaudits have been in his ear, and he has sought none. Of his labor the success was the reward. Some ladies joined; and working quietly, as he does, in an under current of society, after a while, he had from them the aid of a small charitable fund, to draw upon occasionally, in the interest of the poor friends for whom he struggled. Prison Inspectors found him out, and praised him in reports. At first there were a few words, and a note told of "this benevolent individual. His simple, unostentatious, but earnest and successful labors on behalf of discharged prisoners are above all praise." After a few years, the reports grew in their enthusiasm, and strung together illustrations of the work that has been done so quietly. Let us quote from this source one or two examples:

"Five years ago I was," owns a certain G. J., in the New Bailey, convicted of felony, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. When I was discharged from prison, I could get no employment. I went to my old employer, to ask him to take me again. He said I need not apply to him, for if he could get me transported he would; so I could get no work until I met with Mr. Wright, who got me employed in a place, where I remained some time, and have been in employment ever since. I am now engaged as a screw-cutter—a business I was obliged to learn—and am earning nineteen shillings and two-pence a week. I have a wife and four children, and but for Mr. Wright, I should have been a lost man."

Others tell how they were saved by the timely supplies of Mr. Wright's money, which "kept their heads above water," till they obtained the trust of an employer. Another, after telling his career, adds: "I am now, consequently, in very comfortable circumstances; I am more comfortable now than ever I was in my life; I wish every poor man was as comfortable as I am. I am free from tippling, and cursing, and swearing; have peace of mind, and no quarreling at home as there used to be. I dare say I was as wicked a man as any in Manchester. I thought if I could once get settled under such a gentleman as Mr. Wright, I would not abuse my opportunity, and all I expected I have received. I have got Bibles, hymn-book, prayer-book, and tracts; and those things I never had in my house since I have been married before. My wife is delighted. My boy goes to school, and my girl also."

Were the spirit of Mr. Wright diffused more generally through society, the number of fallen men—who, being restored with all due prudence to a generous confidence, "would not abuse their opportunity"—would tell decidedly on the statistics of our criminal courts and prisons. To labor as Mr. Wright has done, must be the prerogative of few, though all the indolent may note, by way of spur, how much a man, even like Thomas Wright, poor, humble, scantily instructed, may beget of good out of an earnest will.—*Harper's Magazine.*

JELLY-FISHES.

(Concluded from page 523.)

The jelly-fishes of another section are furnished with one or more air-bags, which assist them in swimming, and hence bear the name of *hydrostatic acalephæ*. In the Portugese man-of-war (*Physalia,*) the bag is large, and floats conspicuously on the surface of the water. From the top of it rises a purple crust, which acts as a sail and by its aid the little voyager scuds gaily before the wind. But should danger threaten—should some hungry piratical monster in quest of a dinner heave in sight, or the blast grow furious—the float is at once compressed, through two minute orifices at the extremities a portion of the air escapes, and down goes the little craft to the tranquil depths, leaving the storm or the pirate behind. In one species (*Cuvieria,*) the floats are numerous and prettily ranged round the margin of the body. Resting on these, the creature casts about its long fishing-lines, and arrests the passing prey.

One more section remains to be noticed. The jelly-fishes which belong to it have a rudimentary skeleton—a plate which supports the soft, circular body. From the lower part of the body hang numerous tentacles (*cirri,*) amidst which the mouth is placed. Probably these multitudinous arms assist in locomotion; and hence the name of the family, *Cirrigrades.* Amongst the creatures of this division we meet with some very interesting locomotive apparatus. There are some of them by no means obliged to trust to their oars alone—they have also sails. The *Velella,*

large fleets of which visit our seas at times, has a plate (the mast) rising from its bluish disk or deck, covered with a delicate membrane (the sail, of snowy whiteness, by means of which it traverses the ocean. This sail, it has been noticed, 'is set at the same angle as the lattensail' of the Malays. We cannot doubt that it is admirably suited to its purpose, and the Malays may be proud of having nature as a voucher for their contrivance.

We find in another species a still more perfect rigging. In it (*Rataria*) the crest is supplied with muscular bands, by means of which the sail can be lowered or raised at pleasure. These adaptations of structure are full of interest. Nothing can be more admirable than the sailing-gear of these little creatures. They have to traverse the surface of the ocean amidst all diversities of weather. Paddles alone would not suffice for them. They must be enabled to take advantage of the winds. Sails, therefore, are added, and the mightiest agents in nature are commissioned to speed the little voyagers on their way.

We have already mentioned that some of the jelly-fishes possess the power of stinging. Only a few of the larger species, however, seem to be thus endowed; and the name sea-nettle is by no means applicable to the class as a whole. The poisonous fluid which produces the irritating effect on the skin, and no doubt paralyses the creatures upon which the jelly-fish feeds, is secreted by the arms. By means of its poison-bearing tentacles, the soft, gelatinous medusa is more than a match for the armed crustacean and the scale-clad fish. We take from Professor Forbes the following graphic description of one of the stinging species:—'The *Cyanœa capillata* of our seas is a most formidable creature, and the terror of tender-skinned bathers. With its broad, tawny, festooned, and scalloped disk, often a full foot or more across, it flaps its way through the yielding waters, and drags after it a long train of ribbon-like arms, and seemingly interminable tails, marking its course when its body is far away from us. Once tangled in its trailing "hair," the unfortunate who has recklessly ventured across the graceful monster's path too soon writhes in prickly torture. Every struggle but binds the poisonous threads more firmly round his body, and then there is no escape; for when the winder of the fatal net finds his course impeded by the terrified human, wrestling in its coils, he, seeking no contest with the mightier biped, casts loose his envenomed arms, and swims away. The amputated weapons severed from their parent body vent vengeance on the cause of their destruction, and sting as fiercely as if their original proprietor itself gave the word of attack.'

We now approach the most extraordinary portion of the history of these creatures. Recent investigations have brought to light the most interesting facts respecting their reproduction ar development. It is now known that the you jelly-fish passes through a series of transform tions before reaching its perfect state.

At certain seasons, eggs are produced with the body of the parent in appropriate ovarie where they are retained for a time. They a then transferred to a kind of marsupial pouc analogous to that of the kangaroo, where th development proceeds. After passing throu certain changes here, the egg issues from t maternal pouch as an oval body, clothed wi cilia—an animalcule in external aspect, and unlike its parent as can well be imagined. F awhile the little creature dances freely throu the water, and leads a gay, roving life; but last it prepares to 'settle;' selects a fitti locality; applies one extremity of its body to surface of stone or weed, and becomes attach And now another change passes over it. T cilia, no longer needed, disappear. A mouth developed at the upper extremity of the bo furnished with a number of arms. Gradua this number increases, and the jelly-fish r appears in the disguise of a polype, which fe voraciously on the members of the class fr which it has itself so lately emerged. At t point there is a halt. The medusa remains its polype state for some months. At the e ration of this term, a strange alteration in appearance begins to take place. Rings formed round its body, from ten to fifteen number. These gradually deepen, until at len it is literally cut up into a number of segme which rest one upon the other—their up margins becoming elevated, and divided eight lobes. It is, in fact, a pile of cup-sha pieces, very loosely connected together. A l later, these pieces free themselves successiv and the sedate polype disappears in a comp of sprightly young medusæ. These beings deed, still differ in some respects from the a animal; but the differences gradually va and we have the perfect jelly-fish as the result of this extraordinary series of transfo tions.

Similar observations have been made res ing other tribes amongst the lower animals some interesting generalisations have been fo ed upon them, into which, however, it is no present purpose to enter.

The *Acalephæ* are the principal agents cerned in the production of the beautiful nomena of phosphorescence. The minute sp —mere gelatinous specks—swarm at tim countless myriads in the waters of the o and make its surface glow with 'vitalised The waves, as they curl and break, sparkl flash forth light, and the track of the m ship is marked by a lustrous line. 'I torrid zones between the tropics,' says Hum 'the ocean simultaneously develops light space of many thousand square miles.

the magical effect of light is owing to the forces of organic nature. Foaming with light, the eddying waves flash in phosphorent sparks over the wide expanse of waters, where every scintillation is the vital manifestation of an invisible animal world.' Beneath the surface larger forms are seen, brilliantly illuminated, and lighting up the mystic depths of the sea. Fiery balls and flaming ribbons shoot past, and submarine moons shine with a soft and steady light amidst the crowds of meteors. 'While sailing a little south of the Plata on one very dark night,' says Mr. Darwin, 'the sea presented a wonderful and most beautiful spectacle. There was a fresh breeze; and every part of the surface, which during the day is seen as foam, now glowed with a pale light. The vessel drove before her bows two billows of liquid phosphorus, and in her wake she was followed by a milky train. As far as the eye reached, the crest of every wave was bright; and the sky above the horizon, from the reflected glare of these livid flames, was not so utterly obscure as over the vault of the heavens.' Even in our own seas very beautiful displays of phosphorescence may be witnessed. On fine summer nights, a soft, tender light plays round the boat as it moves onward, and the oars drop liquid fire. For how much of beauty are we indebted to these living specks of jelly?

Of the extreme minuteness of some of the species, an idea may be formed from the fact, that 110,000 might be contained in a cubic foot of water. We can say nothing with certainty as to the cause of the phosphorescence of the medusæ, and shall not trouble our readers with mere speculations.

The jelly-fishes furnish us with a striking illustration of the profusion of life in the ocean. Provision has indeed been made for securing in all the realms of our globe the largest possible amount of sentient being, and consequently of happiness. And to each tribe a definite part is assigned—a special mission is intrusted. None can be spared from the economy of nature. The shoals of microscopic medusæ store up in their own tissues the minute portions of nutritious matter diffused through the waters, and supply food for the support of higher organisms. All the tribes of animated beings are dependent one upon another. That the greatest may enjoy its existence and fulfil its work, the least must hold its place and discharge its function. They cooperate unconsciously to secure the unity and harmony of a system which is designed to promote alike the interests of each and all of them. —*Chambers' Journal.*

If Legislators, when framing their penal codes, could be induced to believe that they or their sons would be the subjects on whom the prescribed penalties would operate, it is not probable that capital punishments would long retain a place in our statute books.

PACIFIC VICTORY OF FREEDOM.

The present condition of Europe is awfully portentous. The triumphant establishment of despotisms so rigorous as to overcome the strong love of country and home, and expel myriads over a vast ocean to unknown and distant regions; so hollow and distrustful as to impose reluctant silence on the press and the tongue, and to require vigilance and cruel punishments for its maintenance; cannot be enduring in a civilized age. It must either go on to an unlimited tyranny, crushing out the very heart of liberty and eye of knowledge in the people, subjecting all, as automatons, to a single will, and carrying back political communities into pristine barbarism, or be overthrown by a revolution which shall bury all the thrones and institutions of present power in undistinguishing ruin.

It cannot be denied, that this state of things is a perplexing one to the friends of peace; and at no time has the temptation been so strong to depart from their cherished principles. In common with most of our countrymen. our hearts are imbued with the love of constitutional liberty, on which our Republic is founded. We sympathize with the oppressed people of every land, and revolt at the usurpation of power which overrides alike freedom, justice, and humanity. Indeed, the very zeal of philanthropy which has brought us into antagonism with the reigning powers and principalities of earth, the long-established, deep-rooted, and universal martial prejudices and customs of the world, in favor of the pacific harmony and Christian brotherhood of mankind, has inclined us, more than others, to deprecate that reign of military force, by which all our prospects of universal peace and love are neutralized. We repel, with contempt, the flippant allegation, that, in declining armed resistance, we are insensible to human wrongs.

On the other hand, we cannot conceal from ourselves the perception, that the mass of the people of civilized nations are not yet sufficiently Christianized to seek their deliverance from oppression by the true and only effectual method of the Gospel. The great multitude, and even the most eminent and enlightened statesmen, have yet no other idea of a revolution than that which is to be effected by force of arms. As this is the only method of emancipation which can be expected at the present time, the friends of peace, by discouraging that method, would seem to be ranging themselves on the side of despotism. Indeed, it is to be feared that many sincere adherents to the cause of peace, taking that ground, have thought it necessary to put in abeyance the cardinal doctrines of peace, and to give their aid to present martial redress, under the strangely fallacious expectation, that deliverance by war is to put an end to war; and a victory by military force, is to destroy all military establishments.

We are guided through this dilemma by the

consideration, that, in the order of Providence, beneficent objects are permitted to be accomplished by evil instrumentalities, although the followers of Christ are forbidden to participate in them. In the imperfect light of the present day deliverance from the oppressive and debasing despotisms of Europe will doubtless be attempted through the slaughters, crimes, and miseries of war; and the actors in these scenes, believing that their course is compatible with the religion they profess, are not distinctly conscious of the real sin they commit; but to this course, the more enlightened friends of peace can give no aid without conscious criminality. If, as seems probable, the bloody scenes of battle must again be enacted, they will be as anxious as others that freedom and justice may prevail, and their withholding of forbidden aid will not be inconsistent with their ardent desires for human deliverance and elevation by any means which Divine Providence may permit.

Still we may indulge the wish, that this sanguinary conflict may not occur; for after all the vast increase of sorrow and depravity it will occasion, revolutionists, if successful, will be far from attaining the freedom they desire. A change of government, effected by military force, must make permanent that force for its security, and military tyranny will thus be perpetuated. The heart-burnings of defeated antagonists, and the martial spirit in all, will not be allayed, and the advance of Christian love and brotherhood on earth will be immeasurably protracted. Shall we then permit the despots of the world quietly to strengthen and augment their tyranny? No; the true march of freedom is over a purer, a safer, a bloodless road. Leave the weapons of violence, and bring the higher law of heavenly love into conflict with the laws of human corruption! Let the non-resisting disobedience of the early Christian martyrs, or the later Friends and Moravians, be extensively practiced; and the conquest of liberty over despotism, though doubtless more slow, will be more harmless, more certain, and more complete. It will be a victory, not over bloody corpses, but living hearts; a peace unguarded, secure, universal, perpetual.

It has been said, that this course is not to be expected now. Still it should be presented and urged by the friends of peace; for, by prophetic authority, and angelic annunciation, we are assured of its ultimate adoption. The nations of the world, now maddened with martial enthusiasm, will recognize it when humbled by the ruinous experience of the fatality of war. The seed of forbearing love which we would now plant in every Christian heart, will grow till it overshadows the kingdoms of the earth, giving its healing balm to the wounded nations, and uniting all in affectionate brotherhood, when the sound of war shall forever have passed away from human ears, and its record be found only on the pages of history.—*Advocate of Peace.*

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT.

COINAGE FOR APRIL, 1852.

Gold.

124,677	Double Eagles,	$2,493,540 0
18,700	Eagles,	187,000 0
74,532	Half Eagles,	372,660 0
117,862	Quarter Eagles,	294,655 0
126,273	Gold Dollars,	126,273 0
462,044	Pieces,	$3,474,128 0

Silver.

98,000	Dimes,	9,800 0
246,000	Half Dimes,	12,300 0
1,000,200	Three Cent Pieces,	30,006 0
1,806,444	Pieces,	$3,526,234 0

Copper.

1,170,582	Cents,	11,705 8
2,976,826	Pieces,	$3,537,930 8

Gold Deposits for April.

From California,	$2,980,000 0
" Other sources,	110,000 0
	$3,090,000 0
Silver Deposits for April,	25,700 0

Gold Bullion Deposited.

	1851.	1852.
January,	$5,071,667	$4,161,68
Februay,	3,004,970	3,010,22
March,	2,880,271	3,892,15
April,	2,878,353	3,090,00
Total 4 months,	$13,835,261	$14,154,03

E. C. DALE, Treasurer.

KENTUCKY LAW.

It appears that a man named Calvin Fairbank has been recently sentenced to a confinement fifteen years in the penitentiary by a court Louisville, Kentucky, upon a charge of assisti a mulatto girl about nineteen years of age escape from slavery. The evidence on whi the conviction was founded was entirely circu stantial; but a remarkable fact was that t offence which that evidence was intended prove was not committed in Kentucky, and course was not within the jurisdiction of t court.

It appears, that on the first day of the we Fairbanks attended a coloured meeting of t Baptists, and took some part in the exerci The girl, Tamar, being a member of the sa church, was also present; and after the serv went home to her masters. But in the eveni went our and did not return. On the eveni of the following day, Fairbanks hired a ho and buggy at Jeffersonville, Indiana, nea opposite to Louisville, assuming the name

King, and about nine o'clock he stopped on the road between Jefferson and Salem, having then a lady with him, whom the witness supposed to be his wife. This witness it seems did not see her face plainly enough to ascertain whether she was white or coloured; but a handkerchief was found the next morning near the place where she got into the buggy, and that handkerchief was identified as having belonged to Tamar.

The testimony if correctly stated renders it *probable* that Fairbanks conveyed the girl from Jeffersonville to Salem about 30 miles, but nothing appears to prove that he violated any law while in Kentucky, yet a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury after an absence of 15 minutes. The whole trial is said to have occupied one session only of the court.

The following lines were written by Robert Southwell, an English Catholic priest of the sixteenth century. The poem, beautiful in itself, derives additional interest from the fate of its author, who, in the prime of life, perished on the scaffold, a martyr to his religion:

CONTENT AND RICH.

My conscience is my crown;
Contented thoughts my rest;
My heart is happy in itself,
My bliss is in my breast.

Enough I reckon wealth;
That mean, the surest lot,
That lies too high for base contempt.
Too low for envy's shot.

My wishes are but few,
All easy to fulfil:
I make the limits of my power
The bounds unto my will.

I fear no care for gold;
Well-doing is my wealth;
My mind to me an empire is,
While grace affordeth health.

I clip high-climbing thoughts,
The wings of swelling pride;
Their fall is worst that from the height
Of greatest honor slide.

Since sails of largest size
The storm doth soonest tear,
I bear so low and small a sail
As freeth me from fear.

I wrestle not with rage
While fury's flame doth burn;
It is in vain to stop the stream
Until the tide doth turn.

But when the flame is out,
And ebbing wrath doth end,
I turn a late enraged foe
Into a quiet friend.

And taught with often proof,
A tempered calm I find
To be most solace to itself,
Best cure for angry mind.

Spare diet is my fare,
My clothes more fit than fine;
I know I feed and clothe a foe,
That pampered, would repine.

I envy not their hap
Whom favor doth advance;
I take no pleasure in their pain
That have less happy chance.

To rise by others' fall
I deem a losing gain;
All states with others' ruin built
To ruin run amain.

No change of Fortune's calm
Can cast my comforts down;
When Fortune smiles, I smile to think,
How quickly she will frown.

And when, in froward mood,
She proved an angry foe,
Small gain, I found, to let her come—
Less loss to let her go.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 28th ult., and the Pacific at New York on the 2d inst., bringing Liverpool dates respectively to the 17th and 21st ult.

ENGLAND.—Important information relative to the Franklin exploring expedition has been recently communicated to the Admiralty. The captain of a merchantman states that in the spring of 1851, he saw two ships imbedded in the ice, drifting apparently towards Davis' Straits, and that he has little doubt they belonged to the Arctic Expedition under Sir J. Franklin.

The New York clipper ship "Witch of the Wave," arrived at London on the 15th ult., in 90 days from Canton, being the shortest passage on record.

Parliament re-assembled on the 19th ult. In the Court of Exchequer, judgment has been rendered against Alderman Solomons, thus settling the question of the eligibility of others than Christians to a seat in Parliament.

FRANCE.—It is considered probable that the President will proclaim the Empire in the early part of this month. The Agents of the Treasury have taken possession, in behalf of the State, of the estates of Monceaux and Neuilly, part of the Orleans property.

AUSTRIA.—Count Buel Schaunstein has been appointed Prime Minister of Austria. The Central Congregations (provincial councils) are to be re-established in Lombardy and the Venitian provinces, as they existed before the events of 1848.

GERMANY.--Hanover has declared in favor of a customs union with Austria.

The new Constitution of Hesse Cassel provides for the establishment of two Houses; the Upper to be composed of the nominees of the Crown, and the Lower House of 32 delegates to be elected by the people.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from Russia announce another victory over the Circassians

EGYPT.—The difficulties between the Porte and Abbas Pacha has been amicably arranged.

SPAIN.—Since the publication of the decree relating to the press, almost every journal in Madrid has been daily seized and obliged to publish second editions without the offensive articles.

PORTUGAL.—The ministry had suffered a defeat in the Cortes on the question of abolishing the pun-

ishment of death for political offences, the ministers opposing that measure, and Saldanha and his colleagues had tendered their resignations in consequence. The Queen refused to accept their resignations and authorized Saldanha to adopt any measures he should think proper. He accordingly adjourned the Chambers until the 20th inst.

A. Fox and Candler had arrived at Lisbon with a Memorial from the Society of Friends respecting slavery. The Queen had promised them an audience, and the Government intimated that the slave-trade in the Portuguese possessions in Africa will be gradually abolished.

Samos.—The Senate and Chamber of Samos were opened by the Turkish Governor on the 6th ult. For some time this island, the population of which is between 40,000 and 50,000, though belonging to Turkey, has been in possession of the representative system of government.

California.—The steamship Crescent City, from Aspinwall City, Navy Bay, arrived at New York on the 2d inst., bringing $2,000,000 of gold dust on freight and $600,000 in the hands of passengers.

She brings the mails brought to Panama by the "Golden Gate," which left Francisco on the 5th ult.

As the "Golden Gate" was leaving Acapulco, an express arrived with the intelligence that the Tehuantepec Treaty had been rejected by both Houses of the Mexican Congress, by a unanimous vote.

The gold mines of Choco are exciting great interest at Panama. They are situated on the great water course between the Gulf of Darien and the Bay of Beuna-ventura.

The floods in all parts of California have subsided. The abundant rains have given a fresh impulse to mining operations, and gold dust is arriving at San Francisco in large quantities. At Vallecita lately, a party turned up a lump of nearly pure gold weighing twenty-six pounds.

Business of all kinds was brisk; immigration from the cities to the mines had commenced, and the advices received from the mining districts was highly encouraging.

The Mexican Boundary Commissioners left San Francisco in the "Golden Gate," intending to cross the plains by way of the Gila and Rio Grande, for the purpose of completing the survey. The California Land Commission has not yet heard or settled a single case.

The Legislature was still in session. In the Senate there had been an investigation of charges of bribery against some of the members who voted for the water lot bill of last session. Nothing was elicited, however, directly criminating any member of either House.

In the Assembly, a stormy debate had taken place on a petition from the coloured people of San Francisco, asking that they might be allowed to give testimony in the courts against white citizens of the State. The House finally refused to receive the petition.

The markets at San Francisco are brisk for all kinds of merchandize.

An experiment in the cultivation of sugar was about to be made at San Joaquin.

Late news from the Pacific whaling fleet announce that the season thus far has been favorable to the whalers.

Honolulu dates to 3rd mo. 15th have been received. The eruption of Manna Loa Mountain is said to exceed in grandeur any other eruption of modern times. It appears to have broken out through an old fissure about one-third down the side of the mountain, and not from the old crater on the summit, called Moknoweoweo. The stream of lava has divided; one part taking an easterly course toward Puna, while the other had taken a northerly course towards Hilo. The jet is projected to a height of 500 feet, and is supposed to be 100 feet in width. At some points it has filled up ravines five hundred feet in depth, and the current was still flowing with undiminished force.

A new line of steamers, plying from San Frrncisco to South American Ports, has been started at the former place, and one will shortly commence running between Panama and Callao, touching at all the intermediate ports.

Peru.—Advices from Peru state that the expedition of General Flores had been met at Guyaquil by a decided demonstration in his favor, and he had obtained possession of that city without difficulty. He is considered as the agent of the Peruvian government and it is supposed that the design is to annex Ecuador to Peru.

Domestic.—The Legislature of Minnesota recently passed the Maine Liquor Law, and submitted it to the people for approval or rejection, at a special election on the 5th ult. The law was sustained by a heavy majority of the people. It was to take effect on the 1st inst.

A colored man named Wm. Smith, residing in Columbia in this State, was arrested on the 29th ult. by a police officer named Ridgely, from Baltimore, assisted by a man named Snyder, of Harrisburg, on a charge of being a fugitive slave. Smith resisted, and was immediately shot by Ridgely, the contents of the pistol lodging in the neck and causing instant death. Whether the pistol was discharged designedly or by accident is unknown. Much excitement naturally existed on the subject, and amid the various conflicting reports the truth cannot yet be ascertained. Ridgely escaped to Baltimore, and Snyder returned to Harrisburg, where he was arrested, but was afterwards released without an examination. Smith had resided in Columbia for several years, and has left a family.

The Charleston Courier states that a letter has been received in that city from the British consul at New Orleans, giving information that the Legislature of Louisiana has passed an act amending the black code of the State by abolishing the penalty of imprisonment, and permitting free persons of color to come on shore with passports furnished by the Mayor.

Two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Washington at 1 o'clock P. M., on the 29th ult. They were distinctly perceptible in all parts of the city.

The past week, like most of the preceding ones of the session, has been spent by Congress in the delivery of political speeches.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—The Senate passed a resolution on the 1st inst., providing for a final adjournment on the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The section of the General Appropriation Bill authorizing the Governor and State Treasurer to negotiate a loan of $5,000,000, and to issue therefor five per cent. Coupon bonds, for the purpose of liquidating the six per cent. loan falling due in 1853 and 1854, was agreed to in the Senate without a division.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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LETTER OF JOHN CHURCHMAN TO SAMUEL FOTHERGILL.

Moate, 8th Mo., 13th, 1752.

When, by the secret touches of truth, we are ade to feel, and to know each other, though to he outward entire strangers, there is a founda- ion of friendship laid, which is not easily erased; is hereby we know ourselves to be members ne of another, and cannot help at times remem- ering each other in the participation of the true ommunion; and the humble address of our uls is that ourselves and our brethren may be reserved pure, and, as worthy communicants, resented before the holy table, cleansed from ie spots of the world, and all the crooked rinkles of self. We then have no thoughts of king dignities for ourselves, or for one another, to sit on the right hand or on the left, but to preserved in innocency, and to have our names ritten, yea, recorded, in the Lamb's Book of ife; our inheritance to such is sure, in life eter- l, if they continue faithful unto death.

When we are humbled before our great Master, a sense that His love is lengthened out to His urch and people, we are made willing to follow im in the way of our own duty, whithersoever e leads us; and good is it to mind our own siness properly without thinking ourselves too uch alone in the work of the Lord, and others o negligent; or inquiring too busily into the fts of one, or being too much concerned what other shall do. These dispositions seemed to be ntly both reprehended and instructed by our rd, in his answers to the well-meaning Martha, ien she said, "Bid her that she help me," and Peter on his query, "What shall this man ?"

But when the baptizing virtue and power of th overshadows our souls, we cannot help de- ing that the people may keep their ranks, and sanctification both of body and spirit stand prepared, that the Lord may choose and instruct, gift and qualify, judges, counsellors, rulers, and chiefs, both in the ministry of the Word, and in the discipline of the church.

I have been confined to my room for more than two days, by reason of a great cold, taken, I suppose in the north, in damp houses and cold beds, but, through the tender mercy of kind Providence, am in a fair way of recovering. The respite from travelling and immediate exercise, has been as a rest to my spirit, which has been preserved, resigned, and mostly quiet. I have often sought to know mine own imperfection, and have been favoured with a sight of several things concerning myself and my brethren engaged in the work of the ministry; methought I had a renewed glimpse of the holy attire with which the attendants at the holy altar should perpetu- ally stand arrayed; the vestments are holy, the garments clothe the spirit, and the adorning is beautiful, and never waxes old; it is girt about the loins of the new man, and loosely laid aside when immediate service seems over; it is bound in the heart, and coupled in the soul. Oh! let this Urim and Thummim be forever with the Holy One, and by Him renewed to His children.

Dear Samuel, the near sympathy which arose at first sight, and silent salutation that made the inward birth move, has often been brought to my remembrance, and, pursuant to the solemn cove- nant between us soon after our first acquaintance, in thy brother John's little parlour, I have found great freedom to act toward thee as an unre- served, open hearted friend, and shall therefore add a little further. In a feeling sense of divine goodness, my soul has been humbled on thy ac- count, that the Lord, in the riches of His sure mercies, did vouchsafe to pluck thee from the fire, and quench the darts that were shot at thy soul, and by lifting thine eyes to himself, healed thy wounds, and chose thee as a vessel for his use, and for an instrument to publish His name, and proclaim His light and salvation to the Gentiles; and it sprang in my heart, in much brotherly affection, to say, Prize thy privilege, for it is high and holy; watch against the world, that it do not clog thee; with the spirit thereof be not too familiar: there are some that pretend to be children of the light, who are lying in wait to gain the friendship of those whom the Lord, by the indwelling of His word, has made a flame

against those who reside in the Mount of Esau; and coals from their mouths have kindled in the hidden treasures of these worldlings and libertines, and begun to burn in their hearts, and they have sought the friendship of such, and sometimes, when gained, they have valued themselves and have smothered the fire, and continued in their corruptions.

Oh! the awful authority, the becoming sweetness, the instructive mein, the beseeming gesture with which Truth arrays her votaries, far surpassing all our modern, polite and worldly genteel airs.

With the salutation of love, thy real friend,

JOHN CHURCHMAN.

SOME ACCOUNT OF RICHARD REYNOLDS.

Thirty-five years have elapsed since the death of Richard Reynolds, and yet we have no biographical notice that tends to throw any light on the character of this remarkable man, beyond that conveyed in the bare mention of his unbounded munificence. The name of Richard Reynolds has passed into a proverb: combining the idea of inexhaustible wealth with matchless generosity in its distribution. Where others gave their tens, Reynolds gave his thousands: he scattered wealth with a profusion that royalty itself has rarely surpassed. To trace the career of such a man; to learn the source of his great fortune; to watch the budding and growth of his generous spirit, are tasks that may worthily occupy the attention of those who would go and do likewise. Rarely indeed does it happen that a man is possessed of such means of doing good; but how much more rarely do those who possess the means use them aright, carrying the same spirit to the verge of the grave, uncramped by that desire for accumulation which is one of the ordinary concomitants of wealthy old age!

Richard Reynolds, born in Bristol, according to a memorandum in his own handwriting, on the 1st of Eleventh Month, in the year 1735, was the only son of Richard and Jane Reynolds, members of the Society of Friends. The family probably joined the Society at its commencement, as the marriage certificate of Michael, the father of the above-mentioned Richard Reynolds, surnamed the "Honest," is dated in the year 1704, and is signed by *his* father Michael as a witness. This Michael may therefore be supposed to have been one of the early converts to the preaching of George Fox, in the middle of the seventeenth century.

Young Richard Reynolds was sent to school, at the early age of five years, to a Friend, named Thomas Bennet, of Pickwick in Wiltshire. The child, who was leaving his home for the first time, to go to school, at a considerable distance, was set forth on his journey in a primitive style, under the care of a carrier, on horseback; a circumstance to which he often pleasantly referred in later years, as contrasting with the earl habits of ease and indulgence which he saw er couraged in many of the families around him Another incident, which he used to relate, wa no less illustrative of the simple manners of tha period, when one or two pence a week was th whole allowance of his pocket money, althoug his father was in a lucrative business as an iro merchant. Once on his return to school, afte the holidays, one of his companions ran up t him as he entered the play ground, saying "Dick, thou owes me a penny." Dick immed ately paid the penny, which was the only on that he possessed,—and he keenly felt his pove ty, but he also felt the satisfaction of having di charged the debt. In after life, the principle owing no man anything he ever most scrupulou ly maintained; and when, in managing the co cerns of others, he had to endure a tempora infringement of this habit of punctuality, it c casioned him a degree of distress, that would l thought by some almost a refinement upon ho esty.

There can be no doubt, that Thomas Benn took a sincere and permanent interest in the f ture welfare of his pupils, and that he gain and preserved their esteem and affection: Ric ard Reynolds was removed from his school at t age of fourteen, just as a growing taste for clas cal study had taught him to value the time a opportunity for making further progress, esp cially in the Latin language. History had al become a favourite pursuit; and it has been sa that about this time his imagination was so mu excited by the showy heroism of the soldic character, and the renown attendant on skil and successful warfare, that he had felt a stro desire himself to embrace a military life.

Of his apprenticeship we know little or no ing: scarcely had it expired, when a friend his father's, Thomas Goldney, of Clifton, w was the partner of Abraham Darby in the i works at Coalbrook Dale, engaged Richard R nolds to transact some business for him in Shr shire;—for which place he set out in 1756, the journey which, as it afterward proved, to have so momentous an influence upon his ture life. He arrived at the Dale, and was th introduced to Hannah, the only daughter Abraham Darby, by his first marriage. She possessed of great personal attractions, and mind was one of no common order; to a m amiable and generous disposition were unite truly humble spirit, and habits of piety and rious reflection. And it was always underst that Richard's affections were first drawn tow her, by his witnessing (unknown to her) an stance of kindness and consideration to one wh claims were overlooked by others, in sending of her own private allowance a liberal toke remembrance;—an action in its kindliness of ture, and unobtrusive manner of performa in perfect accordance with his own benevo

and shrinking disposition. In a few months after this first visit to Coalbrook Dale, he was married to the object of his choice, on the 20th of 5th Month, 1757; and having become a partner in the iron and coal works at Ketley, about five miles from Coalbrook Dale, he went to reside there. Few young men, at the age of twenty-one, could begin life under more auspicious circumstances: his domestic happiness was complete, and in the management of extensive works and a large number of workmen, he entered on a wide sphere of usefulness, which was calculated to call into full exercise the various powers of his mind, and received dignity and importance from his high integrity and active benevolence, —whilst in the society and dear companionship of his wife, he derived from her cultivated taste, her piety, and her cheerful disposition, the purest enjoyment.

But, in a few short years, he was called upon to resign this happiness;—on the 24th of 5th Month, 1762, his wife died, after an illness of only four days. This loss was felt most keenly, to his dying day; and it is said that he never ceased to distinguish the hour of his bereavement by spending that portion of every day in retirement and meditation. He continued to reside at Ketley until the year 1763; the works there furnished him with active employment, and his fully occupying his time and attention assisted him in maintaining that composure of mind which he worthily derived from the higher sources of religious consolation,—a strong practical faith in the wisdom and goodness of God, through which he was preserved in patient submission and acquiescence to the Divine will. In the same year, in consequence of the death of his father-in-law, whose eldest son was too young to take the place of his father, Richard Reynolds removed to Coalbrook Dale: the want of a person qualified to superinted this extensive business was a cause of great anxiety to the Company, and in this emergency they requested the assistance of Richard Reynolds. Influenced by affection for the family of his late beloved wife, and regard for his kind friend Thomas Goldney, he consented to leave his home, and relinquish his daily attention to the furnaces at Ketley and Horsehay, and to take upon himself the care and responsibility of superintending these works, in which he had no direct personal interest, as the shares which formed the portion of his wife had been, at his own request, settled upon her children. The necessity of so much attention to a business which called for incessant labour and activity, and took him much away from home, put it out of his power to attend, as he desired, to the safety and education of his children, and was a source of care and anxiety pressed heavily upon him. Under these circumstances, although he continued, as he ever was, a sincere mourner for the loss of her whom he had loved with all the fervour and depth of a first affection, it was natural that he should wish to provide a mother for his helpless children, by a second marriage. He was particularly sensible to the charms and advantages of female society; his constitutional reserve and diffidence readily yielded to an influence which drew out the varied powers of his mind, and appeared to be essential, not only to his happiness, but, as he believed to his improvement and religious advancement. On the 1st of Twelfth Month, 1763, he was united to Rebecca Gulson, daughter of William Gulson of Coventry, (the intimate and dear friend of his late wife); who, by her kindness of heart, her tranquil disposition, and her regard for the memory of their mother, was peculiarly qualified to take the charge of his two children, William and Hannah Mary. She was a woman of exemplary piety, most simple-hearted and truthful in her practice of the Christian virtues, and was possessed of much practical sound sense and understanding. For many years she contributed largely to the happiness of her husband, uniting with him in his works of charity, taking an earnest part in his study of the Scriptures, strengthening his religious hopes, and sharing in his daily meditations and prayers. She was an eminently consistent member of the Society of Friends, and conscientiously observant of plainness and simplicity in dress and domestic accommodations, not only as more consistent with her apprehension of the Christian character, but as affording additional means of relieving the wants of others —thus, by self-denial, giving to benevolence the only distinctive quality which makes it a virtue.

Richard Reynolds' engagement with the Coalbrook Dale Company was terminated by the sons of the late Abraham Darby assuming the direction of their own affairs; and in 1768, he left Coalbrook Dale and returned to Ketley, with the satisfaction of having left the Dale works in a prosperous state. It was whilst they were under his management, that an important change was accomplished in the mode of converting cast or crude iron into malleable or bar iron. This process was previously carried on in a fire called a finery, somewhat like that of a smith's forge, and wood charcoal was the only fuel made use of. In this fire the iron was exposed to the blast of powerful bellows, and was in constant contact with the fuel. The quantity of charcoal thus used was rapidly consuming the woods of the country, and many efforts had been made to substitute pit-coal, when coked, for wood charcoal; in the *first* process, fusing the iron ore or iron stone, it had answered, and had been used at Coalbrook Dale for many years with continued and increasing success; but it was then suggested by two of the workmen, that the coal might also be used in the second or refining stage, the process being performed in a reverberatory furnace, in which the iron would not mix with the coal, but be heated solely by the flame. Richard Reynolds was struck with the ingenuity and

feasibility of the scheme; and the end to be obtained was of such great importance, that he caused an immediate trial to be made; the result was so successful, that he communicated the discovery to the owners of the works, doing justice to the workmen, by giving them the credit which they deserved, and earnestly recommending that the invention should be secured by a patent, in the name of the Cranages, with whom it originated. This process is now technically called "puddling;" and it has been the means of enabling Great Britain to make iron in vast quantities at a small cost. At the present time, when iron railways are intersecting the earth in every direction, it may not be uninteresting to state that to Richard Reynolds is due the credit of first employing iron in the construction of railways. For the conveyance of coal and iron to different parts of the works, and to the river Severn, wooden rails had been in use, which, from the great weights carried upon them, were not only soon worn out, but were liable to give way and break, occasioning loss of time and interruption to business, and great expense in repairing them. It occurred to him that the inconveniences would be obviated by the use of cast-iron. He tried it at first with great caution, but found it to answer so well, that very soon all their railways were made of iron. He did not attempt to secure by patent the advantage of this invention, and the use of cast-iron in the construction of railways was afterwards generally adopted. Whilst speaking of him at this period, when he was acting for others, it should be mentioned that, through his representation to the principals, a large and profitable government order for "cannon" was declined, it appearing to him inconsistent with the avowed principles of Friends to manufacture weapons of war.

To be continued.

GULIELMA MARIA SPRINGETT PENN.

It must ever be with feelings of deep interest, that thoughtful, serious minds will contemplate the events that occurred in England, about the middle of the seventeenth century, in the great struggle for civil and religious liberty. Like a rushing, mighty wind, that agitates in its course all, from the lowly shrub to the stateliest tree of the forest, was that spirit which penetrated alike the humble cottage and the mansion of the noble, rending and overturning the growth of centuries in the hearts of the people. Before it fell, kingly power, titled rank and lordly luxury were alike despised by those, who we may well believe, were permitted by the Lord thus deeply to move the very foundations of society, in order that men might be led to examine well on what they had been building.

It was in this eventful time, and under circumstances of most affecting interest, that Gulielma Maria Springett was born. Her father, Sir William Springett, a man deeply imbued with hatred of oppression, panting after freedom of conscience as well as civil right, had left his peaceful home and the wife of his bosom, to gain by the weapons of a carnal warfare, those precious privileges, which but a brief interval after, the followers of George Fox shewed, could be far more certainly attained, and more surely enjoyed by those who under the banner of the Prince of Peace, bearing aloft the inscription "Peace on earth and good will to men," warred with spiritual armor, and sought for no discharge till victory was won.

Being a courageous and self sacrificing man, and ardently engaged in performing his apprehended duty, in consequence of great exposure he was attacked and carried off by a fatal sickness, which in its fearful progress scarcely left an opportunity for his wife to reach his dying bed before his close. His youthful strength and vigor caused the conflict between life and death to be accompanied with great agony. But this ceasing a short time before his departure, his wife says "standing by his side, I saw the most amiable pleasant countenance that ever I beheld, smiling like a young child when (as the saying is) they see angels." It was in the year 1642, and but a few weeks after the young wife was thus made a widow at 20 years of age, that Gulielma was born.

The ardent desire that truth should prevail, so deeply dwelling in the soul of her husband that he was willing to jeopard his life for it, animated alike the heart of her whose affections were bound up with his, and the costly price paid even the giving up of her greatest earthly treasure, endeared to her soul more and more the truth which he sought, and enabled her to undergo suffering and to abandon the enjoyment of those worldly pleasures so inconsistent with it.

Years after this she met with one like herself weary of this world, but seeking the haven of true rest. This was Isaac Penington, to whom she says, "My love was drawn because I found he saw the deceit of all notions, and lay as one that refused to be comforted; so that he was sick and weary of all that appeared, and in that my heart clave to him, and a desire was in me to be serviceable to him in his desolate condition for he was alone and miserable in the world and I gave up much to be a companion to him in this his suffering."

Soon after their marriage, they embraced the religious views of George Fox, and found in them the comfort they sought.

It was quite in the childhood of Gulielma that she became acquainted with a youthful playmate Thomas Elwood. This early intimacy afterwards ripened into a durable friendship. Free, pleasant and familliar were their young sports, but a change of residence separated them for years. It was on the occasion of a visit paid by the father of Ellwood to his old friends the Penintons, that their next interview took place;—the

visit is thus described: "My father having heard the Peningtons were come to live on their own estate of Chalfont, he went one day to visit them, taking me with him. But very much surprised we were, when being come hither we first heard, and then found, they were become Quakers. So great a change from a free, debonair, and courtly sort of behaviour, which we formerly found them in, to so strict a gravity as they now received us with, did not a little amuse us, and disappointed our expectations of such a pleasant visit as we used to have, and had now promised ourselves. For my part I sought and at length found means to cast myself into the company of the daughter whom I found gathering some flowers in the garden, attended by her maid, who was also a Quaker. But when I addressed myself to her after my accustomed manner with intention to engage her in some discourse, which might introduce conversation, on the foot of our former acquaintance; though she treated me with a courteous mein, yet as young as she was, the gravity of her look and behaviour struck such an awe upon me that I found myself not so much master of myself as to pursue any further conversation with her; wherefore asking pardon for my boldness in having intruded myself into her private walks, I withdrew, not without some disorder of mind, at least as I thought.

"We staid to dinner, which was very handsome, and lacked nothing to recommend it to me, but the want of mirth and pleasant discourse, which we could neither have with them, nor by reason of them, with one another; the weightiness that was upon their spirits and countenances keeping down the lightness that would have been up in us."

The rustic village of Chalfont became the residence of a small but distinguished circle, including no less a person than John Milton. The Peningtons occupied the Grange, which they rebuilt and beautified; Milton lived in a neat little cottage at a short distance; and Ellwood had a house about midway between the residences of his friends, at one or the other of which he spent nearly the whole of his time. From being the pupil of Milton, Ellwood had become his intimate friend. In one of his visits, Milton handed him a manuscript with the request that he would read and return it to him, with his judgment. "When I came home," says Ellwood, "and had set myself to read it, I found it was that excellent poem, which he entitled 'Paradise Lost.' After I had, with the best attention read it through, I made him another visit, and returned him his book with due acknowledgement of the favour he had done me in communicating it to me. He asked me how I liked it, and what I thought of it? which I modestly but freely told him; and after some further discourse about it, I pleasantly said to him, 'Thou hast said much here of Paradise lost; but what hast thou to say of Paradise found?' He made me no answer, but sat some time in a muse, then broke off that discourse and fell upon another subject. On a subsequent visit, he shewed me his second poem, called 'Paradise Regained;' and in a pleasant tone said to me, 'This is owing to you; for you put it into my head by the question you put to me at Chalfont, which before I had not thought of.'"

Of this circle it is said Gulielma was the delight, and being now of marriageable age, she was sought after by men of all classes, peers and commoners, courtiers and puritans. Her friend Ellwood described her "as in all respects a very desirable woman, whether regard was had to her outward person, which wanted nothing to render her comely; or to the endowments of her mind, which were every way extraordinary and highly obliging; or to her outward fortune which was fair, and which with some hath not the last nor least place in consideration; she was openly and secretly sought and solicited by many, and some of them of almost every rank and condition; good and bad, rich and poor, friend and foe. To whom in their respective turns, till he at length came for whom she was reserved—she carried herself with so much evenness of temper, such courteous freedom, guarded with the strictest modesty that as it gave encouragement or ground of hopes to none, so neither did it administer any matter of offence, or just cause of complaint to any."

In the year 1672, she was married to Wm. Penn, then in his 28th year. Their residence was first at Rickmansworth, about six miles from Chalfont.

Sweet and deeply interesting as her character has hitherto appeared, yet now it takes yet deeper hold on our affections as the wife of him to whom we owe so much, whose legacies of civil and religious liberty have such enduring value that we believe so long as time continues, the name of Penn will be held in remembrance.

A few years after, and when the vicissitudes of life had well tried, and still tried but to strengthen their happy union, we have this beautiful address from the husband to the wife, when for the first time he was about to embark on the wide Atlantic, for its western shores. It is in his farewell letter to his wife and children.

"My dear wife, remember thou wast the love of my youth, and much the joy of my life; the most beloved as well as the most worthy of all my earthly comforts, and the reason of that love was more thy inward than thy outward excellencies, which yet were many. God knows and thou knowest it, I can say it was a match of Providence's making, and God's Image in us both was the first thing and the most amiable and engaging ornament in our eyes."

To be continued.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

For Friends' Review.

WIFE OF SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

The following testimonial of this great man to the inestimable worth of his wife, reminds us of a very similar one given by Patrick Henry, in relation to the partner of his life. How noble is the part of woman, when she can become prudent from affection—reclaim from dissipation, and lead by example, more forcible than precept, into the practice of virtue—urge the indolent to useful exertion, and make those around her feel, that to her, under Divine Providence, they are mainly indebted for what they are, and what they may be, that is honorable in life. B.

Mackintosh married when only a young man in great pecuniary straits. He was living in the family of Dr. Fraser, London, where Miss Catherine Stuart, a young Scotch lady, was a frequent visitor. She was distinguished by a rich fund of good sense, and an affectionate heart, rather than for her personal attractions. An affection sprang up between them, and they got privately married at Marylebone Church, on February 18th, 1789, greatly to the offence of relatives of both parties.

When composing his *Vindiciæ Gallicæ* at Little Ealing, his wife sat by him in the room; he could tolerate no one else, and he required her to be perfectly quiet—not even to write or work—as the slightest movement disturbed him. In the evening, by way of recreation, he walked out with his wife, reading to her as he went along. This amiable wife died in 1797, when slowly recovering from the birth of a child, and she left three daughters behind her. Mackintosh thus spoke of his departed wife, in a letter to Dr. Parr, written shortly after his sad bereavement, and we do not remember ever to have met with a more beautiful testimony to a deceased wife than this is:

"In the state of deep, but quiet melancholy, which has succeeded to the first violent agitations of my sorrow, my greatest pleasure is to look back with gratitude and pious affection on the memory of my beloved wife; and my chief consolation is the soothing recollection of her virtues. Allow me, in justice to her memory, to tell you what she was, and what I owed her. I was guided in my choice only by the blind affection of my youth. I found an intelligent companion and a tender friend, a prudent monitress, the most faithful of wives, and a mother as tender as children ever had the misfortune to lose. I met a woman who by the tender management of my weaknesses, gradually corrected the most pernicious of them. She became prudent from affection; and though of the most generous nature, she was taught frugality and economy by her love for me. During the most critical period of my life, she preserved order in my affairs, from the care of which she relieved me. She gently reclaimed me from dissipation; she propped my weak and irresolute nature; she urged my indolence to all the exertions that have been useful and creditable to me; and she was perpetually at hand to admonish my heedlessness or improvidence. To her I owe whatever I am to her, whatever I shall be. In her solicitude for my interest, she never for a moment forgot my feelings, or my character. Even in her occasional resentment, for which I but too often gave her cause (would to God I could recall those moments,) she had no sullenness nor acrimony. Her feelings were warm and impetuous, but she was placable, tender, and constant. Such was she whom I have lost; and I have lost her when her excellent natural sense was rapidly improving, after eight years struggle and distress had bound us fast together, and moulded our tempers to each other,—when the knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friendship, before age had deprived it of much of its original ardor. I lost her, alas! (the choice of my youth, the partner of my misfortunes) at a moment when I had the prospect of her sharing my better days. If I have lost the giddy and thoughtless companion of prosperity, the world could easily repair the loss; but I have lost the faithful and tender partner of my misfortunes, and my only consolation is in that Being, under whose severe, but paternal chastisement, I am bent down to the ground."

From the American Missionary.

SLAVERY IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS

The article below, taken from the *Christian Press*, will interest the readers of the *Missionary*. It cannot be doubted that the interpretation here given of the texts introduced, honors the Bible, and the God of the Bible, much more than the pro-slavery interpretation so often put upon them:

That some kind of servitude existed under the Old Testament, all admit; but it was a servitude entirely different from American slavery. That some of the commentators believed slaveholders were admitted to the church in the time of the apostles, may be true. These commentators wrote when slavery every where existed. The question was not discussed. They received and spoke the prevailing ideas; ideas which slavery itself had produced. These same commentators proved by the Bible the divine right of kings. Every commentator by which you can prove that slavery is right, proves that it is right for kings to rule the people. Every Episcopal commentator proves that it is right for archbishops to rule the churches and the ministry. In the present age, more attention is given to this subject. Neander, acknowledged by all scholars to be the best of all Church historians, and probably the only man that has ever thoroughly investigated this subject, says:

"Servants and masters, if they had become believers, were brought together under the same bond of a heavenly union, destined for immortality; they became brethren in Christ, in whom there is neither bond nor free; members of one body, baptized into the same spirit, heirs of the same heavenly inheritance. Servants often became teachers of their masters in the gospel, after having practically exhibited before them the loftiness of a divine life, which must express itself even under the most constraining of relations, and shines forth the more conspicuously by the contrast. THE MASTERS LOOKED UPON THEIR SERVANTS AS NO LONGER SLAVES, *but as their beloved brethren.*"

Let this settle the question, so far as commentary is concerned. Look we now for a moment to the records of our holy religion. The General Assembly and Mr. Dickey say that the Saviour and his apostles tolerated and regulated slavery. The man who proves from the Old Testament that slavery is right, can prove that polygamy is right; that concubinage is right; that to slay idolaters, instead of converting them, is right. There are passages in the Old Testament that can be made to prove either of these; and those who wished to practise them have proved them all to be tolerated by the Scriptures.

But even the introductory dispensation of Moses, "which made nothing perfect," abolished such slavery as that which exists in the United States, and regulated into a benevolent institution the servitude which it allowed.

Moses appointed a Jubilee to be proclaimed every fifty years, when all the inhabitants of the land became free at the sound of the trumpet, which was blown, throughout the land. THIS WAS ABOLITION.

Moses taught that those heathen who were introduced into Judea as servants between the periods of Jubilee, should be taught the principles of religion, just as the children of the same family. Here was missionary effort, and the abolition of ignorance.

Moses made laws to prevent crime. The master who chose to live with his servant as a wife, had to treat her as a wife.

Moses made laws to prevent cruelty. If a man struck a servant, and smote out a tooth, the servant went free.

Moses enacted that no man should return a fugitive slave to his master, but that he should dwell and be protected wherever he chose to settle in the land. This abolished servitude in all cases where the servant chose flight rather than service. The border was near. Servants were of the same color with their masters. If the Jews were forbidden to deliver servants, the surrounding nations would not deliver Jewish servants. Hence an abused servant could, by the laws of Moses, at all times obtain his liberty by flight.

All this was done under the introductory dispensation of Moses. In the South, instead of a proclamation of liberty every fifty years, the effort is to spread slavery into new territory, and make it perpetual. Where the Mexicans abolished it in Texas, the Americans have established it. Instead of protecting virtue, they abolish the marriage covenant, enacted by the Almighty to protect the most precious rights of human nature. Instead of making laws to prevent cruelty, they license, by unrighteous laws, cruelties which heathenism blushes to acknowledge. The man that compares Old Testament servitude with American slavery, dishonors God, and misinterprets the Scriptures. But does the New Testament sanction evils which the Old Testament mitigated, limited, and periodically abolished? Who believes it?

It is stated that the Greek word *doulos* may be translated slave; and, therefore, Mr. Dickey speaks of slaves in referring both to Onesimus and the passage in 1 Peter ii. 18. In the latter passage this word is not used; but the word *oiketai*, which has far less application to slavery. The mistake, I have no doubt, is unintentional; but it is important, especially as the latter passage is quoted to prove the existence of slavery in the primitive church.

No man can show that the word in the Epistle to Philemon refers to a slave. But suppose it does, was Paul a worse man as a Christian than he had been as a Jew? The law of Moses explicitly prohibited the sending back of a fugitive slave. Yet it is assumed that Paul violated the law of God in this case, and returned a slave to his master. But Paul requires Philemon to receive Onesimus, "*not now as a servant*, but as above a servant, a brother beloved;" and not only as a "brother," but as a brother both in the flesh and in the Lord; that is, *a brother man* and *a brother Christian*. And lest Philemon might make *some claim* upon his former servant, he says; "if he owes thee any thing, put that to my account." Strange now, that notwithstanding the apostle was forbidden by the law of God to send Onesimus back as a slave, and, while he forbids Philemon to receive him even as a servant, and requires him to be regarded as a brother in all respects, yet men will find slavery in this passage?

Because the servants, in the New Testament, are exhorted to obey their masters, to honor them, to fear them, and to bear patiently, even when they suffer wrongfully it is argued, slavery is not condemned by the apostles. If these passages refer to slaves, then it was to slaves having heathen masters. To resist their authority would bring upon such servants the infliction of greater cruelty, or death. Besides, disobedience would have caused the master to blaspheme the name of the Christian's God. He would attribute such disobedience to the religion of the slave. Under such circumstances, the apostles exhorted them to bear their wrongs patiently, doing service

unto God, and not unto man; but "if they might be free, use it rather." This same exhortation I would now give to a Christian slave in the South:

"Wait for the dawning of a brighter day,
And snap the chain the moment that you may."

But what a wicked inference it is, that when the apostles advise servants that could not be free, to labor, and bear their wrongs patiently, therefore they tolerated slavery! The apostles exhorted men to be subject to the civil power; to honor the king. Does it follow that they approved of the irresponsible despotism of the tyrant Nero? On the contrary, they denounce this very king and government as anti-Christian, and monstrous in iniquity. Does it follow, because Jesus teaches me that if a man smite me on one cheek, to turn the other, therefore the New Testament tolerates and regulates assault and battery? Away with such monstrous perversions of the Scriptures!

(To be continued.)

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH MONTH 15, 1852.

Our readers, who have taken the Review from the beginning, must be aware that we gave, in the 32d number of our second volume, in a notice of the proceedings of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting for the year 1849, some account of a document adopted by that Meeting, relative to the difficulties in New England Yearly Meeting. This document, it will be remembered, was not printed by the Meeting that issued it, but a copy was directed to be presented to each of the bodies in New England, and that the matter should be left with them for their consideration. As the Editor at that time endeavoured to present to his readers a correct and candid account of the manner in which this document was passed through the Yearly Meeting, no comments on that subject will be offered now. No public action, on the part of New England Yearly Meeting, appears to have resulted from these proceedings; but, in the autumn of the same year, a pamphlet was received by mail, purporting to be, and no doubt truly, a copy of the document in question, printed by order of the seceding body in New England. This document, being thus thrown before the public, the readers of the Review were furnished with a general outline of its contents. The Editor, however, declined publishing it in full, for reasons assigned at the time, (See vol. 3, page 72, &c.,) and which were deemed sufficient.

Within a few weeks, a pamphlet of 56 pages has been received at this office, entitled "A Vindication of the Disciplinary Proceedings of New England Yearly Meeting of Friends." By a minute appended, we find that this "vindication" wa approved and adopted by the Meeting for Suffering of that Yearly Meeting, in the Second month las and directed to be published. Having taken th notice we did of the Philadelphia document, ou readers will probably expect, and justly too, that brief notice of the New England "Vindication should appear in our pages. In answering that ex pectation, it is not intended to launch into the ocea of controversy, or to depart, in any degree, from th pacific course which has been hitherto pursued.

It was observed, at page 72, vol. 3, that the com mittee who prepared the Philadelphia report, ha made no attempt to fix on Friends of New Englan any charge of unsoundness in doctrine; their "Vi dication" is, therefore, almost, if not altogethe confined to their disciplinary proceedings. In th discussion a mild and conciliatory manner has be observed, and they have in some cases forborne press their argument, from an evident desire to ke clear of unfriendly imputations.

In the commencement, they assume the princip that each Yearly Meeting is the judge of its ov discipline, and regard the attempt of one Year Meeting to inquire into the propriety and regulari of the proceedings of Monthly or Quarterly Mee ings belonging to another, as unprecedented, an inconsistent with the order of our system of chur government.

They afterwards advert to the fact that seve pamphlets, some emanating from the seceders, a others published anonymously, have been thro into circulation, seriously impeaching the chara ters of Friends of that Yearly Meeting; but to the imputations they have hitherto thought proper make no reply. The publication, however, of t Philadelphia Report, and its presentation to t Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in a ca which was pending when this "Vindication" w adopted, placed Friends of New England in a po tion which they believe demands a public noti They, however, acquit Friends of Philadelp of the intention of putting their Report into circu tion within the borders of New England Yea Meeting.

After several quotations from works published those who have seceded from New England Yea Meeting, to show in what manner the character Friends of that Meeting have been assailed, "Vindication" proceeds to review some of the sitions taken by the "Report" of Philadelp Yearly Meeting. At the commencement, howe our Friends of New England express their g satisfaction in finding that Friends of Philadelp have not adopted the charge, so confidently m by the separatists, that Friends there are wantin a full adherence to those precious doctrines of Gospel, which have ever distinguished the Soc

of Friends; and that the solemn declaration of faith issued by that Yearly Meeting in 1845, has not been called in question by Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. On this subject they add: "It seems to us that if, as we gladly believe, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting and ourselves are united in one faith, and in one hope in the Gospel,—that if no cause of offence on the one side or the other, can arise from any diversity of opinion upon religious truths, we may indulge a strong confidence that, upon no minor points, can any feeling of separation long remain between us.

"Can it be that brethren of the same faith, members of one household, acknowledging the same standards of Doctrine, and led thereby into the support of the same testimonies, can be separated by any feeling of distrust or difference in administration?"

The "Vindication" then reviews the "Report" of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, recites the eight particulars, in which it is assumed that "important priciples and usages of the Society, as well as private rights, have been disregarded" by New England Yearly Meeting, and employs about thirty pages in the explanation and defence of their proceedings.

This defence is unquestionably conducted in an able manner; and clearly shows that the difficulties with which Friends there were obliged to contend, were of no ordinary character, and were such as to entitle them to the cordial sympathy of those who are concerned to maintain the doctrines and discipline of the Society on their original basis.

Married,—At Friends' Meeting, Owl Creek, Knox county, Ohio, on the 23d ult., Lindley Miles, of Miami county, to Lydia Willits.

Died,—After a lingering illness, at her residence in Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vermont, on the 13th of Third month last, Sylvia, wife of Elijah Alexander, in the 72d year of her age.

——, At his residence, in North Ferrisburgh, Vt., on the 18th ult., George Hagen, late of England, in the 66th year of his age.

——, Suddenly, at her residence in Monkton, Vt., on the morning of the 25th ult., Sarah B., wife of Andrew Holmes, and daughter of William Dean, in the 28th year of her age.

The above named three Friends were members of Ferrisburgh Monthly Meeting.

——, At her residence in this city, after a short illness, on the 24th of last month, Margaret Williams, a member of the Western District Monthly Meeting, in the 88th year of her age.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL,

Rancocas, New Jersey.

A few children can be accommodated with board in the subscriber's family, to attend School under his charge. Terms moderate.

E. M. Huntington.

Fifth month 1, 1852.

Two Female Teachers, sisters and Friends, desire situations in Friends' Schools. They would teach French and Latin, if desired. Apply to

Josiah Tatum,
50 N. Fourth street, Philada.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING.

(Concluded from page 538.)

Twenty-first of the month. The following report of the Committee for the gradual civilization of the Indian natives, was produced and read, which was satisfactory. But as no Friends have yet been procured to take charge of the proposed Boarding School, and the Yearly Meeting feels an unabated desire that the plan may be carried into effect, it would encourage the Committee to continue its efforts for the institution of such school; and any suitable Friends, who may feel drawn to undertake the school, the Meeting would wish to be encouraged to make offer of their services. It is cause of regret, that with the funds in the hands of the Committee, there should be any obstacle in the way of their application for the good of that interesting people, viz:

To the Yearly Meeting.—The Committee for the Gradual Civilization and Improvement of the Indian Natives, report,—

That notwithstanding information was spread last year through the several Monthly Meetings of the Yearly Meeting, and also more generally, that we were desirous of engaging qualified Friends to conduct the proposed Boarding School for Indian children at Tunessassah, no applicants have yet presented, who appeared suitable, and the school has consequently not been opened.

It is a source of regret that, with means at our disposal for its commencement, and probably its support, a plan which promises to be productive of so much benefit to the Indians, should fail for want of persons to carry it into effect. The subject is again alluded to, in the hope that if any Friends feel their minds drawn to engage in the concern, they may be encouraged to make application to the Committee.

Although our friends Solomon and Susan Lukens resigned their situations at Tunessassah in the Seventh month last, yet, as no persons have been procured to supply their places, they have kindly remained on the farm, and given the necessary attention to it, and to the other subjects claiming their care.

The school taught by Sarah Eastlack, near the farm, has been discontinued, in consequence of the neglect of the Indians to send their children, and the irregular attendance of those who came. At the time of its suspension, in the Eleventh month last, there were seven scholars, four of whom read in the New Testament, and wrote tolerably well for their age, and some were learning the multiplication table, and making some essay at cyphering.

The school at Horse Shoe Bend, after being suspended during the summer, was again commenced in the fall, and is well attended; the number of scholars being 42, viz: 24 boys and 18 girls, and the average about sixteen. The improvement of the pupils, and the order of the school are stated to be satisfactory, and the Indians seem much pleased with the opportunity of improvement thus afforded to their children. The wife of the teacher instructs the girls in sewing and knitting.

At a convention of the Seneca nation, held at Cold Spring last summer, a resolution was passed, directing the removal of all the white people who had settled on the reservation, and an appropriation of money was made to defray the expenses of carrying it into effect. Some efforts to accomplish this very desirable object have since been made, but much yet remains to be done before it will be completed.

The long-continued drought of last summer, and the early frosts of the autumn, materially shortened the crops raised by the natives; and the length and severity of the winter occasioning more than the usual demand for provisions, it has been necessary to render some assistance to the destitute.

The opening of the New York and Erie Railroad through the reservation, has given additional value to the remnant of their land still held by the Indians, and furnished a fresh impetus to the cupidity of those who are desirous of possessing it. Several propositions have been made to the natives to lease portions of it for the erection of depots, and for building a town, but they have not yet acceded to any of them.

The change in the circumstances of the Indians, arising from the progress of internal improvements, and the great increase of the white population in the part of the country where they are located, as well as their unfitness to contend with the superior knowledge and cunning of their more practised and cultivated neighbours, exposes them to increased difficulties and temptations, and calls for persevering and energetic efforts to protect and enlighten their ignorance, and to fortify their good resolutions by the inculcation of sound moral and religious principles.

The account of our Treasurer has been examined and settled, showing a cash balance in his hands of $841.37, and bonds and other securities, amounting to $13,338.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the Committee,

THOMAS EVANS, Clerk.

Philadelphia, Fourth mo. 15th, 1852.

Twenty-second of the Month and Fifth of the Week.

Reports on spirituous liquors, forwarded by the Quarterly Meetings, represent that there are within the limits of nine of them, fifty-seven members who either use the article as drink themselves, or give it to others for that purpose which is an apparent increase in the numbe since the last reports. This meeting recom mends to Quarterly and Monthly Meetings earnest, patient labour with those who use c give it as drink; and it is our desire that th concern may not rest too lightly upon the minc of Friends who are clear of the practice; but tha Monthly Meetings, under a sense of the dange to which the use of strong drink subjects thos individuals, and awaits the young people, ma in an earnest, affectionate spirit, continue to r monstrate with them against it; to report the labour, and the number, within their limits ne year, who may still give way to the dangero habit.

The reports on Education inform, that the are within this Yearly Meeting, 1412 childre of suitable age to go to school; about 360 whom attend public, or district schools, n generally taught by members; 37 are tempor rily absent from school; and the balance appe to have been nearly all placed in family schoo or in seminaries under teachers of our Societ As the religious, guarded education of our you is a subject of deep interest and importance their best welfare, the Yearly Meeting reco mends it to the continued weighty attention Quarterly and Monthly Meetings; desiring th proper efforts may be made to place our childr in schools under the care of Friends, and taug by members of our religious Society. The tru committed to parents and guardians is seriou and we believe that where it is religiously d charged, their faithfulness will be a blessing the youth; and the fruits will be a comfort their friends in after life, and to the Society large. These meetings are desired to make sir lar reports next year, as to the number of ch dren of suitable age to attend school, and t manner in which they are disposed of in t respect.

Twenty-third of the Month and Sixth of the Wee

Having experienced in this, our annual asse bly, a measure of renewed ability from the He of the Church, to transact the business that come before us, and in which his mercy and p tecting power has been extended for our pres vation, we desire in humility of soul to ackn ledge our unworthiness, and to return thanks his great and holy Name for the unmeri favour; the Meeting concluded, to meet at usual time next year, if consistent with Divine will. Extracted from the minutes,

WM. EVANS, Clerk this year

I think it is somewhere stated, that J Smith, who figured so largely in the early hist of Virginia, being once questioned respecting conduct of some of his acquaintances, replied had so much trouble in looking into his own rors, that he had no time to pry into the fa of others. L.

THE PHILADELPHIA FREE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS.

At the meeting of this Association, held the 20th ult., the following report from the Board of Managers was read and approved.

The Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Free Produce Association of Friends, report:

That, during the past year, the members of the Board have frequently met and given their attention to the subjects connected with the design of their Association; but, in consequence of the arrangement with our friend George W. Taylor, which has existed for two or three years past, the principal labour, both in relation to the manufacture of cotton goods, and a supply of groceries, has devolved upon him. His report, herewith submitted,* will furnish a view of the state of the concern in regard to supply and demand.

And here we may remark, without any disposition to cast unkind reflections upon others who do not take the same view upon this subject, which we have been induced to embrace, that we cannot do otherwise than regret the want of an active and cordial support, on the part of many members of our Society, of the effort thus made to supply consumers with the products of tropical climates, unstained by oppression and cruelty. While Friends, wherever located, and however circumstanced, without exception profess, and no doubt profess with sincerity, an unwavering conviction of the injustice and iniquity of the whole system of slavery; and while none can deny that the entire burden of this fabric of violence and wrong is supported by the market for the produce of servile toil, still we do not find the active and decided preference to the productions of free labour, which the nature of the case, and the declared opinions of Friends in general, would lead us to expect. If Friends in general could be induced to supply themselves, whenever it can be done, with the products of free-labour, to the exclusion of those which are extorted from the drudgery of slaves, we can readily perceive that the increased demand thus created, would greatly facilitate the supplying of free goods, and reduce their cost to the level of those of a servile origin. With equal advantages and facilities in regard to supply and demand, free-labour can readily compete with that of slavery. But while the mass of consumers purchase, without distinction, whatever can be found in the market, irrespective of the medium through which it is received, some enhancement of price must attend the production and transit from the producer to the consumer, of those articles which are untouched by servile hands.

At the same time, we have unquestionable and sorrowful evidence that the advocates of slavery have not, in any degree, relaxed their efforts to perpetuate, and to extend into regions hitherto free, the oppressive, impolitic, and demoralizing system of slavery. The attempts, now making, to introduce the system into California—the recent legislation in some of the States in relation to the coloured race—the effort, during the present session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to procure an enactment excluding them from settling in the State, calculated, as it evidently was, to facilitate the capture of real or suspected fugitives from labour,—the actual repeal of one section of the law to prevent kidnapping, which was passed in 1847 with almost unprecedented unanimity,—and the manner in which the support of an oppressive and disgraceful law has been interwoven into the question of the Presidential election, as well as the subserviency to a slaveholding influence which has been manifested by aspirants to political distinction, may well awaken the anxiety of those who believe that it is righteousness that exalteth a nation, and that sin is not only a disgrace, but a certain precursor of calamity to any people. These circumstances evidently call for the exertion of such influence as we possess, to stem the tide of corruption which slavery is pouring upon us.

We have, however, the consolation to believe that the attention of many of the philanthropists of Europe has been unceasingly directed to this branch of the subject—the encouragement of free-labour—and the supply of tropical products by means not dependant upon servile toil. The new settlements on the African coast seem likely to bring various articles of tropical growth, produced entirely by the industry of free men, into successful competition with the products of American slavery. The experiments recently made upon flax, as a substitute for cotton, furnish ground for a reasonable hope, that the time is not very remote, when the products of the North may rival those of the South, in furnishing a cheap and comfortable article of domestic economy.

Although the efforts of this Association have not been productive of any very obvious results, we may take encouragement from the signs of the times, and a thorough conviction of the goodness of our cause, to entertain a humble, yet confiding hope, that they may compose one of those little rills which, widening and deepening with the progress of time, and joining with homogenial streamlets, will at length, (probably after we shall all have been gathered to the house appointed for all living,) compose a river which shall sweep away this mighty fabric, which now stands a frowning monument of the

* That report is rather too much in detail for the pages of the Review. It is hoped, however, that our readers will not forget that G. W. Taylor keeps, at his store, N. W. corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, a general assortment of groceries and cotton fabrics, procured exclusively by the labour of freemen.

barbarism of ages that are past, and of the blindness and cupidity of the period in which we live.

On behalf of the Managers,

SAMUEL RHOADS,
Secretary of the Board.

Philadelphia, Fourth month 20th, 1852.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY IN BOHEMIA.

(Concluded from page 519.)

The good works of the Sisters do not stop with their exertions for the sick and miserable. They have also their schools for orphans and foundlings. Here the tender human plant, perhaps deserted by a heartless mother, often gains more than it has lost. It is only to infants in these extraordinary circumstances that they are called upon to give shelter, for the children of the poor in general are provided for in public establishments. When we last visited the convent in Prague, we found about thirty girls entertained as inmates. As soon as they are capable of learning, they are instructed in every branch of domestic economy; and as they grow up, and their several talents develop themselves, they are educated accordingly: some for instructresses, either in music or any general branch of education; others, as seamstresses, ladies-maids, cooks, laundry-maids, house-maids. In short, every branch of useful domestic science is taught.

When the girls attain sufficient age and experience to occupy the several situations for which they have been instructed—that is, from seventeen to eighteen—the superior of the convent procures them a place in the family of some of her friends or acquaintance, and always, so far as lies in her power, with a mistress as much as possible suited to the intelligence and instruction of her *protégée*. The day of separation, however, is always painful. It is, in fact, the parting of a mother and her child. We have seen the orphan cling to her adopted mother, and as she knelt to receive her blessing, bathe her hands in tears of gratitude and affection; while the reverend superior would clasp her to her bosom, and recommend to her adopted child the blessed principles which she had inculcated from her infancy. Nor do they leave the home of their childhood empty. Each girl on quitting the convent is provided with a little *trosseau* or outfit for her first appearance in the world. We have seen many of these orphans and foundlings in after-life; some of them occupying the most respectable situations, as the wives of opulent citizens, and others filling places of the most important trust in some of the highest families of the empire; we have also had several in our own service, and have always had reason to congratulate ourselves on our good-fortune in engaging them.

One of the first principles of education in the orphan schools of the Sisters of Charity is economy: while they spare nothing in the cause o humanity, so far as their means will go, th strictest frugality reigns throughout, and is al ways inculcated as the foundation of the mean of doing good. Consequently, all of whom w have had any experience, who were educated i these charitable institutions, never failed, how ever humble their situation, to make some littl savings: one whom we have at this moment i our eye, and who not many years since served u in the capacity of cook, and fulfilled her charg with great fidelity and zeal, has, by her extra ordinary industry and economy, collected in th savings' bank in Prague no less than 700 florin or £70 sterling. And yet with all this econom she was so charitable and liberal in giving of h own to the poor, that we have often had t caution her against extravagance in that respec By this spirit of economy, we have also know several of the orphans and foundlings arrive a degree of independence which enables them their turn to assist the deserted generation of t day, and to do for them as they themselves h been done by. Many also have been the mea of rescuing others from crime and starvation l conducting them to that blessed institution, which, under Heaven, they owe all their pr perity and happiness in life.

Of these charitable communities there a many orders, which differ from the above chie in name, and in the Sisters never quitting th sanctuary or the precincts of their gardens. T Sisters of Charity, properly so called, not bei vowed to seclusion, are more generally known the world, who see them, and therefore belie that they exist for charitable purposes, while those of whom they see nothing they kn nothing; and should the casual observer m in the street on a festival, or day of examinati a column of from 300 to 800 children, from s to ten or twelve years of age, neatly cloth and whose happy countenances and beauti behaviour bespeak the care with which th early education has been conducted—it ne once occurs to him that these are the child of the poor, the children of the free schools 'Sisters' of the Ursaline Convent, or of Congregation of Notre Dame, or of some ot religious establishment of the kind. But p haps we shall have an opportunity hereafte introducing these invisible Sisters of Charity the notice of our readers.

Suffice it now to say, that the 'Sisters Mercy,' the 'Ursalines,' the 'Congregation Notre Dame,' the 'English Ladies,' and m others, are all in practice Sisters of Charity.

It is not uncommon to hear their condit deplored, as one from which all earthly en ments are excluded, or as a kind of death in l But personal observation has given us diffe ideas on this subject. Within those lofty, sometimes sullen looking walls which enc the convents of the sisterhoods we speak of,

have spent some of the most agreeable hours of life, conversing with refined and enlightened women on the works of beneficence in which they were engaged; everything bearing an aspect of that cheerfulness and animation which only can be expected in places where worthy duties are well performed.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Remarks of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, upon his resolution in relation to cheap ocean postage, in the Senate of the United States. March 8, 1852.

This subject is of peculiar interest; nor do I know any measure so easily accomplished, which promises to be so beneficent as cheap ocean postage. The argument in its favor seems to me at once brief and unanswerable.

A letter can be sent three thousand miles in the United States for three cents, and the reasons for cheap postage on the land are equally applicable to the ocean.

In point of fact, the conveyance of letters can be effected in sailing or steam packets at less cost than by railway.

Besides, cheap ocean postage will tend to supersede the clandestine or illicit conveyance of letters, and to bring into the mails all mailable matter, which, under the present system, is carried in the pockets of passengers, or in the bales and boxes of merchants.

All new facilities for correspondence naturally give new expansion to human intercourse; and there is reason to believe that, through an increased number of letters, cheap ocean postage will be self-supporting.

Cheap postal communication with foreign countries will be of incalculable importance to the commerce of the United States.

By promoting the intercourse of families and friends, separated by the ocean, cheap postage will add to the sum of human happiness.

The present high rates of ocean postage—namely, twenty-four cents on half an ounce, forty-eight cents on an ounce, and ninety-six cents on a letter which weighs a fraction more than an ounce—are a severe tax upon all, particularly upon the poor, amounting in many cases to a complete prohibition of foreign correspondence. This should not be so.

It particularly becomes our country, by the removal of all unnecessary burdens upon foreign correspondence, to advance the comfort of European emigrants seeking a home among us, and to destroy as far as practicable, every barrier to free intercourse between the Old World and the New.

And, lastly, cheap ocean postage will be a bond of peace among the nations of the earth, and will extend good will among men.

By such reasons this measure is commended. Much as I rejoice in the American steamers, which vindicate a peaceful supremacy of the seas, and help to weave a golden tissue between the two hemispheres, I cannot consider these, with all their unquestionable advantages, an equivalent for cheap ocean postage. But I trust that they are not inconsistent with each other, and that both may happily flourish together.

The motion was finally adopted without opposition, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post office and Post Roads be directed to inquire whether the present charges on letters carried by the Ocean Steamers are not unnecessarily large and burdensome to foreign correspondence, and whether something may not be done, and, if so, what, to secure the great boon of cheap ocean postage.

Friends' Asylum for the Relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the state of this Asylum has been published by direction of the contributors. From the superintendent's report to the managers the following extracts are made.

"There were forty-three patients in the House on the 1st of Third month, 1851, and there have been forty-four admitted since, making eighty-seven who have received the benefits of the Asylum during the year. This number considerably exceeds that of the preceding year; and though owing to the chronic nature of many of the cases admitted, a smaller number have been restored to the use of their reason than in some previous years, yet the treatment they have received, has been the means of materially improving the mental and physical health of those who have not recovered, and of enabling them to partake of many of the comforts of life, which they were incapable of enjoying while among their friends at home. The proper care and treatment of the incurable insane, still continue to receive their due share of attention, at the same time the large proportion of recent cases which have come under treatment, the means and resources of the Institution for the cure of such cases, and the favourable results which have attended, entitle it to be considered a Hospital for the *cure*, equally as an Asylum for the *relief* of the Insane."

"Of thirty-six patients who have been under special medical treatment during the year, twenty have been discharged, of whom fourteen were restored, three were much improved, and three were stationary; five have died and eleven remain, of whom four are restored, four are improved, and three are stationary.

Of those who were discharged restored, ten were in the Institution for periods varying from one to three months; one from three to six months; one from six months to a year; and

two for more than a year; the average residence for the whole number restored being 143 and 9-14 days. In only one case during the past year has a patient who was considered curable, been removed from the Asylum before time had been allowed to effect a restoration. There has been considerable improvement in this respect within the last few years, which may be attributed in part to the regulation which requires the payment of three months board, if the patient (previous to the expiration of that time,) is removed uncured and without the consent of the Superintendent."

"During the year just concluded, the family has been spared the visitation of any epidemic disease; though during the latter part of the summer, dysentery prevailed extensively in the vicinity. About this time however a number of the domestics and two of the patients were attacked with a form of fever, accompanied by considerable intestinal irritation, of which one of the latter, a man seventy-three years of age, died after an illness of three weeks, having been an inmate of the Asylum for about twenty-five years. Among that class who may be considered as permanent residents in the Asylum, there are at present twelve individuals of more than sixty years of age, who together with others of the same class, have enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health; there having been, with the exception mentioned above, scarcely an instance of serious indisposition among them. It is among the patients recently admitted, that by far the greater proportion of cases of severe sickness have occurred. Of this class, one patient died of pulmonary consumption, one of exhaustion, and one of effusion on the brain. It is worthy of remark, that the death from consumption is the first that has occurred among our patients from that disease for ten years past, especially as it is generally considered to be one of the most common causes of death among the insane. Exhaustion is a term which has been used to designate the cause of death in a peculiar form of disease which seems to consist principally of intense excitement of the nervous system, with a tendency to rapid prostration of the vital energies, generally terminating fatally in the course of a few days. The case of effusion on the brain was that of a patient who had spent about a year in the Asylum, and during that time had manifested symptoms of organic disease of the brain. The disease showed its progress by repeated attacks of high excitement, in one of which she died from the effects of effusion. Of all the painful forms which insanity assumes, there is none more distressing than that in which the natural love of life is subverted, and the hand of the patient is turned against himself; and there are no cases which cause more anxiety and call for more unremitting vigilance on the part of the officers and attendants of a Hospital. In a large majority of cases this form of insanity is curable, and we have almost every year received patients affected with it, in whom, under the restoring influences of the Asylum, we have had the satisfaction of seeing the propensity gradually give way, and the patient recover.—During the past year we have had an unusually large number of cases of this description, in several of whom the disease existed in its most active form, and in two instances the patient succeeded in accomplishing their fatal purpose notwithstanding every necessary care and precaution were supposed to have been exercised. In six cases in which the propensity was believed to be active at the time of their admission, the patients have been restored."

"The farm, garden and grounds, have continued to be the means of furnishing for the male patients, an abundance of healthy occupation. The principal part of their labour has been expended on the garden, and in the care and improvement of the grounds, which afford a kind of employment better adapted to the strength, and one in which they are more likely to become interested, than in the more laborious occupations of the farm. Yet in the latter, at certain seasons, there are opportunities for them to employ themselves agreeably, and there is scarcely a more pleasing sight than is afforded by a party of ten or a dozen of the men engaged in the field during the season of hay-making. The routine described in last year's report, by means of which all classes of our patients, both male and female, in company with their attendants, were afforded the advantages of daily exercise and employment in the open air, has been continued. The circular railroad on the lawn with its car, adapted to be propelled by hand on which one or two persons at a time may travel at the rate of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour, furnishes a healthy mode of exercise and one which is in great favour with nearly all classes of our inmates. Riding out in the carriage provided for the purpose, which during the year, unless prevented by stormy weather, has made its regular excursions twice daily, has provided both men and women with frequent opportunities for exercise out of doors, especially needed during the winter, when walking to any distance may, for them, be considered as near impracticable. Mental occupation, within a few years past, has begun to be considered a highly useful auxiliary in the treatment of the insane and there can be but little doubt, that the introduction of lectures on literary and scientific subjects, for the more educated patients, and schools for other classes, into Hospitals for the insane, is attended with highly beneficial results. More than a dozen years experience in this Institution, of the benefits which have been derived from the use of the Library, with its collection of stuffed birds and quadrupeds, and natural curiosities of different kinds, and from an annual course of lectures delivered during the winter

as convinced all concerned in its management, hat these means could not be dispensed with vithout serious loss to our inmates. The lectures luring the past winter have been on the follow- ng subjects: Chemical Affinity, Electricity, aloric, Oxygen, Hydrogen, and the Atmosphere. Lectures have also been delivered on the Heart, nd Circulation of the Blood, and on the Eye, nd Physiology of Vision. The apparatus elonging to the Institution, consisting of Pneu- natic trough and gas holder, Air-pump and re- eivers, Electrical Machine and Battery, Leyden ars, insulating stool, retorts, flasks, crucibles, &c., is sufficient for illustrating some of the rinciples of Chemistry, in a manner adapted to he comprehension of many of our patients, and nables us to perform a variety of experiments which are interesting to all. Exhibitions with he Magic Lantern, of scenery, of dissolving iews, and of the play of colours produced by he chromatrope—during the autumn and spring, orm a part of our system for the entertainment nd instruction of our patients. They are ac- ompanied by a brief description of the views epresented, and have afforded much gratification. The apparatus which we have for the purpose, s a very complete one, and has been procured at n expense of one hundred and forty dollars, part of which was contributed by a patient.

"Among the occurrences of special interest which have transpired during the year, has been he meeting of the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane. Or- anized in 1844, and composed of Physicians epresenting nearly all of these Institutions, it as since met annually; many of the Institutions n the vicinity of its respective places of meeting, ave been visited, and, among others situated in he neighbourhood of Philadelphia, it was our rivilege to receive a very interesting visit from he members, during its last meeting. The in- luence which this Association is calculated to xert upon the public mind, as well as upon the nstitutions represented in it, may be considered s highly advantageous, and its published senti- ments on the various questions connected with he interests of the Insane, are entitled to the erious consideration of those public bodies, whose duty it may be to provide for the wants of this afflicted class.

"The period of convalescence may in some re- spects be considered as the most important por- ion of the residence of patients in a Hospital. t is then that the feelings are most susceptible o impressions eitheir of pain or pleasure, and hat patients are occasionally awakened to high- r aims than they have before been sensible of, nd during its continuance originates and is strengthened that grateful consciousness of bene- its received, which frequently attaches so strong- y those who have been restored, to the place which has been the scene of their greatest suf- fering. It is therefore a matter of much im- portance, that at this time they should be sur- rounded by whatever is calculated to add to their rational enjoyment, to turn their thoughts into proper channels, and to strengthen it may be those feelings of attachment which have always been considered the most certain evidence of en- tire recovery. It is at this time that various ob- jects adapted to please a cultivated taste, are ca- pable of exercising a highly salutary influence."

"To those friends of the Institution who have manifested their interest by donations of books for the Library, of specimens for the Cabinet, or of other objects designed for the entertainment of our patients, I would return my sincere thanks, and in entering on the duties of another year, would express the hope, that the blessing of Providence, which we gratefully acknowledge to have hitherto attended our exertions in behalf of those committed to our care, may not be with- held in future. J. H. WORTHINGTON."

Asylum, Third month 1st, 1852.

Submit your minds to early impressions of reverence for sacred things. Let no wantonness of youthful spirits, no compliance with the in- temperate mirth of others, ever betray you into profane sallies: besides the guilt which is there- by incurred, nothing gives a more odious ap- pearanee of petulance and presumption to youth than the affectation of treating religion with levity; instead of being an evidence of superior understanding, it discovers a pert and shallow mind, which, vain of the first smatterings of knowledge, presumes to make light of what the best of mankind revere.—*Pious Authors.*

IMPRESSIONS ON THE SAND.

The following verses were written by an English lady while spending a summer at the sea shore. On the same afternoon of her writing them, two of her little children, with their nurse, were drowned while bathing in the surf; although at the time they were in perfect health,—which gives these lines a mournful interest.

Little feet, of many sizes,
Lightly prest upon the sand,
Till the tide at evening rises
To erase them from the strand;

Ye have ever left your traces
'Mid earth's bright and pleasant things,
In the warmest, sunniest places
Of the day-beam's visitings.

On the turf that clothes the mountain
Ye have prest the elastic sod;
On the verge of lucid fountain,
By the wild heath ye have trod;

Where the woodruff climbs the hedges,
Where the blue-bell floors the wood,
Where the sea-pink dwells on ledges,
Where Narcissus courts the flood.

Soon, beneath the spreading billow,
These light steps will melt away—
Soon, reclined on earth's cold pillow,
They who left them will decay.

But when time and tide no longer
Scatter flowers and sands below,
Foot-prints, more distinct and stronger,
Through eternity will grow.

Over Calvary's holy mountain,
'Mid the bowers of Olivet,
By Siloam's cleansing fountain,
Be these little footsteps set!

Where the Saviour, meek and lowly,
In his blessed childhood trod;
On the narrow way, and holy,
Leading to the courts of God.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., arrived at New York on the 6th inst.

ENGLAND.—The subject of abolishing the stamp duty on newspapers, and the duty on advertisements had been debated in the House of Commons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the measure on the ground that the Government could not afford to lose the million and a half per annum accruing from these duties. The subject was postponed for two weeks.

The Orestes sloop of war had captured a Spanish slaver in the Channel of Mozambique, after a desperate resistance.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna says that the persecutions against the mother and sisters of Kossuth have been suspended, and that they are to be permitted to join him in America.

An article in the London Times states that Prince Schwarzenburg has addressed a circular to the European Courts, expressing his conviction that Louis Napoleon was about to erect an Imperial throne, and advocating the claims of the President to the friendship and alliance of conservative governments. Prussia and Russia had answered the circular. The tenor of the replies is, that the two powers regarded the design of the French President neither with fear nor hostility; that they believe he is disposed to follow the foreign policy of his uncle, and is aiming to separate the powers of Europe, in order to profit hereafter by the separation, but that the three Powers, acting in concert, could keep him in check. Russia and Prussia, however, would recognize him as Emperor, if elected to that office, but merely as an elective monarch—not as the founder of a Napoleonic dynasty.

FRANCE.—La Patrie announces officially that the President has no intention of proclaiming the Empire.

It is stated that a camp for the exercise of 60,000 men is to be formed at Compeigne, to be commanded by the President.

One hundred and thirty millions of dollars are to be expended on the railways and works in and around Paris

A severe shock of an earthquake had been felt on the banks of the Loire. The shock was accompanied by a loud clap of thunder.

The study of philosophy and history is prohibited in the French schools and colleges.

Telegraphic communications have been opened between Havre and Liverpool.

SWITZERLAND.—The Basle Gazette of the 20th ult., announces that the ballot had taken place in the canton of Berne, and that a strong majority ha declared itself in favor of the existing governmen

AUSTRIA.—On the 14th ult. the Emperor convene the Cabinet and Reischrath, and informed them tha the death of Prince Schwarzenburg would lead t no changes whatever in the plans which had bee formed for the re-organization of the Empire. Th Emperor concluded by saying that it was his wis to see the principles which had been laid down i the ordinances of Dec. 1st, 1851, carried out a speedily as possible, and that for this purpose, mixed commission has been appointed, which wi examine the draughts of the new organic law make such alterations in them as may appear re qu'site, and submit them to the Emperor for h ratification.

DOMESTIC.—Both Houses of the Maryland Legi lature have adopted a resolution directing Go Lowe to appoint commissioners to collect facts an to confer with the Governor of Pennsylvania in rel tion to the killing, by officer Ridgely, of the coloure man at Columbia.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—This body ad journed *sine die* on the 4th inst. The Congression Apportionment bill finally passed as reported b the Committee of Conference of the Houses. Th Appropriation bill was also passed after anoth conference of the Houses to settle some of the de tails of the bill. A number of other bills generall of a local character were passed during the last fe days of the session.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, the Deficiency bill ha been on the tapis during the greater part of the pa week. Much discussion has taken place in relatio to the proposition to increase the grant in aid Collins' line of mail steamers. On the 6th a bill wa ordered to be engrossed, making void all transfe and assignments hereafter to be made of any clai upon the United States, or any part or share thereo or interest thereon, and all agreements for allowin compensation to any agent or other person on ac count of services in procuring testimony in suppo of the allowance of the claim; also, all powers attorney, letters and orders for receiving payment any such claim; and provides, that any officer the United States, or person holding any place trust or profit in any of the Executive Department who shall act as the agent for procuring any clai against the United States, or otherwise assist in th prosecution of such claim, shall be liable to indic ment for misdemeanour, and upon conviction sha pay a fine of one thousand dollars, or undergo a imprisonment of six months, or both: and that an member of Congress who shall, for compensatio act as agent for such claims, shall be liable to th same penalties.

The Michigan Railroad bills were taken up an passed, on the same day.

In the House of Representatives, on the 6th inst Stanton, from the Committee on Printing, made report, in pursuance of instructions of the Hous adopted previously. The report states, in substanc that the contract for the public printing had bee taken at ruinous prices, and that the contractor ha utterly failed to comply with the terms of the cor tract. The Committee had therefore no alternativ but to enter into contract with Donnelson & Arm strong, for executing so much of the printing as migh be required by the House, and with Gideon & Co to do the work ordered by the Senate. No actio on the subject has yet been taken by the House.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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EXTRACT FROM THE MEMOIR OF ABEL THOMAS.

In the year 1778, after much close exercise rom a prospect of religious duty which he pened to, and was united with by Exeter Monthly Meeting, of which he was a member, e proceeded on a visit to some meetings in New ersey, and in part of the State of New York, aving for his companion James Thomas, a nember of the same meeting. As this was in he time of the Revolutionary War, and the city f New York was then in possession of the Brit- h troops, travelling in our country was ren- ered extremely difficult, through the great sus- icion which was continually excited in the inds of the different contending parties, under n idea that persons going from their places of esidence in this season of commotion must have me sinister motives, and would, as opportuni- es presented, prove inimical to the cause in hich they were respectively engaged. Thus, n many instances, even going to religious meet- gs was, in the apprehensions of the persons in ower, deemed as sufficient evidence of treacher- us designs, concealed under the plausible, yet nsincere, profession of religious duty. Accord- ngly, after visiting several meetings in the tate of New York, returning into New Jersey, ney were stopped by the military, who, finding nat they were innocent men, discharged them, ut soon after they were again apprehended, aken to Newark, and, after some detention, sent nder guard,* as prisoners, to Princeton, where they were examined by the Governor (Living- ston) and Council, being supposed to be guilty of treason; before whom whom he made the fol- lowing defence, viz.:

"*The words of a prisoner, who had liberty by the Governor and Council to speak in his own defence, supposed by law to be guilty of death.*

"I am glad of liberty to speak in my own de- fence before the Governor and his council. I hope you are moderate, considerate men, and will hear me patiently while I speak forth the words of truth and soberness. We live, when at home, in Berks county, Pennsylvania; I have been looked upon as a minister of the gospel amongst the people called Quakers, from about the twenty-second year of my age; and under the exercise thereof have travelled much in America, and visited the meetings of Friends generally from Nova Scotia to Georgia, and many of them several times over. And in this great work I have ever observed the good rules of discipline used amongst us. When I have felt my mind drawn in love towards my brethren in any part of America, I have endeavoured first to get fully satisfied in my mind whether it was the Lord's will or not; and then, after being con- firmed, by turning the fleece, that it was his re- quiring, I have always laid it before my brethren at the Monthly Meeting for their approbation, and in like manner so at this time, but never met with so much trouble upon the like occa- sion before; for after I was fully satisfied that it was the Lord's requiring, by looking at the difficulties and dangers I should be exposed to in crossing the lines of contending parties, I be- came weak and fearful. I thought I would men- tion my concern to the elders in a private way, which I did, but received no encouragement from them to speak of it to the Monthly Meeting. I then concluded to take no more thought about it,

* I apprehend, it was on this occasion that a circum- ance occurred, of which the Editor has been informed n unquestionable authority, which strikingly illustrates he confidence inspired by the mild and Christian de- eanor of Abel Thomas.

The guard consisted of two foot soldiers, each of whom as furnished with musket and bayonet. As they were iling along, the prisoners being on horseback, Abel, after expressing his sympathy in view of their laborious occupation, offered to one of them his service so far as to carry his gun for him. This kind offer being accepted, his companion made a similar proposal to his comrade, which was also acceded to. Thus they travelled on together, the prisoners having the command of the arms, and the guard agreeably relieved of the burden. At what time the weapons were given up, I am not informed; it was probably done before they arrived at the Go- vernor's.—ED.

fearing it was a delusion; but I was followed with the judgments of God for disobedience, insomuch that the nearest connexions in life became withered in my view; and in this sad condition I came to a conclusion that I would endeavour to obey the Lord's requiring, although I might lose my natural life in the pursuit thereof.

"I spoke of it to the Monthly Meeting, and, after solid consideration, they gave me a certificate, signed by the elders and heads of the meeting, which I have in my pocket. We then proceeded on our journey, and crossed the Delaware at Coryell's ferry, and visited the meetings generally until we came to the North (Hudson) river, which we crossed about four miles below Poughkeepsie, and rode through the town some miles eastward, to a meeting, and so visited the meetings generally in that government, without any interruption until we came to White Plains, where we were stopped by the guard. We told the lieutenant we were going to Mamaroneck meeting; he gave us leave to go, but afterwards sent a horseman for us, who informed us we must have a few lines from the Colonel before we should go. We rode back four or five miles to the colonel's, who gave us a pass to go to Mamaroneck meeting, and from thence we went to West Chester. After meeting we went to the water side to go over to Long Island; there was no boat there. We made a smoke for a signal to the ferryman on the other side to come for us, which he did; but informed us what we might depend upon, that he was under an obligation to send all strangers that he brought over to the colonel's at Flushing. When we were over, he sent a guard with us to the colonel's. We informed him our business on the island. His answer was to us, If that was our business, it was a pity to hinder us. He readily gave us a permit to travel through the island. We visited eight meetings. I think we were at a meeting every day we staid there, and when our service was over, we crossed the sound to New York, where we had two meetings; and when we were clear of that place, we, with the assistance of our friends, got a pass from the chief commanding officer of that place, to cross the North river at Powles Hook. When we were over, I gave that pass to the colonel, who went up stairs in a private chamber. While I stood at the door there came an officer, (as I thought by his dress,) and asked me if I was not afraid to go among the rebels? I told him I was innocent, and was not afraid to go among my own countrymen. The colonel sent for me to come up to him. He gave me our pass, with an endorsement on the back of it, to pass the picket guards, and offered me a newspaper, and told me I might divert myself as I rode, in reading it. I told him I had nothing to do with politics, neither did I incline to read newspapers. He told me I was at my liberty, and so we parted. We had not gone but a few rods from the door until a soldier commanded u to stop; he began to untie our great coats an search our bags.

"When we were in New York, our friend told us of a judge whose name was Fell, that ha been a prisoner there thirteen months. When h was first taken he was put in the Provost, an he, being a tender man, in close confinemen was not likely to continue long. We were in formed that ten of our friends joined together t do their utmost, by treating with the officers, fo his liberty in the town, who at length obtaine it, by being bound in the sum of one thousan pounds for his good behaviour in the city. Th judge behaved himself so well as to gain th good will of the officers, who gave him libert to go home to his family, upon parole of honou Our friends considering the difficulties we migh meet with when out of the English lines, thoughi it best for me, (as the judge was yet in town, to go to him. A friend went with me, whos name is Henry Haydock. After that friend who had long been acquainted with me, had re commended me to him, and made known to th judge my circumstances, he said he was a pri soner, and could do but little for me, but what h could he would. He informed me he had a so who was a major, that lived about Hackinsack If I could find him, and tell him that I had see his father, he believed he would show me kind ness; and if he saw him before I did, he woul speak to him concerning me. I asked him he dare write a line to him. The judge thoughi it not safe. He gave me his name on a sma piece of paper, and told me his son would know his hand, (which I have in my pocket.)

"We went on our journey from Powles Hook and travelled near twenty miles, when we wer stopped by the guards, our bags taken off an searched. We inquired for Major Fell. The told us he lived many miles from that place and informed us of a Major who lived four o five miles back, where we went without a guard After that Major examined us and searched ou pocketbooks, and had seen Judge Fell's han writing, which he knew, he gave us a pass to th highest officer at Elizabethtown, which I hav with me. We went forward through Hackin sack, and came to Passaic river, then crossed th ferry to a little village, where we were stoppe by the guard, our bags again taken off an searched thoroughly, but nothing found that wa offensive. Soon after there came along the roa a Major in a wagon, who stopped and came t us, and, in a very furious manner, asked u where we had been. I told him we had been t New York. He asked me if I did not know tha there was a strict law against it. I told him thought that law was not made for such men a we were. Then he, in a great rage, ordered th guard to bring us down to Newark; and we wer had there before a Judge, a Justice, and tw Majors. After examination we were sent to th

guard-house, where we were closely confined that night. The next morning we were sent for to the Major's house, where was a Justice, who read to us the law, which we had not before heard; by which we understood our lives were forfeited. We were then had to the Judge's house, where our guard received orders to take us to the Governor's. The Judge and his officers blamed us much, that we did not go to the Governor's at Poughkeepsie, [in the State of New York,] in order to get a pass to go to York or Long Island. We did not know it was death by the law, until we had rode between thirty and forty miles below Poughkeepsie, and then we did not know that it was possible for a stranger to obtain a permit from the Governor to go within the English lines. And concerning deceiving the Colonel at White Plains, in not telling him we were going to New York, if he had asked me the question, I believe I should have told him the truth.

"When I heard it was death by the law to go to Long Island and New York, I was struck with a serious sadness, and did not know what to do. To go forward, it was death by the laws of the land,—and to go homeward, it was death by the law of the Spirit of life. But, after considering the matter calmly in myself, I concluded to go forward, with a strong resolution to keep myself entirely clear of those crimes for which the law was made, and in so doing I should be innocent before God, and more excusable before my countrymen on my return. And I can assure the Governor and his Council, that I have not said or done any thing knowingly or intendingly, that would injure particulars, or my countrymen in general: and let the Governor and his Council judge whether I am guilty of death, or further confinement. If guilty, I must endeavour to suffer patiently, according to your laws; but if the Governor and Council should judge me innocent, I desire a pass to go home, and liberty in it to go back to Plainfield, Rahway, Shrewsbury, Squan, Squankum, Barnegat, Egg Harbours, and Cape May, from whence I intend to go home, if the Lord permit."

It would seem as though this was all that he said; but his humility has operated to the suppression of what he further expressed before the Council; viz: that, if his visit should be judged a capital offence, which must be punished with death, he only might suffer, and his companion be permitted to go home, as his only motive was merely to accompany him in the journey. The Governor and Council, after hearing this simple, undisguised relation, being conscious that nothing but a sense of religious duty could have induced him to undertake such a journey, in a time of extreme difficulty and peril, freely, and with that magnanimity which ever accompanies genuine benevolence, granted the following pass, viz:

"*Princeton, 26th May,* 1778.

"COUNCIL OF SAFETY, STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

"Abel Thomas and James Thomas, inhabitants of Pennsylvania, being sent under guard to the President and Council of Safety, by two magistrates of Newark, for having been into the enemy's lines in the city of New York and Long Island without passports, and suspected of designs injurious to the liberties of America: the Board, upon hearing their defence, were satisfied of their innocence, and have reason to believe that their journey to the several places which they have visited, was undertaken on a religious account, and agreeable to their declared intention to the meeting held at Maiden creek the 25th day of March, 1778, of performing a religious visit to the meetings of Friends in part of the Jerseys and part of New York Governments. The Board, therefore, discharges the said Abel and James Thomas from their present confinement; and they being further desirous to visit the meetings of their friends at Plainfield, Rahway, Shrewsbury, Squan, Squankum, Barnegat, Great and Little Egg Harbour, and at the Capes, and this government being unwilling to obstruct any society in the exercise of their religion, the said Abel and James Thomas are permitted to pass to the nine places last mentioned, and then to the State of Pennsylvania.

"WILL. LIVINGSTON, President."

SOME ACCOUNT OF RICHARD REYNOLDS.

(Continued from page 548.)

His principle, in all cases of bargain and sale, was, according to the old adage, "Live and let live;" and, as an instance of the consistency with which he acted up to his motto, it may be adduced that, about the breaking out of the American war, when bar-iron rose to an extravagant price, and the makers of pig-iron could obtain their own terms, instead of taking an unreasonable advantage of the opportunity, he proposed to his customers that it should be left to one of themselves to name a fair price for pig-iron in the *then state* of the trade, and to determine the scale of proportionate reduction which should take place when the price of bar-iron should fall, as he fore-saw that it would follow the *then* great and unsatisfied demand. The proposal was accepted, and by the scale which was then fixed his conduct was governed, so long as he remained in the iron trade.

He early interested himself in the condition of the work-people whom he employed, building for them convenient cottages, establishing schools, and attending to their comfort. In all these objects he possessed the active sympathy of his wife, who, in her particular sphere of benevolence, was a most kind friend to her poorer neighbours, ever ready to help them with food and clothing in their time of need, and with advice and medicine in their time of sickness. Denial of

self was a ruling principle of her conduct; and that she took an enlarged view of this duty was evident on one occasion, when she thought it right to remonstrate with one of her sons, upon his wearing so fine a broad-cloth for his coat, as an expensive luxury. When he explained to her that, for weaving, it was necessary to separate the long wool from the shorter staple, and that, in consequence of rich people buying the fine cloth, the coarser fabric could be sold at a price within the reach of the poorer classes, she at once acknowledged its reasonableness, and said she no longer objected to all those persons wearing fine cloth who could properly afford so to do.

Rendered independent by the resources of his own mind and his simple and rational tastes, his happiness was less affected by those changes and fluctuations in property, which are in general felt as so grievous an evil. At the outset of his life, the horror of debt, which never deserted him till its close, determined him not to exceed his means; and he commenced housekeeping, and made all his household arrangements upon a system of strict economy, which enabled him unfailingly to adhere to this invaluable resolution. The advantage which he derived from acting on this principle, and his observation of the loss which others sustained from the neglect of it, induced him, as a rule, to liquidate every demand to which he was liable, previous to the annual settlement of his accounts.

With his servants he was very strict; but on the other hand he was remarkably attentive to their comfort and welfare in every respect, and was indeed their true friend, both spiritually and temporally. His temper was by nature hasty; and if, in moments of irritation, he spoke to them more strongly than the occasion justified, or with a severity which, upon reflection, appeared to himself inconsistent with the meekness and forbearance of a disciple of Jesus, he hesitated not frankly to acknowledge, and to apologise to them for his error. And in the same spirit of humility, he has been known even to follow a poor woman to her house, and ask her excuse for having either spoken hastily, or sent a sharp message to her, when she had applied to him for help at an unseasonable time. It would be difficult to express how deeply he lamented this infirmity: we know that in private he prayed earnestly for the Divine forgiveness, and for grace to assist him in overcoming this and every other temptation to evil. He was most charitable in his judgments of others, and always discouraged, not only evil-speaking of the absent, but the trifling gossip about other persons and their concerns, which was then, and is now, so much too common; and the same charitable feeling made him slow to believe reports injurious to the reputation of those who, not being present, were unable to explain or to justify their conduct.

He was an early riser, regular and methodical in all his habits, punctual in the extreme, and very determinately exacting from others the same punctuality. Order and neatness pervaded the character of all his household arrangements; and over the fire-place in his kitchen he had a board placed, upon which were painted in large letters, these words, "A place for everything, and everything in its place." He remarked that the adoption of this maxim of the famous De Witt's proved often helpful to him,—"to do one thing at a time—to think—to speak of, or attend to nothing else till the one thing was fairly done with; this with application will enable a man to do much business, and have sufficient leisure to write to his friends, and to enjoy their company."

His friendships were ardent and sincere, and were a source of enjoyment which engaged a large portion of his thoughts and affections. Reverence for goodness, which was a marked feature in his character, and his lowly estimate of his own religious attainments, led him to believe himself far behind those whom he esteemed for their piety and virtue, and he looked to such, not only for their sympathy, but for their counsel and guidance in the Christian path.

Having made considerable purchases of land in Somersetshire, besides buying the Manor of Madely, in which Coalbrook Dale was situated, he had great enjoyment in planting and improving these estates, and laying out walks through the woods. Those upon Lincoln Hill, which were of some extent, were made expressly for the workmen, and seats were put up at different points where they commanded beautiful views; they were called "The Workmen's Walks," and were a source of much innocent enjoyment, especially on a First-day, when the men, accompanied by their wives and children, were induced to spend the afternoon or evening there, instead of at the public-house. In this wood he built a very pretty rustic cottage for his daughter, containing sufficient accommodation for the persons who inhabited it, whilst three upper rooms were set apart for his daughter's use, and were by her furnished in excellent taste, with the plainness and homeliness of a real cottage; and there, in this quiet retreat, she often resided for days together. The cottage, which was beautifully situated, still remains.

Although by the attention of his son, Richard Reynolds was in time relieved in some degree from the arduous duties of his position, as managing partner of large and increasing iron-works, other circumstances of a more public nature called for his exertions. The distress consequent upon the deficient harvest of 1782, induced him to unite with the gentlemen of the neighbourhood in raising a subscription for the purchase of food, and in framing the rules and regulations of an association for relieving the "industrious and truly indigent," by which the attention of the magistrates and landed proprietors was turned to other objects intimately connected with the happiness of the labouring classes. The

number of public-houses was diminished; the provisions of the laws against drunkenness were enforced; the practice of paying workmen at public-houses was severely censured; and great pains were taken to abolish a custom so demoralizing in its effects, not only on the men, the employers, and their agents,—but also entailing, in this time of scarcity, starvation on their families. From these judicious measures, more effectual relief, and more permanent advantages were derived by the poor people, than from the distribution of food at low prices: which yet appeared absolutely necessary under the circumstances. Flour or rice was, for this purpose, bought at Liverpool; and such was the state of excitement in the country, that a guard of men on horseback was required to protect the canal boat, and prevent its being stopped, and the flour taken possession of by other parties equally in want. The recurrence of a scarcity of food in 1796, again called forth his feelings of deep commiseration for the starving and distressed state of the poor; and, as on the former occasion, he united with the neighbouring gentlemen and landholders to adopt some efficient mode to save them from absolute starvation. Meetings were called, and a committee appointed to purchase rice, each subscriber to have the disposal of a certain quantity, in proportion to the amount of his subscription. The urgency of the case may be inferred from the liberality of the subscriptions attached to the names of some of the gentlemen who attended the county meeting,—namely,

Bishton & Co. . . .	£1,500
— Botfield, for the Old Park Co. .	1,500
Jos. Reynolds, for the Ketley Co.	2,000
R. Dearman, for Coalbrook Dale Co.	1,500
William Reynolds, for the Madely Co.	1,000

Several of £100 by private gentlemen; and £500 as the individual subscription of R. R.

Early in the year 1783, the horrors of the slave-trade became generally known, and petitions to Parliament were presented for its amelioration and ultimate abolition. This appears to have been the first occasion on which Richard Reynolds felt himself called upon to come forward on any national question. His letter to G. Forrester, Esq., M. P. for Much Wenlock, and the draft of a petition from that borough, indicate the earnestness with which he co-operated with the early opponents of that trade in human blood; and other letters show that his interest in this work of benevolence was never weakened, but continued in all its warmth till the close of his valuable life.

The next question of a public nature in which he took an active part, was in 1784, when it was proposed by the ministry to lay a tax on pit-coal. A letter to Lord Gawer, afterwards Marquis of Stafford, written at this time, shows the impolicy of this tax, and the earnestness with which he opposed it; and another to Sir Richard Hill, the representative of the county, as clearly points out the unequal pressure of others. He proposed, in lieu of these, taxes on some articles of luxury; and some of his suggestions were adopted at the time, by William Pitt—and others, by succeeding Chancellors of the Exchequer.

To be continued.

GULIELMA MARIA SPRINGETT PENN.

(Concluded from page 549.)

The noble and public spirit of Wm. Penn had largely anticipated and used the income of his estate for the benefit of others in many ways, and particularly in promoting the spread of those principles for which he had counted nothing too near or too dear to part with. In leaving for his province of Pennsylvania, he alludes to this in the letter to his wife and children, desiring her to "live low and sparingly till his debts were paid, and then enlarge as may be convenient." Addressing Gulielma, he says: "I know thou lovest plain things, and art averse to the pomps of the world—a nobility natural to thee. I write not as doubtful, but to quicken thee, for my sake, to be more vigilant herein; knowing that God will bless thy care, and thy poor children and thee for it. My mind is wrapt up in a saying of thy father's; 'I desire not riches, but to owe nothing;' and truly that is wealth; and more than enough to live, is a snare attended with many sorrows. I need not bid thee to be humble, for thou art so; nor meek, and patient, for it is much of thy natural disposition; but I pray thee be oft in retirement before the Lord, and guard against encroaching friendships." In recommending to her the care of their children, he says, "Above all things, endeavour to breed them up in the love of virtue, and that holy, plain way of it, which we have lived in; that the world in no part of it gets into my family. I had rather they were homely than finely bred, as to outward behaviour; yet I love sweetness mixed with gravity, and cheerfulness tempered with sobriety. Religion in the heart leads into this true civility, teaching men and women to be mild and courteous in their behaviour—an accomplishment worthy indeed of praise."

To his children he writes, "Be obedient to your dear mother, a woman whose virtue and good name is an honor to you; for she has been exceeded by none in her time for plainness, integrity, humanity, virtue and good understanding—qualities not usual among women of her worldly condition and quality. Therefore honor and obey her, my dear children, as your mother, and your father's love and delight; nay, love her too, for she loved your father with a deep and upright love, choosing him before all her many suitors: and though she be of delicate constitution and noble spirit, yet she descended to the utmost care and tenderness for you, performing the painful acts of service to you, in your infan-

cy, as a mother and nurse too. I charge you before the Lord, honor and obey, love and cherish your dear mother."

"I charge you to help the poor and needy; let the Lord have a voluntary share of your income, for the good of the poor, both in our society and others; for we are all his creatures. Love not money nor the world; use them only, and they will serve you; but if you love them, you serve them, which will debase your spirits, as well as offend the Lord."

Few and brief are the records of the life of Gulielma Penn, but all bear striking evidence of the purity and excellence of her character. Thomas Ellwood having been summoned by two Magistrates to appear before them, and at the same time receiving a message from Gulielma, that she had been taken very ill, and desiring him to come and see her; such was the respect in which she was held, that on his calling and informing the magistrates of her request, they expressed their sorrow for "Madame Penn's illness," and speaking highly of her virtue and worth, desiring Ellwood to give their hearty respects and service to her, they excused his appearance before them; although, it was evident, they had not looked upon his case as one easily to be passed over.

Janney records an incident which illustrates the goodness of her heart; that every year she visited the deposed King James in his exile, from the inviolable affection and gratitude she felt towards him and his consort, although no approver of that conduct on his part which led to the revolution that dethroned him.

To the accumulated weight of trouble which pressed on William Penn in the year 1693, was added the deep affliction of witnessing the declining health of his wife, which was attributed to intense anxiety caused by his calamities.

The language of her beloved husband will best record the closing scenes in the life of Gulielma Penn.

"My dear wife departed this life the 22d day of 12th mo., 1693–4, in the fiftieth year of her age, being sensible to the very last. In great peace and sweetness she departed, and to her gain, but our incomparable loss; being one of ten thousand, wise, chaste, humble, plain, modest, industrious, constant and undaunted; but God is God, and good—and so I hope, though afflicted, not forsaken."

"During her illness she uttered many living, weighty expressions upon divers occasions, both before and near her end, some of which I took down for mine and her dear children's consolation.

"At one of the many meetings held in her chamber, we and our children and one of our servants, being only present, in a tendering and living power, she broke out as she sat in her chair, 'Let us all prepare, not knowing what hour, or watch, the Lord cometh. Oh! I am full of matter! shall we receive good, and shall we not receive evil things at the hand of the Lord? I have cast my care upon the Lord. He is the physician of value. My expectation is wholly from him. He can raise up and he can cast down.' Awhile after she said. 'Oh! what shall be done to the unprofitable servants?' At another meeting, before which much heaviness seemed to lie upon her natural spirits, she said, 'This has been a precious opportunity to me; I am finely relieved and comforted. Blessed be the Lord.' At another time, as I was speaking to her of the Lord's love, and witness of his spirit that was with her, to give her the peace of well doing, she turned to me, looking up, 'For,' said she, 'I never did to my knowledge a wicked thing in all my life.'

"To a friend aged seventy-five years that came to see her, she said, 'Thou and I, to all appearance, are near our ends.' And to another about sixty-five years old, that came also to see her, she said, 'How much older has the Lord made me by this weakness than thou art! But I am contented; I do not murmur; I submit to his holy will.' In the strength of her fits and vapours she said, 'It is the great goodness of the Lord that I should be able to lie thus still. He is the Physician of value to me; can I say, 'Let my tongue set forth his praise, and my spirit magnify him whilst I have breath.' Oh! I am ready to be transported beyond my strength. God was not in the thunder nor in the lightning, but he was heard in the still voice.'

"She did at several times pray very sweetly, and in all her weakness manifested the most equal, undaunted, and resigned spirit, as well as in all other respects. She was an excellent person, both as wife, child, mother, mistress, friend and neighbor. She called the children one day when weak, and said, 'Be not frightened, children; I do not call you to take my leave of you, but to see you; and I would have you walk in the fear of the Lord, and with his people in his holy truth,' or to that effect."

"Speaking at another time solemnly to the children, she said, 'I never desired any great things for you, but that you may fear the Lord and walk in his truth, among his people, to the end of your days.' She would not suffer me to neglect any public meeting, after I had my liberty, on her account, saying often, 'Oh! go my dearest; do not hinder any good for me—I desire thee go; I have cast my care upon the Lord; I shall see thee again.'

"About three hours before her end, a relation taking leave of her, she said, 'I have cast my care upon the Lord; my dear love to all Friends;' and lifting up her dying hands and eyes, prayed the Lord to preserve and bless them.

"About an hour after, causing all to withdraw, we were half an hour together, in which we took our last leave, saying all that was fit upon that solemn occasion. She continued sensible, and

lid eat something about an hour before her departure, at which time our children and most of our family were present. She quietly expired n my arms, her head upon my bosom, with a sensible and devout resignation of her soul to Almighty God. I hope I may say she was a public as well as a private loss; for she was not only an excellent wife and mother, but an entire and constant friend, of a more than common capacity, and greater modesty and humility; yet most equal and undaunted in danger; religious, as well as ingenuous without affectation; an easy mistress and good neighbour, especially to the poor; neither lavish nor penurious; but an example of industry as well as of other virtues, herefore our great loss, though her own eternal gain."

"The memory of the just is blessed."—Prov. c. 7. M.

From the American Missionary.

SLAVERY IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

(Concluded from page 552.)

There is one other passage that is chiefly relied on to show that the apostles tolerated slavery, and admitted slaveholders to the church. The passage is the most explicit of any in the New Testament, and has been, with the Epistle to Philemon, relied on more than any other to support slavery:

1 *Tim.* vi. 1, 2: "Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honour, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed.

"And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren; but rather do them service, because they are faithful and beloved, partakers of the benefit."

I sincerely believe that the true exposition of this passage—an exegesis in accordance with the fundamental principles of the gospel, and with the immediate context—proves, beyond a doubt, that slaveholding was abrogated by the apostles. I know it is often construed to favor slavery; but how it can be, consistently with the plain sense of the words, I do not know. The first verse speaks of as many servants as are under the yoke. Now all agree that "*under the yoke*," in this passage, means the slave relation. Of this there can be no doubt. The words "*as many*," include all such as were under the yoke of slavery; their masters are likewise spoken of as those who blaspheme the name of God. It is plain that this class were slaves that had heathen masters.

But in the second verse the apostle speaks of another class of servants. These are distinguished from those who were *under the yoke*. First he speaks to those who are under the yoke; then he addresses, by a different exhortation, those who had "*believing masters*." Thus Paul distinguishes between the two classes; and because they were in different circumstances, he gives them different exhortations. He plainly refers the different condition of the servants to the different characters of the masters. The first class, who were still under the yoke of slavery, had heathen masters. The second class, who were not under the yoke, had believing masters. The plain and only legitimate import of this passage then is, that those who had believing masters were no longer under the yoke of slavery. This is clear; and, I believe, is the obvious and only meaning of this passage.

To confirm this, look at the different exhortations given to each of these classes. The first, who were themselves Christians, but had not believing masters, were to honor and obey for Christ's sake, that their masters might not condemn the gospel, and blaspheme the God whom these Christian servants worshipped.

The class that had believing masters is exhorted not to *despise* those masters, because now they were their brethren. The tendency would be for the servants who had been made equal, in a gospel sense, with their masters, to be supercilious in manners, and careless in labour. (This was proved true after emancipation in the West Indies.) Therefore, the apostle exhorts them not to do an act which they had not dared to do if they had been still in slavery.

If they had been under the yoke, they would not have dared to disregard their master. Now they are exhorted not to do it, because they could do it, and would be tempted to do it. Furthermore, the exhortation is now, not to labour in patience, and bear their wrongs for Christ's sake, but *rather* (implying choice) to work for those masters who formerly held them as slaves, because such were faithful and beloved brethren; and as they had received benefit from their masters in their freedom, these masters were more worthy to partake of the benefit of their labour in return, than others for whom they might labour; just as the emancipated slaves in the West Indies are exhorted to choose to labour for their old masters, rather than others.

This I believe to be the strict meaning of the original Greek in this passage, and it is likewise the plain sense of the English translation.

Now look at the context. Paul requires that Timothy should teach these things in the churches. He speaks of this doctrine as being according to godliness, and those who oppose it *as men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth*, and requires Timothy to withdraw fellowship from them. Mark further. He gives the character of those corrupt persons opposed to this teaching. He says they are those who supposed gain to be godliness. That this alludes to those who wished to retain their slaves *for gain*, is clear, because the exhortation which immediately follows is to those who became poor by obeying the doctrine he had taught above. "For," says he, "we

brought nothing into this world, and certainly we can carry nothing out; and having food and raiment, let us be therewith content." This would be precisely adapted to those who had owned their slaves as property, and had freed them. But it cannot be applied to those who had owned slaves and still retained them. It seems there were some in the apostle's time who taught the contrary of this, supposing that *gain* was godliness. These the apostle speaks of as men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth; and requires Christians to withdraw from them. The verses that follow again denounce those who would be rich by unrighteousness, or who taught that others might be. The context gives the key to the true sense of this passage. (Let every one read the passage.)

The only objection that can be made to this merciful anti-slavery teaching of our holy religion is, that the Greek words used in this passage for servants, are *douloi*, and for masters, *despotes*. And it is said these words mean *slaves* and *slaveholders*. This not is true! These words do sometimes mean slaves and slaveholders in the New Testament, but not often. In the time of Christ, they were used precisely as the words *master* and *servant* are now used. The slaves were called *douloi*, but so were the hired labourers in a family or on a farm; so were all domestics employed by a householder. The word *doulos* is applied to Christians. "Whosoever will be chief among among you, let him be your *servant*." "Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ." The word *doulos* is used in both cases. It is applied to Christ himself; "he took upon him the form of a *servant*." Although this word is used one hundred and three times in the New Testament, the translators of our version never translated it *slave*. The word *despotes* is applied to God and to masters, whether of hired or bond servants. To take the ground that these words in themselves mean slaveholders and slaves, is at war with every principle of correct interpretation.

Thus, I think, the question ought to be settled. And this view is sustained by the first principles of the gospel, and by the usages of the apostolic churches. The first commandment, said Jesus, is, that thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy soul. The second is like unto it; thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. This can mean nothing less than that we should respect the rights and interests of our neighbor as we do our own. The slaveholder lives in continued violation of the sum of all commandments which relate to man. His life is an hourly violation of the social, and natural, and moral rights of his neighbor.

Acts iv. 32: "And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul; neither said any of them that aught of the things he possessed was his own; but they had all things common."

Is this consistent with slaveholding? Can any man say that the words of Christ and the apostles in such passages are consistent with the idea that Christians held their fellow-beings as property in the apostolic churches? With such a mind, truth would be powerless. W.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH MONTH 22, 1852.

We have allotted, in the present number, as we as in our last, considerable space to the life and character of Richard Reynolds. Among the numbers on both sides of the Atlantic, who have been entrusted, with what he considered as the measure of talents, there are few who have manifested, in equal degree with Richard Reynolds, a religious solicitude to employ that talent faithfully. He appears to have considered himself, not as the proprietor, but merely as the steward, of the abundant wealth, which through the channels of an extensive and well conducted business flowed into his coffers. His simplicity and frugality in regard to his own expenditures, as well as his liberal and unostentatious contributions to the comforts of others, certainly present him to our view as a rare and bright example to others who are entrusted, even in a much inferior degree, with a talent of the same kind. Though there are few who possess the power of contributing to an equal extent, to the relief of the indigent, yet those who are actuated by a similar spirit, however humble their sphere in life, may generally find means to contribute something towards the comforts of others. Highly and justly as we may appreciate the liberality of Richard Reynolds, we can hardly fail to regard him as one of those who out of his abundance cast his gifts into the treasury. The means were still left, to supply all his own wants, as far as a humble Christian could desire to indulge them. But when we read of the charities of Catharine Lambton,* or Thomas Wright,† we are forcibly reminded of the widow's mite, which was more highly esteemed than all the contributions of the wealthy.

There is, however, a consideration suggested by the perusal of such narratives as the life of Richard Reynolds, and other philanthropists; is there not something intrinsically erroneous in the system of society, where such acts of charity are needed? How does it happen that in a country, where personal freedom and the right of property are so jealously guarded as they are in England, that pauperism prevails to such an alarming degree? When the number of paupers must be reckoned, not by thousands but by millions, we may rationally conclude that some important improvements in the

*See Review, Vol. 4, p. 669. †Vol, 5, p. 538.

framework of society, remain to require the attention of the friends of our race.

The writer of this article has no sympathy with that purblind philanthropy which would attempt an equalization of property; or seek to withhold from the ingenious and enterprising, the genuine products of their industry and skill. He would, however, soberly inquire whether capitalists do not in this country and in Europe, very generally monopolize a larger share of the profits arising from capital and labour than properly belongs to them? In large manufacturing establishments, where water or steam power, and machinery, supply, in great measure, the place of physical force and dexterity, it is well known that estates are rapidly accumulated, by the capitalists, while the numerous operatives employed, derive from their labour little more than bare subsistence. It is probably true that mere operatives, who furnish little else than mechanical force, are often regardless of the future, and attentive only to present gratification. But it is to be remembered that a system which tends to prevent any class from improving their condition in the world, necessarily engenders in that class a recklessness in regard to the future. Exertions to provide for the future, in order to be active and persevering, must be stimulated by hope. If the prospect of success is cut off, little effort will be made to attain it. As wealth increases in the community, and labour-saving machinery takes the place of manual force, the tendency to an unequal distribution of the products of industry naturally increases. Hence it would appear to be an object of rational and philanthropic inquiry, what means can be adopted to prevent the growth of the evils unavoidably attendant upon extravagant wealth on the one hand, and abject poverty on the other. The subject is too copious to be satisfactorily discussed in a brief editorial, and may perhaps be resumed at some future occasion.

DIED,—At his residence in Blackstone, Mass., on the 29th ult., ASA KILLEY, a valuable and much esteemed member of Smithfield Monthly Meeting, aged 77 years.

——, On the 13th of Third month last, REBECCA, wife of Moses Smith, an Elder of Amewalk Monthly Meeting, West Chester Co., N. Y., aged 76 years. She was firm in the doctrines of the Society of which she was a member—bore her illness with Christian resignation, and passed quietly away, giving evidence that through adorable mercy our loss would be her gain.

The Stated Annual Meeting of "The Institute for Colored Youth" will be held on Third day, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Committee room on Mulberry St.

5th mo., 1852. M. C. COPE, *Secretary.*

MODERATE DRINKING.

Beware of moderate drinking; it is the genuine wolf in sheep's clothing; there is no danger of any one falling in love with barefaced drunkenness. Moderate drinking may be compared to a trap, temptingly baited, skilfully set, and every way calculated to lure to destruction. While drunkenness may be compared to the same trap, stripped of all its blandishments, and containing the torn and bleeding body of its victim, far more likely to repel than to attract.—*British Friend.*

For Friends' Review.

THE SIX NATIONS.

The First Settlement at Catteraugus.

Although the offer of assistance made by Friends, in 1796, was extended to the Delawares, Muncies and Senecas, residing on the Catteraugus, yet those Indians, in common with several other tribes, manifested but little or no disposition to accept of it. Subsequently, when they became acquainted with the improved condition of their brethren on the Alleghany, in consequence of the care of the Committee, they evinced a different disposition, and solicited aid, in the shape of plough-irons, ox chains, tools, &c., which being cheerfully furnished, a friendly acquaintance sprang up between them and the family at Tunessassah, now consisting of nine Friends, to wit, six men and three women. In 1807 a visit was paid by some of those Friends to Catteraugus, distant about forty miles, for the purpose of learning their condition. They found that although some had declined the use of spirituous liquors, and that they had a fertile reservation, yet they were living in a very poor and miserable condition. In the account of their visit they suggest to the Committee "that some further aid, if properly applied, might assist to forward the work of industry among them." Acting in part on this suggestion, in 1808 two Friends were appointed to ascertain whether a piece of land could be obtained, near that reserve, suitable for a settlement. They reporting favourably, a purchase was made, from the Holland Company, of a tract of land lying on the waters of Clear Creek, a tributary of the Catteraugus River. The Company, taking into view the benevolent object of Friends, sold them the land at the low price of $1.56 per acre, and agreed to contribute $2 per mile towards opening a horse road from Lake Erie. The Indians, stimulated by this example, undertook opening another to the Delaware and Seneca village, which was completed at their expense and labour. In 1809, some land having been cleared and other provision having been made for their accommodation, four Friends—to wit, three men and one woman,—left Tunessassah, and after a journey of five days and a half arrived at Catteraugus, and commenced the arduous and labori-

ous business of forming a new settlement. Although far in the wilderness, these Friends were kindly remembered by the Committee, four of whom, to wit, Thomas Stewardson, Amos Lee, John Brown and Wm. Allinson, paid them, and their coadjutors on the Alleghany, a very acceptable visit, the same year. To show the service of these committees in that day, it may be well to observe, that in addition to their standing duty of urging the Indians to industry and temperance, they were now engaged in persuading them to break off from the custom for husbands and wives to separate, when either became dissatisfied, and to form new connexions; also, for them to abolish the practice of condemning for witchcraft; enforcing their argument by informing the natives, that in a white neighbourhood, where that practice once prevailed, before it was stopped, some of those who had been judges of others, were themselves charged with the same offence, and executed!

In 1810 active measures were taken for the erection of a grist and saw mill, those valuable auxiliaries in a new settlement; and a blacksmith being engaged, the improvement and comfort of the Indians, as well as of the family, were essentially promoted, and their sphere of usefulness greatly increased. Spinning was early introduced, as well as improved habits; and divers of the men were soon reported to be engaged in splitting rails, and enclosing detached lots for farming purposes—and, under the direction of Jacob Taylor and his companions, were making encouraging progress.

In this year the committee had a conference with four chiefs of the Six Nations among whom was the celebrated orator Red Jacket from the Buffaloe Reservation. His object was to have some of their youth placed with Friends and educated. His request was attended to, a handsome donation presented, and some useful tools and other articles, were directed to be procured and forwarded to that reservation. This distinguished stranger on parting with his friends said "I am unable to express the thankfulness I feel for the many acts of kindness your Society have shown to us, particularly when that old gentleman" (pointing to an elderly Friend then present) "and many others, now no more, attended at our treaties; and I am happy in observing your disposition to pursue the same track of conduct your fathers observed towards Indians, now they are removed to the world of spirits."

The situation of some Delawares, the descendants of our former benefactors, had for some time claimed the sympathy of the committee. They had no home of their own, but were living on sufferance among the Senecas. To render their situation more comfortable, a negotiation was opened with the Holland Company, for the purchase 12 or 15 hundred acres for their accommodation. This truly benevolent object was frustrated by those Indians becoming ver much unsettled, and finally moving westwar in order to join some of their tribe then residin in the State of Indiana. Although the commi tee had nearly $19,000 at this time in their tre sury, yet it was understood, that should the pu chase be made, the money was to be raised by subscription, and no part of the funds were be used for that purpose. There is a sweet s vour in these proceedings of our worthy predec sors, and there is a heart-felt satisfaction in r cording them, in which the editor of the Revi will participate. They need but little commer but they prove that the yearly meeting had ma a good selection of men for the management its Indian concern; of men who were dispos to imitate the bright example of the founder Pennsylvania. May their successors be stim lated by the remembrance of their virtue, and r suffer the trust delegated to them to langui through their indifference or illiberality.

furnishing even a brief notice of the Six Natio and of the labours of our religious society amo them, it becomes needful to notice a transacti which has operated *greatly to the detriment* one, and to the embarrassment of the other. was at this period that the Holland Compa sold the right of preemption to the Indian la in the State of New York, to certain pers since known as the Ogden Company. The ag of this company, who was employed to manœu with the Indians for the sale of their lands, well acquainted with their disposition and we ness, and notwithstanding the opposition he with, proposed meeting the Buffalo Chiefs that reservation, there to treat with them a their own fashion, with provisions, liquors, pi and tobacco, in order to gain such an ascende as to effect the intended purchase, or other to lease their wild lands, (as was supposed der a pretext,) to gain a footing and eventu produce disorder and confusion among the Ch as the most likely way to gain their end.

two United States Interpreters were urge assist in promoting this great land specula but, to their credit be it spoken, they refuse participation in the business. Great exert were then commenced (and they are still co ued) not only by those who are immediatel terested in the pre-emption right, but also by n of the white settlers, so that every measure ingenuity could devise was likely to be empl to produce the removal of the Indians from country. These speculators being in some sure out of the reach of government, ther peared but one alternative, and that was t tach the natives to their homes, and thus f their minds against parting with the remna their valuable inheritance. For more than years has the contest been continued, the pany endeavoring to get possession of their and the Indians, supported by their friend posing them. Time has greatly enhance

ue of the prize, and it yet remains doubtful ether avarice or justice will eventually pre- l. Success has partially crowned the efforts both parties—the company having obtained Reservation, the Indians retaining two, and fourth being in suit—but the last decision n favor of the rightful owners. Great is the isfaction in contemplating the labours of ends from this point of view. For although condition of the Six Nations has doubtless n much improved, yet perhaps it is not say- too much, that had it not been for the Chris- exertion of the committee both among them with the General Government on their behalf, poor people would in all probability have n long ere this without a home in the State New York.

o those unacquainted with Indian concerns, ould be difficult, in a short sketch, to deline- the hopes and fears that alternately prevail rosecuting the work of improvement amongst n. At some seasons there would seem a de- nination on their part to co-operate with the ce and efforts made by Friends, whether for purpose of schooling their children, intro- ng more industrious habits, promoting tem- nce, or securing them in the possession of r lands; these hopeful appearances would be eeded by great want of attention and neglect elation to these subjects, and sometimes to a ifestation of a willingness for Friends to with- v; even then, however, acknowledging that Quakers were their good and steady friends. re is little doubt that such was, and remains e their conviction; for when overtaken by ress or difficulty, either in the scarcity of occasioned by a destructive flood, or an ear- ost, or a disagreement among themselves re- ting their form of government, or the sale of r land, from which and other causes the Na- has often been grievously distracted, then e poor people almost invariably turn their towards the council fire at Philadelphia, is it not a pleasing reflection that from the of the founder to the present time, they not looked in vain? No matter how re- less they may have been to their advice, no er how contrary to their wishes they may acted, when their cry has been heard, all former perversity seems to be forgotten, nothing remains but to administer relief as ptly as possible. The mission at Catterau- was, after an existence of some twelve years, ended, and the farm has been recently sold. at Tunessassah has ceased to be in active ation on several occasions. At present two nds are there, but they have been released eir own request, and as none have been ap- ted to supply their places, that farm has rented. The prospect of further usefulness resent is but faint. This is certainly to be ly regretted, as the means in possession of committe are ample, and although much has been done, still there exists great need for fur- ther care to place them in a comfortable or se- cure position. They have lately been assisted in the education of their children not only by the State of New York, but by other benevolent associations, and individuals—and in some cases quite successfully. The committee have expend- ed in the prosecution of their labours about $80,000, all of which has been contributed by our religious society, except, perhaps, a legacy from Charles Crawford, Earl of Crawford and Lindsay. W.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HORACE PRESTON AND HIS ALLEGED OWNER.

Letter to Wm. Reese, No. 160 Sharp street, Baltimore.

SIR: The public prints inform me that you have recently laid claim to the man Preston, and have gained possession of him as your property. Concerning your agents in this nefarious busi- ness, I have only to say, now, that I leave them to the public, which keeps "a book of remem- brance," and will not fail, ultimately, to reward them according to their deeds.

But I have some special reasons for addressing you, which will appear soon. You will remem- ber that I was your guest and enjoyed your hos- pitality four days and nights in succession, about four years since, while on my way to our Gene- ral Conference at Pittsburgh, Penn. I have ever been grateful to you for the hospitality ex- tended to me; and my sojourn was a pleasant one. Our intercourse was friendly, and our worship together delightful. It was my privi- lede to preach in the Washington st. and Wes- ley Chapels, on the Sabbath; and you made my stay with you the more delightful, because you appeared and conversed like a kind, humane, Christian man.

I cannot think that I am violating any rule of propriety or courtesy by making public some of your declarations—your professions and promises. These were not "private and confidential," nor were they made at my solicitation. They were your own, and in whole and in part, *voluntary*. I made a few "notes by the way," and therefore do not depend on memory for the *facts* I am about to publish.

You introduced the subject of Slavery in con- versation, and in the most plain and direct terms expressed your disapprobation of the *whole sys- tem and practice;* but confessed yourself a Legal but involuntary slaveholder. You said you be- came a widower, several years before, and mar- ried again, without caring or thinking of the fact that this second wife was the daughter of a slave- holder. After a time, her father died and your wife became the owner, by inheritance, of several young slaves. This, you told me, was a cause of much perplexity to both your wife and yourself —that you often conversed together about it, and were of one mind, not desiring to own that

kind of property, and being, on principle, opposed to it. You said it was perfectly *understood* and *agreed, that the slaves should all be made free as fast as they should arrive at the proper age.* This second wife died also, leaving you to carry out her desire in this matter; *and this you assured me you should do, as it was your own desire and in accordaace with your own convictions of right.*

To convince me more fully of your own opposition to Slavery, and of your determination to do the will of your deceased wife, you told me that two of those slaves, the only males among them, had already gone off! You said you were *glad they had gone*—that you knew their whereabouts—had seen them several times since—said they were *fine fellows, doing well, and you would never trouble them.*

To set your opposition to slaveholding in a still stronger light, you related an incident which, to me, was peculiarly interesting:

A slave-trader had purchased several slaves in Baltimore, one of whom was personally known by you. After the sale and before the trader was ready to leave with his gang, this man was missing—having in some way become acquainted with the transaction. Search was made for some days, but he could not be found. In the mean time his friends besought you to buy him, and prevent his removal to the South and his separation from those he loved. You told them *you would not be a slaveholder;* and besides you might never find him if you should purchase him. They gave you assurances that he should be produced, and their entreaties so wrought upon you as to induce you to offer the trader $200 for the man at your own risk. The bargain was closed, you took a bill of sale and returned home. Shortly the man was in your house, full of gratitude and willing to be your servant forever. You said to him, "I shall charge you $200, and as fast as you pay me I will give you credit. When you have paid me that amount with such interest as may accrue, you shall have your free papers. Go, and do the best you can." And you assured me that the whole was paid in 18 months. The man was made free, and still resided in Baltimore, prosperous and upright.

Now, Sir, it was on the strength of such statements out of your own mouth, voluntarily made, that I wrote you *that letter,* some months after; giving you credit for sincerity, and honoring your nobleness of soul! In that letter I volunteered a word of advice. Reminding you of the uncertainty of life and your inability to foresee what might be the disposition of your heirs, I entreated you to execute deeds of emancipation for all those slaves, both at home and abroad, to take effect at such times as you judged would be to their advantage. In this way you could shield them from all evil after you should have gone to the grave with her whose *will* you declared to me you should sacredly execute. letter had not been written, nor that a given, had I not believed in your sincerity honest intention to do the *right,* yourself your wife being the judges of what *right* is.

Judge, then, of my surprise, if you can, I learned that you had sent your son to York to identify Preston as your *property*— you had forgotten all your declarations t of your views of *humanity* and *right*—tha had *disregarded the oft-repeated will of departed wife,* by whom those slaves came your possession; and had torn the man freedom—from the bosom of his *earthly po* and from his child.

On the strength of your professions promises, I have often argued with my Nor friends in behalf of a class of slaveholder are made such by the force of circumstance have insisted that they are good men—h slavery, and doing all they can for the g the bondman. But your action in the c Preston has sealed my lips. How can I urge that plea again? As I have often re to Wm. Reese, as a living witness of the hun and moral uprightness of a class of slave-ho so Wm. Reese will hereafter be called upo stand before the world-jury, to prove ju contrary! As you have volunteered to that no reliance can safely be placed upon professions by that class, I shall do my p make your testimony as public as possibl hold up to the gaze of an indignant worl humiliating truth. I turn, in utter de from the task of defending any class of holders; and as I love *truth,* even though ers some men with infamy, I have here pr ed Wm. Reese, as he professed to be in and as he *is* in 1852. Let the public "lo *this* picture; then on *that.*"

But, Sir, you *profess* to be a Christian r a worshipper of Him "who hath made blood all the nations of men"—a follower who condensed one-half of the great Mora into this brief precept, "Thou shall lo neighbor as thyself." Moreover, you bel the M. E. Church, and profess to be a fo of that *John Wesley* who has recorded "as hard as cannon balls" against *all slav ing,* placing it "exactly on a level with stealing." Still more, you are, or *were,* a leader in that church which says, "No holder shall be eligible to any *official* when the civil law will allow of emanci and permit the liberated slave to enjoy fre Being a minister in that same churc possessing the *facts* recorded above, I cla right to speak; and should I be silent, I deserve to have "my tongue cleave to t of my mouth."

But, what will you do with that man you keep him in your brick-yard, wh can be a daily witness of his longing for fi

of his agony while separated from his wife
child? Or will you sell him to the hardened
ler in humanity, and consign him to more
ting toil, and an early death in some more
thern locality? Once, if your word can be
en, you humanely interposed to save a man
n this latter doom. Yea, and secured his
dom on easy terms for him, though at some
for yourself.

But whatever you do with Preston, I charge
to remember your conversation with me,
I have written it in my "Notes by the Way,"
ch my children may read, and show to others
after! Nay, it is written in the "book of
embrance," before God; and you will meet
before the great white throne," when "the
l shall be judged out of the things which are
tten in the books." You and I will meet
e, and both here and there I am ready to
fy that you denied all right to the man whom
have since so cruelly wronged. At that
unal you will meet that deceased wife, who,
rding to your own showing, died in the belief
the slaves which she unwillingly brought
ou, would be freed by your act! There,
will the *man* Preston appear, not in the re-
n which he now holds to you, but on a level
yourself in *station* and *right*. And there
be seen the *wife*, WIDOWED; and that *child*,
HANED by YOU! Possibly the Fugitive
e Law will not then be in force, nor extend
ower into that kingdom where the Judge of
he earth presides! That unjust and inhu-
enactment may not then be advocated by
eed, and unjustly executed by Morton. And
quite possible that "holy men who gave
ture for the deed," will have learned a
r morality than they taught here, which
d as an opiate to consciences like your own.
ut I leave you, and all your agents, and all
sympathizers, whether North or South, to
who judgeth righteously. I write under
eight of mental anguish, which would lead
to use harshness. But I remember that
e wrath of man worketh not the righteous-
of God." I will not even adopt the lan-
e of the Archangel, and say, "*The Lord*
ke thee!" But I may and will say, the
l have mercy on you, before the time shall
e when "he shall have judgment without
y, who hath showed no mercy."

or the substantial *facts* which I have stated,
fer you and the public to Rev. Elisha Adams,
iding Elder of Dover District, New-Hamp-
e Conference. He was my fellow-guest at
house; and though I have had no communi-
n with him since the close of that General
ference, yet he shall be my witness.

B. M. HALL,
Pastor M. E. Church, Schenectady, N. Y.
pril 12, 1852.

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r delay till to-morrow, what ought to be done to-day.

ERUPTION IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We gave recently, in our summary of news, a brief notice of this remarkable event. The following, from the Polynesian, received since our former notice was put in type, is rather more in detail. The time referred to is the Third month last.

"We have received verbal information in regard to the state of the eruption, as late as to the 6th inst., from the leeward side of Hawaii. At that date, the light from the flowing current was as bright as it had been at any former period, sufficient to enable a person to pick up a needle from the ground at midnight; from which fact the inference is drawn that the current is still flowing on towards the sea.

"The eruption seems to have broken out through an old fissure, about one-third down the side of Mauna Loa, on the northwest side, and not from the old crater on the summit, called Mokuoweoweo. The altitude of the present eruption is about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and from the bay of Hilo, (Byron's Bay,) must be some 50 or 60 miles. If it succeeds in reaching the ocean at the point supposed, after having filled up all the ravines, gulches and inequalities of a very broken country, it will undoubtedly be one of the most extensive eruptions of modern times.

"It would seem, from the last note from Mr. Coan, that the stream had divided—one part taking an easterly course towards Puna, while the other took a northerly one towards Hilo. This may so divide the volume of lava that neither branch will reach the sea; but from the latest accounts, the northerly branch was still burning its way through a dense forest, and, if the supply holds out long enough, it will naturally fall into the course of the Wailuku River, and follow it where it disembogues into the bay, at Hilo. We anxiously wait further intelligence."

An abstract from a correspondent's letter, in the Polynesian, is of so much interest that we copy it entire. A jet of lava playing five hundred feet in the air, must be indeed a magnificent and sublime sight:

By an accurate measurement of the enormous jet of glowing lava, where it first broke forth on the side of Mauna Loa, it was ascertained to be five hundred feet high. This was upon the supposition that it was thirty miles distant. We are of opinion that it was a greater distance, say from forty to sixty miles. With a glass, the play of this jet, at night, was distinctly observed, and a more sublime sight can scarcely be imagined. A column of molten lava, glowing with the most intense heat, and projecting into the air to the distance of five hundred feet, was a sight so rare, and at the same time so awfully grand, as to excite the most lively feelings of

awe and admiration, even when viewed at a distance of forty or fifty miles. How much more awe-inspiring would it have been at a distance of one or two miles, where the sounds accompanying such an eruption could have been heard. The fall of such a column would doubtless cause the earth to tremble; and the roar of the rushing mass would have been like the mighty waves of the ocean beating upon a rock-bound coast.

The diameter of this jet is supposed to be over one hundred feet, and this we can easily believe, when we remember that from it proceeded the river of lava that flowed from it towards the sea. In some places the river is a mile wide, and in others more contracted. At some points it has filled up ravines one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred feet in depth, and still it flowed on. It entered a heavy forest, and the giant growth of centuries is cut down before it like grass before the mower's scythe. No obstacle can arrest it in its descent to the sea. Mounds are covered over, ravines are filled up, forests are destroyed, and the habitations of man are consumed like flax in the furnace. Truly, 'He touches the hills and they smoke.'

We have not yet heard of any destruction of life from the eruption now in progress. A rumor has reached us that a small native village has been destroyed, but of this we have no authentic intelligence. Should it reach the sea without destroying life or property, it will be a matter of thankfulness and almost unhoped for exemption.

A large number of the residents of Honolulu had gone to Hawaii to witness the upheaving of Mauna Loa.

THE SCIENCE OF COLOUR IN DRESS.

Unfortunately for our health and comfort, the teachings of science are too often disregarded, if they interfere with our habits. Science, when not practically applied, loses its value; it wants fixedness, stability. Its application is its embodiment; without it, it is a mere figment of the brain. Its business is to inform the mind, and remove erroneous impressions; and its highest aim is usefulness. The popular belief with respect to dress, that a black dress is warmer, both in winter and summer, than a white one, is erroneous. The truth is that, the material being the same, a black dress is cool in winter and warm in summer—while a white one is warm in winter and cool in summer; that is to say, the one is cool when we require warmth, and warm when we require to be cooled; while the other is warm when we are cool, and cool when we are warm, and thus answers the purpose of dress, which is, to protect the body from the influence of the weather.

Science teaches that dark colours absorb heat, and part with it much more rapidly than light ones; black and white being the two extremes. How strange that this knowledge has not been applied to dress! If the bowls of two spoons, the one polished, and the other smeared with soot, be held near a fire, it will be found that the blackened one becomes hot much sooner than the other; and if now they be both made hot by holding them against the bars of the grate, and then removed from the fire, and suspended in the air, it will be seen that the blackened one will get cool much sooner than the other. It is true that the difference in this case is chiefly due to the polish on one of the spoons, but it is not altogether due to it. Again: if hot water be poured into two vessels, the one white and the other black, the water in the latter will cool before the other. So, likewise, if two persons, one dressed in black and the other in white—other conditions being the same—were to pass from the cold external air into a heated room, the one in black would feel the heat sooner than the other, and on leaving the room would feel the cold sooner; consequently, would be more likely to take cold than the other. It is therefore evident that a light-coloured dress is more conducive to health and comfort than a dark one, since it prevents the external heat or cold from too suddenly reaching the body, and prevents the body from too suddenly parting with its heat; and thus, that it keeps it in a more equable temperature.

We may now understand the reason why animals in the polar regions are white—their whiteness preserves the heat of their bodies much better than any other colour. So likewise the earth, in consequence of the whiteness of snow, is prevented from parting with its heat. It is not much by snow protecting the earth from the external cold, that it does such valuable service by its preventing the *radiation of the internal heat.* This whiteness of snow, and of the animals, must not be looked upon as the result of blind chance: it strikingly exemplifies the wisdom and goodness of the Creator.

The above observations are peculiarly applicable to the case of men engaging in arctic conditions. I do not know what dress they usually wear, but it is quite clear that a white would be the most appropriate; and if one would be the most appropriate; and if a gloss upon it, it would be so much the better. This they might have learned from observing animals in those regions.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE POOL OF BETHESDA.

Around Bethesda's healing wave,
Waiting to hear the rustling wing
Which spoke the angel nigh, who gave
Its virtue to that holy spring,
With patience, and with hope endued,
Were seen the gather'd multitude.

Among them there was one, whose eye
Had often seen the waters stirr'd;
Whose heart had often heaved the sigh,
The bitter sigh of hope deferr'd;

Beholding, while he suffer'd on,
The holy virtue given—and gone.

No power had he; no friendly aid
To him its timely succour brought;
But, while his coming he delay'd,
Another won the boon he sought;
Until the Saviour's love was shown,
Which heal'd him by a word alone!

Had they who watch'd and waited there,
Been conscious who was passing by,
With what unceasing, anxious care
Would they have sought his pitying eye;
And craved, with fervency of soul,
His power Divine to make them whole!

But habit and tradition sway'd
Their minds to trust to sense alone;
They only hoped the angel's aid;
While in their presence stood unknown,
A greater, mightier far than he,
With power from every pain to free.

Bethesda's pool has lost its power!
No angel, by his glad descent
Dispenses that diviner dower
Which with its healing waters went;
But He, whose word surpass'd its wave,
Is still omnipotent to save.

Saviour! thy love is still the same
As when that healing word was spoke;
Still in thine all-redeeming name
Dwells power to burst the strongest yoke!
O! be that power, that love display'd,
Help those whom thou alone canst aid.

B. Barton.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign.—The steamship Canada, From Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst. She left Liverpool on the 1st.

England.—A proposition to abolish religious tests in the Scotch University, had been introduced in the House of Commons. After a lengthened debate, the proposal was negatived by a majority of 15.

A debate on the subject of preserving the Crystal Palace, terminated in a vote of 221 to 103, in favor of its demolition. The work of destruction was to commence on the 1st inst. A large and enthusiastic meeting in favor of its retention had been held in London, at which a petition to the Queen was determined on, and a committee appointed to wait on the Premier.

The Militia bill was carried in the House of Commons, on the 26th ult., by a majority of 150.

The motion of Locke King for the extension of the elective franchise, has been defeated by 53 majority.

The budget submitted to Parliament, proposes no new taxes. The income for the present year is estimated at £51,625,000, and the expenditures less than that amount, by £461,000. The bullion in the bank of England now amounts to £19,065,775.

Great devastation has been produced in England by heath and moss fires. Whole plantations have been burned; and game, crops and houses destroyed.

The West India Steam Packet Company have determined on running a line of powerful screw steamers between Panama and Australia, to connect with the line between Chagres and Southampton.

The West India trader, David Luckie, with a valuable cargo, took fire at sea, on her homeward voyage from Demarara to London, and was totally destroyed. The crew escaped in the longboat, and made for the mouth of the Orinoco, about 90 miles distant, where they effected a landing. The fire is attributed to the spontaneous combustion of the coal on board.

France.—The Tribunal of Seine has decided against Louis Napoleon in regard to the question of the confiscation of the Orleans property. This action is regarded as the first stand taken against the tyranny of the President. The tribunal has declared itself competent to decide on all questions of property, &c.

Much excitement had been produced by the Report of Col. d'Epinasse, one of the extraordinary commissioners of pardon, sent into the provinces to revise the sentences of the departmental commissions. The Colonel asserts, that in all the departments he has visited, the circulars inculcating mercy, have produced the worst impressions. He represents the number of persons belonging to the affiliated secret societies as being so great, that the deportation of the ringleaders only, would have included several thousands in two or three departments. The President had complied with the leading suggestion of the Report, to refer the appeals for pardon to the local administration.

Spain.—A royal decree has been published, annulling all sentences of fine or imprisonment for offences against the laws in relation to the press, and ordering the abandonment of all pending prosecutions on this account.

Austria.—Kossuth's family and relations, seventeen in number, were to be permitted to leave Austria on the 1st inst.

Germany.—Hanover has declared for Prussia in the contest now pending in Germany, on customs-union questions. In the last sitting but one of the Vienna Congress, the representative of Hanover declared that he should not be able to sign the final protocol which commits the subscribing Governments to the Austrian scheme, alleging the obligations of the treaty with Prussia, and his objections to the substance of the Austrian propositions. The Hanoverian Government, he stated, would be ready to enter with Prussia and other states, parties to the September treaty, into negotiations with Austria for a commercial treaty, with a view to subsequent completer customs unions.

Turkey.—The Trieste Gazette states that the Turkish and Austrian Governments have entered into a treaty, binding themselves mutually to give up deserters and criminals who seek refuge in their respective territories. Constantinople letters of the 15th ult. refer to an angry correspondence between Austria and the Porte, on the subject of the troubles in Bosnia, and the ill spirit openly manifested in that city towards Austrian subjects. Report says that the demands made upon the Porte are likely to receive an unreserved denial. The Egyptian question was believed to be near a satisfactory arrangement, owing to the conciliatory advice given by Sir Stratford Canning, which the Porte expressed itself willing to adopt.

India.—The Burmese expedition under General Godwin, had set sail, and was expected to arrive at Maulmain on the 4th of 4th month. There was already a considerable naval force there, and Admiral Arsto was on his way with a vessel of war and another steamboat.

A second expedition of 2,500 men, under Col. C. Campbell, had marched against the mountain Crobes to the north of Peshawur, on the 11th of 3d month. On the 20th they repulsed an attack upon them by the enemy, after a conflict of three hours. Sir Colin had demanded additional forces. The state of Nizam is *in articulo mortis;* the irregularities of Coroda were increasing, and the recall of Lord Faulkland was anticipated.

Buenos Ayres.—Late arrivals from Buenos Ayres report things as quiet. The army of Urquiza was still unpaid, and it was supposed that a new issue of paper money by the government Bank would be made for that purpose. Many reforms were taking place; municipal governments like those of the United States, it was thought, would be organized, thus doing away with the centralization of Rosas. A special agent has been sent to the interior provinces, to effect national organizations. The subject of reducing the duty on foreign wheat and flour was discussed, and the expediency of free competition in the sale of beef and bread.

Decrees have been made, restoring the liberty of the press, and for other measures for the public benefit.

Hayti.—The coronation of Soulouque took place at Port au Prince, on the 18th ult. The pageant was extremely brilliant. One of its features was the occupation by the Court of a tent on the Champ de Mars, capable of containing ten thouaand persons.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on the 16th instant, with English news to the 5th.

On the 4th inst, Lord Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords, called attention to the case of Salamons, and laid on the table a bill repealing disabilities, &c. Lord Derby said he would offer no opposition, and the bill was read.

The American Minister had been waited on by a committee, asking his co-operation in favor of the reduction of ocean pogtage. He expressed his cordial approval of the measure, and promised to call the attention of our Government to the matter.

The steamer Daniel Webster also arrived at New York on the 16th inst. Her dates from San Francisco are to 4th month 16th.

The California news is unimportant.

The Whaleship John and Elizabeth, at San Francisco, reports that she experienced a severe shock of an earthquake in the 2d month last, and had subsequently ascertained that Grampus Island had been swallowed up, and was thirty fathoms under water. A neighboring island shared the same fate.

Domestic.—The Baltimore American gives a synopsis of a bill recently reported in the Maryland House of Delegates, from the committee on the Colored Population.

The bill is entitled an "Act for the government, regulation and disposition of the free colored population of the State." The first section provides for the ascertainment of the precise number, names, ages, and sex of all free negroes and mulattoes in the several election districts and wards. Section fourth imposes an annual tax upon each free negro and mulatto—males between the ages of 21 and 50 years, and females between the ages of 18 and 45 years. In default of payment of the tax the collector is authorized to hire the delinquents to any person who will pay the tax. Free negroes or mulattoes without regular employment, and not of good and industrious habits, may be hired out to the highest white bidder. Section 16 provides that ter the passage of the Act, no slave shall be mar mitted except upon the express condition of en grating to Liberia. The last section provides:

That all free negroes and mulattoes who shall born in this State, after the first day of Janua eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall, upon their rival at the age of twenty-one years, be compell to emigrate to Liberia, in Africa, or upon their maining within the State for more than twel months thereafter (unless in the hands of the Ma land State Colonization Society,) shall, upon pr thereof, before the Circuit Court of any county, the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, be ordered the judge thereof to be sold as slaves for a term not less than five, nor more than ten years, and proceeds thereof shall be applied to the Coloni tion fund of said county or city.

It is supposed, however, that the bill will pass.

Congress.—In Senate.—The Deficiency bill s "drags its slow length along."

The bill granting land to Alabama and Flor for three railroads, and to Indiana and Illinois the Lousiville and St. Louis railroad, was passed the 11th inst.

The Homestead bill passed the House in Cc mittee of the Whole, on the 12th inst. Yeas 10 nays 56.

The bill, as now presented, provides that any p son who is the head of a family and a citizen of United States, or any person who is the head family, and had become a citizen prior to the day of January, 1852, as required by the natural tion laws of the United States, shall, from and a the passage of this act, be entitled to enter, fre cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappro ated public lands, or a quantity equal thereto, t located in a body, in conformity with the legal s divisions of the public lands, and after the s shall have been surveyed.

Second, the person applying for the benefit of act, to make affidavit that he or she is the hea a family, and is not the owner of any estate in l at the time of such application, and has not disp of any estate in land to obtain the benefit of the

The Third section refers to the duties of the I Register. The Fourth provides that all lands quired under the provisions of the act shall i event become liable to the satisfaction of any or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the pa therefor. The Fifth provides that if at any tim ter filing the affidavit required, and before the piration of five years, it shall be proven that person locating shall have changed his or her dence, or abandoned the said entry for more six months at any one time, then the land so ent shall revert back to the Government, and be posed of as other public lands now by law are. Sixth provides that any individual, now a resi of any State or Territory, and not a citizen o United States, but at the time of making applic for the benefit of the act, shall have filed a dec tion of an intention as required by the natura tion laws of the United States, and shall beco citizen of the same before the issuance of the ent, as made and provided for in this act, sha placed upon an equal footing with the native citizens. The last section provides that no vidual shall be permitted to make more tha entry under this act.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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XTRACT FROM THE MEMOIR OF ABEL THOMAS.

(Continued from page 563.)

In the year 1781, Abel Thomas, with the ity of the Monthly Meeting, and having Amos e for his companion, visited meetings in Virnia and Carolina, passing through very great ficulties, as the country was much infested by awless, murderous banditti, who, for the sake plunder, frequently shot down innocent people they were riding along the roads. When at mden, in South Carolina, they were taken up prisoners by the American army. Being kept h the soldiery several days they at length ained a discharge, as appears by the follow- extract of a narrative which he sent to his nds, viz:

o Friends of Exeter Monthly Meeting, Berks County, Pennsylvania,

DEAR FRIENDS,—I believe it my duty to e you a short account of the reason of my g stay from my family and friends, and why id not return with my companion, and the on why my companion left me; as also to e you to understand, that I am afflicted, but forsaken. When we came to a meeting at ee, in the south part of North Carolina, a e American army passed by us into South olina, and encamped in the road to a little ting, not far from Camden. I thought I clearly, that it was best for us to follow n, and we gave ourselves up, as prisoners, to Captain of the provost guard. The officers, ered about us. Our horses were taken from ut our saddles and saddle-bags we had with n our confinement. Our papers were soon anded, and read over, and we were closely ined: some of our papers were sent to the l General. They gave us to expect we should e a pass to go home, if we would promise to but I could not make such a promise, being nd in spirit to do my endeavours to visit Friends in South Carolina, if not in Georgia. In the time of our confinement, we had the company of several officers, one at a time. They behaved civilly, but were full of talk and foolish imaginations concerning us. Let me never forget my Master's kindness in a time of need: I had talk enough for them all, which they could not gainsay or condemn. At length they concluded, yea, one of them told me, that I was a crafty fellow, chosen by our Yearly Meeting in Pennsylvania to survey the Southern States, to the disadvantage of our country, and for the advancement of the British troops, or words to that effect. We were often pressed to promise to go home, which I as often punctually refused; giving them such reasons for it which they could not answer.

"We gave ourselves up to the Captain on Sixth-day in the afternoon, and on First-day morning following, about an hour or two before day, there was a great stir in the camp, the officers riding to and fro, ordering the soldiers to make haste and parade ready to march. When our Captain had got his men in order, with many prisoners, he honoured us so much as to rank us next to him, and so he marched on with his naked sword in his hand, and we following him. We marched near twenty miles, and then encamped. When we first set out, I was thoughtful how we should get along, for several reasons, if they marched far. We had eaten sparingly the day before, and then had but a little more than one biscuit and a little piece of meat between us both, and had our bags and great coats to carry; and what made it seem more trying, the sand was deep and slavish, and my boots stiff and heavy. The thoughts of these things, for a time seemed grievous. I began to inquire for my [Divine] Master, and when I found him, I conversed with him as though he was present, and told him, as though he knew it not, that I had left my dear wife and all that I had that was near and dear to me for the love I had for Him, and did entreat, that he would not leave me now in a time of trial: and he was pleased to hear me, and with an encouraging language, conveyed to my understanding these words; 'Fear not, my servant, I will be with thee.' The praise of all be given to Him, for he is worthy: he did fulfil his promise to my admiration.

"We marched fast. I ate but little more than half a biscuit that day, and yet could not perceive myself hungry or weary. I found freedom to be cheerful in conversation with the Captain and with his men. The officers passing and repassing, generally took notice of us. Some of them asked how we were. I answered as I felt, with as much cheerfulness as I could. We were now encamped in the wilderness under guard, but had liberty to walk out, one at a time. I went out that afternoon, from tent to tent, amongst the officers, making known to them our circumstance, where we desired to go, and what our business was. One of them promised to let us go in the morning. I returned to my companion, laid down by him, but could not sleep, although I had not slept much for several nights. Remarkable it appeared to me, that I should be well and hearty and lively without much food or sleep. My dear friends, search for the reason. I believe it to be the Lord's doings, and it is marvellous in my view.

"The next morning I went to seek the officer who had promised to give us our liberty, and after some time found him, and put him in mind of his promise. He seemed to quibble, and put it off. I thought he intended to weary me out, that so I would promise to go home. I went to the head officer and made my complaint, and he, in a friendly way, told me that we should soon be released. Soon after, that officer who had promised us a permit, called me to his tent, and wrote a pass for us; and when he had read it to me, my spirit was raised with zeal for my Master's honour, and so I told him, that I was not to fear or be frightened by men when in my Master's cause. Must we indeed go right home without a guard? Nay, send a guard with us for the safety of thy country. Yes, we have concluded to go homeward about one hundred and fifty miles, to a settlement of Friends about New Garden, and when we have visited them, if I find my mind easy to return home to my wife and children, I shall be glad. But if I find my Master hath any more service for me in this part of the country, I desire to be enabled to return to South Carolina, if not to Georgia, visiting my friends; and if I should return through this army, when thou seest me ride on, then remember what I tell thee now.

"*Officer.*—If you return here again, you may expect severity.

"*Answer.*—I do not fear what your army can do to me, for I know that you can have no power over this body, except you receive it from above for some good end. He then looked me full in the face, and perhaps saw the tears begin to run down my cheeks. He gave me his hand, and wished me a good journey, got on his horse, and rode off.

"Our horses were given to us; we parted with our Captain (of the provost) as with a friend, and with a raised voice bid his men farewell, and wished them a better way of living, wh they returned, with gladness for our relea We had about sixty miles to a Friend's house Pedee, from whence we came. I thought being amongst them was no disgrace to our ciety. O how good it is for us to live near Truth! Walking in the light, we should be no loss to know what to do, or where to go, how to behave ourselves before men for the gl of God, and for the safety and peace of souls. I have been much preserved in sue state since I left you: I am unworthy of s great kindness. The thoughts of the many da weeks and months, which, in time past, I h spent in the unnecessary cares of this world, at times grieve me: that, and the sense I h of the state of the churches, is the greatest af tion which I meet with. I find hard w amongst Friends in these southern provinces, have been helped by my kind Master, to claim his great name, although in a clumsy uncustomary way: I generally feel relief to burdened, troubled soul.

"I am in a few days intending to set out South Carolina again, not knowing what may fall me there. My greatest concern is th might be [obedient] to my Master. I ca see the end of my journey, nor the road h so clearly as usual. It may be you may see face no more; and if it be so, I entreat you that love which I feel for you, that you s kindness to my dear wife, and watch over children for good. The reason of my bel companion leaving me—I first proposed it t consideration for your sakes, lest you migh uneasy; and after considering and looking found freedom so to do. It is no small cros me to part with him: we have travelled tog in love as brethren in tribulation. My lo you all, my friends and neighbours.

ABEL THOMA

"*New Garden, N. C. Fifth month 6th,* 1781."

After being some time in the vicinity of Garden, North Carolina, Amos Lee, findin mind released from further prosecution o journey, it was their judgment, that it be best for him to return homeward; but closely united in the bonds of gospel fellov and in that inward endearment which, th the love of Christ, connects the real memb his church, it was no easy matter for th part. Yet seeing it necessary, with the t est desires for their mutual preservation, r ing each other into the hand of Him, w great condescension, had hitherto preserved in much tribulation, they separated. Abel this, not feeling easy to omit making a f essay towards the fulfilment of his prospe religious duty, proceeded to South Ca where the trials of faith, and the rema deliverances vouchsafed to him, in this p travel, are in some degree set forth in the ing relation.

SOME ACCOUNT OF RICHARD REYNOLDS.

(Continued from page 565.)

The meetings for discipline of the Society of riends were viewed by Richard Reynolds as ighly important, and he considered it his duty attend them regularly, and, so far as his diffi- nt disposition would permit, he took an active rt in the conduct of the business. During rty years he was never once absent from the early Meeting held in London. He thus writes a friend on this subject:—

"Thy sentiments respecting our meetings for scipline, and the necessity that a degree of the me spirit under which they were established ould influence those who are active in them; e perfectly just, and under that impression ere is little danger of thy too hastily interfer- g in the conducting of them; but let not consciousness that there still remains some- ng to be done in thy own vineyard, prevent e from doing what may be in thy power, promoting the good of others, whether he Society at large, or of individuals, assured t a faithful discharge of duty in the ability en, will increase thy own strength as well as own peace; for if we defer endeavouring to e others till there is no room for improve- t at home, we shall attempt but little and ct less; nor, when we shall give an account he talents committed to us, can we expect to ive a reward but in proportion to our im- vement of them."

lthough, then, his natural disposition and es would probably have led him, under the nary influences of society, to follow a varie- f pursuits, which in themselves he could not lemn, yet he had grown up under the belief it was his duty to yield his private opinions ose held by others, whom he esteemed more ly than himself; and as through life it was arnest and sincere desire to be a consistent nd, his conduct was always irreproachable, in the small as in the more important points icated in the rules and precepts of the So- .

y no one could the commandment, "Re- ber the Sabbath day to keep it holy," be conscientiously and literally observed. It is custom to consider the evening of the ding day as a time of preparation, and when lock struck eight, all work and employment mself and household, of merely secular in- t, were suspended. At the most active pe- of his life, when he was so closely engaged usiness, that, to save time, even his dinner sent down to him at his office, he never acted any business after eight on Seventh- ight. In connexion with this subject, the ving recollections of Richard Reynolds, by nearly related to him, will not be out of ; and, although some of the anecdotes are of a very trifling description, they are to some extent characteristic.*

"Our uncle Reynolds's strict observance of the Sabbath was very striking, and evidently arose from a genuine love for heavenly employment, and not from Jewish ideas of the duty. Regularly every Saturday evening, it was his custom to remove such books as were lying about and were not of a decidedly religious tendency. He wished all his household to finish their work as early in the day as possible, and at eight o'clock he liked to see us put by our work or whatever employment we might be engaged in. On Sunday, every servant in the house attended both the morning and evening meeting, no one staying at home to prepare dinner, which he used to say, 'is always better cooked the day it does itself, than any other.' After dinner, when he had taken a short rest, the domestics were called into the parlour, each having a Bible, and seldom appearing unaccompanied by one or more of their friends, whom they had permission to invite on these occasions; and I have often seen a large company. When all were seated, the servants, after a short pause, proceeded to read aloud a chapter selected by my uncle, the oldest servant beginning, and the rest following, each taking a verse successively. My uncle then read a chapter himself, generally making a few apposite remarks upon it; then followed another short silence, and the little meeting was concluded. After tea, the whole family went again to meeting. When we returned we had supper, which was a very pleasant meal—my uncle, by his own lively manners and cheerful conversation, encouraging those around him to converse freely. A short reading in the Bible closed the day. His consideration for the comfort and well being of his servants was most exemplary, and on leaving home he always shook hands with each, and he never received anything from them without thanking them courteously. He rose very early in the morning, and his study fire was always left over-night prepared for his lighting it himself; his time was chiefly passed in reading and devotion. After breakfast, it was his habit to retire to his study, where he remained until noon —he then generally went out alone on some errand of mercy, or to attend one or another of the numerous committees on which he acted. Two mornings in the week he attended the Friends Meeting, and on these occasions, as well as on the Sundays, no weather was ever known to keep him at home. After dinner, some friend who might be staying at the house, read aloud to him, to soothe him to sleep. He was a poor sleeper at night, and found it necessary to take a long rest in the afternoon, even if unable to sleep. Six o'clock was the hour for tea, and afterwards, when the season admitted, he walked out into

*These recollections refer to the latter period of Richard Reynold's life.

the country. In the evening of every day, as in the morning, a portion of the Scriptures was read; when the clock struck ten, candles were brought in ready lighted, and every one was expected to retire for the night."

"Of his extensive charitable acts so much is known that it is almost needless to advert to them; yet those that were hidden were particularly indicative of the quickness and delicacy of his benevolent sympathies. One of these was the pleasure he took in enabling those who were themselves in limited circumstances to assist the poor and distressed, by placing money in their hands for that purpose. I have myself been thus favored by him, and well remember his very words on one occasion and the spot where he stood, as he said, 'My dear, I wish thee to take this (giving me what appeared to me a large sum), thou canst not always relieve the distressed as thou would'st wish—but I charge thee tell no one—the injunction is not enough obeyed, 'let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

In 1786, the only daughter of Richard Reynolds was married to William Rathbone of Liverpool; and shortly afterwards he determined to retire from the business, which for many years he had so ably conducted. He had ever regarded the possession of wealth as entailing very grave responsibilities upon the possessor; and he felt that the accumulation of property was therefore more to be deprecated than desired. He earnestly wished for more leisure for reading and reflection, and also believing that a life free from the engrossment of time and mind, which the management of so large a concern involved, would be more conducive to his own religious advancement, he gave up his shares in the iron-works at Ketley to his sons William and Joseph; and on the 19th of Second Month, 1789, went to reside at the house he had formerly occupied at Coalbrook Dale. He remained here until the Fourth Month, 1804, when he removed to Bristol, having taken a house in St. James's Square. His cousin, Sarah Allen, who was attached to her aged relative by no common sentiments of affection and regard, took up her abode with him, and remained with him to the last, in every way ministering as a daughter to his comfort and enjoyment, by her unwearied kindness, whilst her intelligent and well informed mind, and energetic character, peculiarly fitted her to be his friend and companion.

(To be continued.)

There is a strongly marked and radical difference between a religion of human devising, and one of Divine appointment. The former endeavours to reconcile the Divine laws with the depraved passions of man; the latter brings those passions into subjugation. The one seeks salvation in sin, the other teaches redemption from it.

For Friends' Review.

THE SIX NATIONS.

(Continued from page 571.)

Efforts of Baltimore Yearly Meeting to assist Western Indians.

After concluding the sketch of the proceedings of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, in relation to the Six Nations, there seemed a propriety in following it by some account of a similar effort by our friends of Baltimore Yearly Meeting, in behalf of the Western Indians; and as the "Aborigines Committee" have collected, and some years since published a variety of interesting facts on this subject, I have freely referred to these pages in preparing the following.

In taking a view of the action of Baltimore Yearly Meeting on behalf of the Western Indians, it will be necessary to remember, that when they commenced the benevolent work, the Yearly Meetings of Ohio and Indiana (since associated with them) were not in existence, the former having been established in 1813, and the latter in 1821. By the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, the desolating war between the United States and the Western Indians, was happily terminated, and the way opened for friendly intercourse, which was soon embraced by the friends of Maryland. The difficulties and distresses under which the Western Indians were then labouring, was opened the same year that Yearly Meeting, and having obtained the attention of Friends, a subscription for their relief was recommended, and a Committee appointed to take charge of the concern. In the following year, a deputation from the Committee visited the Indians, but they were not successful in accomplishing their object, in consequence of the difficulty of meeting with the natives. The Indians, on whose account the Committee were concerned, then occupied the country comprehended between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and bounded on the North by Lakes Erie and Huron. The desired information respecting them not having been obtained, another visit was paid them in 1797, respecting which they report that having passed by a number of their hunting camps and several of their towns, they had an opportunity of seeing their situation, that they were exposed to the inclemency of the seasons, with a very precarious supply, often a very scanty supply of food and clothing, and suffered *all the miseries of extreme poverty* in a country which, from its fertility would, with but little cultivation, abundantly supply them with all the necessaries of life. They saw some of the chiefs of the Wyandots and Delawares, who gave attention to what was said to them, and promised to lay the same before the grand council. In 1798 no progress was made by the Committee, except in the distribution among them of some useful tools and implements of husbandry. In 1799 the

ittee received a speech from the principal chief f the Wyandots, from which the following is n extract:

"Brothers, listen!—We have often heard you ere a good and faithful people, ever ready to o justice and good to all men without distinc- on of colour, *therefore* we love you the more ncerely because of the goodness of your earts, which has been long since talked of nong the nations.

"Brothers, listen! You have informed us that ou intend to visit us—yes, that even in our nts and cabins you will take us by the hand. ou, brothers, cannot admit a doubt but that e shall be very happy to see you.

"Brethren, listen! It is but proper to inform u at this time that when you do come forward see us, you will no doubt pass by my place of sidence at Sandusky. I will then take you not ly by the hand but by the arm, and will con- ct you to the grand council fire of our great steretsey, where all good things are transacted, d where nothing bad is permitted to appear. hen there, we will sit down together in peace d friendship, as brethren are accustomed to do er a long absence, and remind each other, and k of those things that were done between our od grandfathers when they first met upon our nds—upon this great island. Brethren, may e Great Spirit, the master of light and life, so pose the hearts and minds of all our nations l people, that the calamities of war may never re be felt or known by any of them; that roads and paths may never more be stained h the blood of our young warriors; and that helpless women and children may live in ce and happiness."

This affectionate message of the enlightened yandott was not sent in vain to our brethren Maryland; their discouragement gave place nore cheering anticipations, and another de- ation was soon in the West, endeavouring to mote the red man's happiness. "By their its ye shall know them." On their arrival ng the Indians, the Friends were received h much satisfaction, and they expressed the titude they felt for the care and friendship nifested towards them.

During this visit the Friends were sorrow- y affected in beholding the sad effects pro- ed upon the natives by spirituous liquors, ch at that time were very freely supplied to n by the Canadian traders, in exchange for s and furs. Their almost universal intem- nce presented a very serious difficulty in the of the efforts of the Committee for their rovement. From this and other causes, but e advance was made in the good work till 2. In that year, some of the principal fs of the tribes in question being in Balti- e, the Committee had an opportunity of con- ing with them and stating their discourage- t on account of their intemperance. The opportunity opened the way for some free communication, during which the following pathetic speech was made by one of the chiefs:

"Brothers and Friends,—When our forefathers first met on this island, your red brethren were very numerous; but since the introduction amongst us of what you call spirituous liquors, and what we think may justly be called poison, our numbers are greatly diminished. It has destroyed a great part of your red brethren.

"My brothers and friends, we plainly perceive that you see the very evil which destroys your red brethren. It is not an evil of our own making; we have not placed it among ourselves; it is an evil placed among us by the white people. We look to them to remove it out of our country. We tell them fetch us useful things; bring goods that will clothe us, our women and children, and not this liquor that destroys our reason, our health and our lives.

"My brothers and friends, I rejoice to find that you agree in opinion with us, and express an anxiety to be, if possible, of service to us in removing this great evil out of our country—an evil which has had so much room in it, and has destroyed so many lives, that it causes our young men to say, We had better be at war with the white people: this liquor which they introduce into our country is more to be feared than the gun and the tomahawk. There are more of us dead since the treaty of Greenville than we lost by six years' war before. Brothers, when our young men have been out hunting, and are returning home loaded with furs and skins, on their way, if it happens that they come along where some whiskey is deposited, the white man who sells it, tells them to take a *little drink*, some of them will say, No, I do not want it; they go on till they come to another house, where they find more of the same kind of drink; it is then offered again; they refuse; and again the third time; but finally, the fourth or fifth time, one accepts of it and takes a drink, and getting one he wants another, and then a third and a fourth, till his senses have left him. After his reason comes back again to him, when he gets up and finds where he is, he asks for his peltry, the answer is, you have drunk them. Where is my gun? It is gone. Where is my shirt? You have sold it for whiskey!!

"Now, brothers, figure to yourselves what condition this man must be in: he has a family at home, a wife and children, who stand in need of his profit by hunting. What must be *their* wants, when he himself is even without a shirt?"

The Committee having seen the misery which existed among the Indians from the use of spirituous liquors, and being persuaded that little could be done in forwarding their object whilst the natives were thus exposed, concluded to present a memorial to Congress on the subject. This was favourably received, and a law was soon after passed which to a great extent re-

medied the evil. Had no other result followed their appointment than the prohibition of whiskey into the Indian country, the time, labour and money expended by our brethren of Baltimore, would, by this one act, have been amply repaid. W.

TRISTRAM BURGESS ON PEACE.

Let us pass by the great question of the lawfulness of war, and say a few things concerning peace and its consequences; and a few things concerning war and its consequences, and consider what should be done to avoid the one and secure the other.

A state of peace is the natural condition of man. He commences life with no weapons of war, no powers of aggression or defence; he has neither fangs nor talons, nor bodily strength and activity for mortal combat. Among animals of this condition war might be obstinate; it could not often be sanguinary and fatal to life. Art alone aids the debasement of man, and puts into his hands the instruments of destruction. Had steel slept in the bosom of the earth, or been drawn from thence only for the axe or the ploughshare; had art never profaned the anvil, "and forged a sword by which a man is slain;" had the war club still flourished in the forest, and the arrow been left unfledged by the spoils of the peaceful bird; had human art and human industry been exclusively appropriated to the production of the utensils of peace, man would to this hour have been in his natural condition, a state of peace.

The beasts and birds, which by nature are designed for a state of war, and live on spoil and plunder, are armed for the combat with mortal weapons. The talons and beak of the eagle are formed to seize and rend his prey. His eye is his spy and his sentinel; the glance of it takes in the whole compass of the heavens. It is not dazzled by the glitter of armor; he looks with a steady gaze on the blaze of noon. Flight and pursuit cannot contend with the movement of his wing. His war is with all the families of the earth; his battle on the plain, or in the mists or clouds of the mountain. Man is not by nature prepared for such a state of war and blood; his natural condition is a state of peace.

A state of peace calls into exercise, cherishes and perfects the best passions, affections and sentiments of our natures. Families are originated by peace. They give birth to the endearing relations of husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister; the most delightful sympathies of our nature could have no existence without these relationships. How could these exist if peace were banished from the world?

Peace is that condition of the world which gives existence and perfection to all the arts of utility and ornament. The great arts by which we draw from the earth and the ocean, food, raiment, ornament and wealth, although they ma in some degree exist in time of war, yet exi like men in time of pestilence, sickly enfeeble and almost without life. If all the inhabitan of the world were exclusively employed in tl cultivation of the soil, perhaps more centuri would elapse than have elapsed since the cre tion, before the earth could be reduced to i primitive condition—a Garden of Eden. It of the greatest importance to nations, that t greatest possible number should be employed this illustrious art. But even in times of m profound peace, a small part only of our race so employed. Those who abound in wealth w not labor the soil to add to their mass; and th call off millions of others to minister to th personal luxury. All those who are maki haste to be rich will not labor the soil, choosi rather to employ their wealth in changing t shape or the owners of the various producti of the earth. If from the remaining number agriculturists a further draft be made to fill the ranks of war, almost nothing but age and fancy will be left to till the fields, and sup the nations with bread. It is more than so sm a number with so feeble hands can perform culture and plenty, therefore, are found only the times and the regions of peace.

The various manufactures invented, and f age to age of the world improved into their sent state of perfection, are all the invention the growth of peace. All the productions of spindle, the loom, the saw, the axe, the chi the hammer and the anvil, are the legitim productions of peace. The very instruments w in process of time, were perverted to the of war, were probably invented to make b on wild and ferocious beasts. The bloody with which Cain slew his brother, may been hewn from the forest to withstand ' little tyrants of his fields." Cities were built in time of peace, because men congreg like other peaceful inhabitants of the earth for defence, but for society. It was then first the palace, the tower, the temple rose glittered on the beholder's eye. Were the s did monuments of antiquity, the monume war or peace? Babylon was founded befo origin of wars, when there was but one f and but one language on earth. The fini of this city, although it was done by war yet was done after the storms of war had away, and the sunshine of peace settled world. All the great monuments of Hebrew quity were built in the eras of peace, and n them in the reign of Solomon; a reign of arts, industry and wealth. That was the gr of a nation which seems destined to surv the disasters of war, captivity and disp Was it the point of the spear, or the edge sword, or the peaceful chisel, which wrou great models of the mighty masters of t cian school, those almost divine production

hich have resisted the ravages of war and the aste of time for almost three thousand years, d still from the tomb of antiquity proclaim to lmiring nations the fame of that wonderful peo- e? The monuments of Egyptian art are all onuments of peace. The pyramids themselves, hich have survived the name of their founder, ere surely not built by the hands of soldiers at e eve of a day of battle.

Commerce, giving employment, bread and ealth, to so large a portion of our race, is one the great arts of peace. Mankind are interested universal and permanent peace, in the same gree that they are interested in commerce. In state of universal war, commerce between na- n and nation is prohibited, either by extreme zard, or positive laws. In a state of partial r, when a few nations only are belligerent, if er nations, neutral to them, become their car- rs, and hang about them to share their spoil, y often become the subjects of spoil them- ves, and are in their turn plundered and ruined, as it has happened to our own nation, dragged o the controversy.

The arts of ornament as well as utility, are growth of peace; sculpture, painting, archi- ture, gardening, poetry, music, are not the pro- tions of war, although some of them, at times, pressed into its service, or called to comme- rate its achievments. The votaries of those shun the walks of war, and can study them y in the ages and regions of peace. Homer, prince of poets, sang of heroes; but he sang he feast, not at the battle. Virgil exclaimed, rma Virumque Cano," but he indited his nificent song in that period of the Augustan when the temple of Janus was closed, and voice of war no more heard in the Roman ld; and when, too, a more illustrious Bard , in the regions of the east, announced to nations, the glorious advent of "Peace on h."

cience and letters, by which the world has so much civilized, and civilization so much mented, the great laws of the material and l system discovered, the regions of mind matter explored, and the philosophy of both e easy; science and letters flourish only in e. It is true they are at times perverted to ses of war; but it is so as the peaceful oak h for ages has flourished in the hallowed es of the deep forest, is, by violence, hewn its native mountain, dragged to the ocean, built into a battery for the hostilities, and der, and barbarisms of war and battle. The cens cultivated the sciences; but it was they had finished their wars. When that ly, blind, and bigoted empire was establish- the east and west, they turned their atten- to letters; the learning of the Greeks was red by the children of Ishmael; and the hs of Bagdad, and the monarchs of the Al- ra became as renowned for science, civili- zation, and literature, as their predecessors had been for war, barbarism and ignorance.—*Advocate of Peace.*

LAND SLIDES.

The recent heavy rains in this vicinity have caused a great number of land slides, to the injury of property and the stoppage of the public highways. Coal Hill, opposite this city, was the scene of an enormous avalanche on Thursday evening, some hundred yards below the landing of Jones' Ferry. A piece of ground on the side of the hill was noticed to be moving on Wednesday, and preparations made for it—on Thursday evening, about six o'clock, the large mass moved down the hill, carrying with it a stable, located a short distance above the road, and came down with great force on the vial manufactory of Lorenz & Wightman, nearly destroying it, and the mass of earth then effected a lodgement, until it shall be started again by a further rain. On Friday morning, the chimney of the vial works fell, and some combustible material in the cellar caught fire, and what the land slide left was destroyed by the flames. The loss of the gentlemen who owned the establishment will be between four and five thousand dollars.

The large window glass manufactory belonging to the same firm, lies in a very dangerous situation, and in case of further slide, their works will be overwhelmed. The stable, carried down by the slide, lies on the side of the hill, and it would take but a little impetus to send it into the road. Both property and life are endangered by the present situation of the mass of moving land, now lying above the glass works.

The slides on this hill have torn up large trees by the roots, and brought large pieces of rocks with terrific force down the hill. One place we noticed a slide by which a large log had carried away one end of a house, leaving the other part uninjured. The coal railways, in several places, have been totally swept away by the slides on the hill. Further damages are expected, in case we should have more rain before the earth becomes properly settled.

A portion of Seminary hill, in the First Ward in Alleghany city, slipped down, and injured some houses. Fears are entertained that further injury will result, as the hill is cracked in several places.—*Pittsburgh Post, 24th ult.*

THE CAFFRES.

Notwithstanding the brutal acts that are often committed by the Caffres, under the excitement of war, and their many barbarous customs, they are far from being the inhuman savages that some have represented them to be. They are exactly what it would be reasonable to expect unregenerate human beings to be, under their circumstances. The same corrupt propensities and evil dispositions which they exhibit are to

be traced in civilized society, but producing diversified fruits, from the difference of circumstances. There is also a similar diversity of talent and disposition among the Caffres to that which is to be found in other branches of the human family. Divine grace can alone subdue the evil, and rightly direct the talents; and thus bring about a state of good morals, peace, and usefulness; for sound Christian principle, which is the work of divine grace, and is inseparably united to true repentance and faith in Christ, is the only efficient remedy for the maladies of human society.—*James Backhouse's Travels in Caffraria in* 1839.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH MONTH 29, 1852.

We have introduced into this week's number a notice, taken from the Evening Post, of a bill which is said to have been offered to the House of Delegates of Virginia, by a committee to whom the subject had been referred. This bill, as our readers will perceive, provides for the expulsion, or reduction to slavery, of all the free coloured people of that State. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of this bill, its mere introduction into one of the legislative halls of our boasted republic, must inevitably fix a stigma on the character of the United States, in the view of the world. Two hundred and thirty years ago the first importation of African slaves, into North America, was made by a Dutch ship; and the planters of Virginia were the purchasers. From the victims of this iniquitous traffic the present coloured population of the United States have arisen. From the state of the country when these importations began, there is ample reason to believe that a large part of the labour incident to clearing the forests, and reducing the land to cultivation, must have been performed by the coloured race. Indeed, it is well known that a very disproportionate share of the labour, in the part of the State east of the mountains, has always fallen upon them. Such of them as have obtained their freedom, have unquestionably received it either as a donation from conscientious masters, who considered freedom as a natural right; or they have procured it by purchase. That many have been transmuted from slaves to freemen, by the purchase of their own bones and sinews, is an undeniable fact. Whatever number of fugitives from labour may be supposed to be mingled and concealed among those who are legally free, in the non-slaveholding states, it is scarcely conceivable that any of that description remain in Virginia. Those who are in the actual enjoyment of their freedom there, are no doubt legally entitled to it. If they are felt or imagined to be a burden, the cost of their removal ought, in all fairness, to be defrayed by th whites, and not by them. Their ancestors wer brought here without their own consent; and th services which they have performed, have neve been more than partially compensated.

More than thirty years ago, the Federal Legisla ture enacted a law, which is still in force, declarin the African slave trade piracy, and prescribing th punishment of death to any of our citizens wh should engage in its prosecution. An act of simil import was even procured from the British Parli ment, at the suggestion of our Government. Y the essence of the crime, thus exposed to the highe penalty of the law, is the reduction to slavery persons presumed to be free. And yet this pr sumption is probably sometimes incorrect. It w very common for the apologists of the slave trade assert that many victims of that traffic were slav in their own country; and that their transportati to the western world, as slaves, was only the change of one slavery for another. It is possi there may be *some* truth in these assertions. law, however, does not inquire into the condition their own country, of those found on board slavers, but stamps the traffic as piracy, whate that condition may have been.

But now, if the provisions of the Virginia bill correctly reported, it is proposed to reduce coloured inhabitants of the State, who are unqu tionably free, to a temporary slavery. For hir them out to the highest bidder, and taking pos sion of their wages, can be viewed in no other lig Whether provision is to be made to secure treatment of freemen, and not that of slaves, to th thus hired, we are not informed. It is, howe hard to believe that, in a community where su law as the one proposed can be enacted enforced, the protection of the laws can be effe ally invoked, whatever injustice may be suffere

But will not this hiring out, *at public auctio the highest bidder*, lead at once to absolute slav The highest bid will, no doubt, come from qua where slave-labour is in the greatest demand. worn-out fields of Virginia will certainly afford inducement to purchase the service, thus offere sale, than the more fertile lands further South. as the object is two fold, viz: to get rid of the blacks as expeditiously as possible, and to ra fund from the sale of their labour, the natu not the necessary result, will be, that this no *hiring out* will, in many cases, prove an im ate reduction to slavery.

The bill, however, does not stop there. A limited time, all the free negroes remaining i of the districts are "to be sold into slavery t highest bidder, under regulations to be prescr and in certain cases to have the privilege of c ing their masters."

Thus, it is proposed to authorize the ministers of the law to perpetrate the very crime—the reduction of freemen to slavery—which the Federal Government has denounced as piratical. As to the regulations and choice of masters, we do not need the spirit of prophecy to foresee, that any provisions directed to these objects will be a dead letter on the statute book.

It is devoutly to be hoped, that if this bill should receive any countenance from the body to which it has been offered, the enlightened citizens of Virginia may rise up, and declare their abhorrence of an act so disgraceful to the State, and so totally irreconcilable with every principle of justice and law. Can any opinions relative to political expediency, ever induce an enlightened and Christian community to tolerate such legislation as this?

The readers of the Review will remember that, in our 33d number of the present volume, we published a concise notice of an important decision, by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in regard to some property, on which adverse claims have arisen out of the recent secession, by a small number of their members, from the New England Yearly Meeting. The frequent inquiries which have been since made, serve to show that considerable anxiety, to know more of the case, is felt by many of our friends. We are informed that, according to the usual course of proceeding, the decisions of that Court are published annually. A hope, however, is entertained that a copy of the opinion of the Court in this case, may be obtained in the course of the ensuing summer or autumn. This opinion, as we have already stated, is of considerable length. But, whenever we can procure a copy, we expect to furnish our readers with a synopsis, or with the report at large, as may then be judged most eligible.

Married,—At Friends' Meeting-house, Freeport, Harrison county, Ohio, on Fifth-day, the 29th of last month, Jonathan S. Ridgway to Tabitha Ann, daughter of Thomas Raley.

Died,—Of erysipelas, on the 5th ult., at his father's residence, George Morrison, aged fourteen years. And on the 1st inst., Lucy Morrison, aged seventeen years. These were both children of Nathan Morrison of Starksborough, Vt., and members of Ferrisburgh Monthly Meeting.

——, At her residence in this city, on the 17th inst., Elizabeth W., wife of Thomas P. Cope, in the 72d year of her age; a valuable member of the Southern District Monthly Meeting.

——, On Third-day morning, the 18th inst., at his residence in this city, Jaboel Torr, a worthy member of the Northern District Monthly Meeting, in the 71st year of his age.

Died, At Sherwood's, on the 21st of Third month last, of inflammation of the brain, Elizabeth B., youngest daughter of Henry Fisher, in the 14th year of her age; a member of Scipio Monthly Meeting, Cayuga county, N. Y.

——, On the 30th of last month, of lung fever, Mary Symons, in the 65th year of her age; a member of Walnut Ridge Monthly Meeting, Indiana.

WESTTOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to Superintend the Boarding School at Westtown, will meet there on Fourth-day, the 9th of Sixth month, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Committee on Instruction meet the preceding evening at half-past seven o'clock. And the Visiting Committee attend at the School on Seventh-day afternoon, the 5th of the month.

Thomas Kimber, Clerk.

Philadelphia, Fifth month 29, 1852.

FREE LABOUR GOODS.

Just received, a handsome assortment of hair cord Ginghams, fancy Ginghams, print and solid stripe Ginghams, cord check and plaid Muslins, Dimities, glazed Jacconetts; plain, printed stripe and check Lustre; printed Warp satin stripe; satin stripe de Laines, fancy silk stripe Crossover, silk and worsted Check, Bed Ticking, spool Cotton, &c. Expected shortly,—printed Linen Cambric, neat styles; Hungarian Fancies, &c.

Geo. W. Taylor,
N. W. cor. of Fifth and Cherry Sts., Philada.

Report of the proceedings of the Tract Association of Friends, for the year 1851–1852.

The Managers report, That during the past year, they have given attention to the duties of their appointment, and now present the following summary of their proceedings in that period.

The stock of Tracts on hand, Third month 1st, 1851, was,	215,911
The number printed during the year just ended,	105,691
Making in all,	321,602
There have been taken from the Depository for distribution,	122,300
And there remained on hand, Third month 1st, 1852,	199,302

Of the Tracts taken, 19,632 were for general distribution, and 16,068 were sold for cash, making together 35,700. The places where these were circulated, except about 7000 sent to Indiana, we do not know. Of the rest, 10,920 were taken for Philadelphia and its immediate neighbourhood, including distribution among seamen on the Delaware, boatmen on the Schuylkill, scholars at various First-day and other schools, the inmates of our prisons, almshouse, and houses of refuge, &c.; 5,941 were for other parts of Pennsylvania, 3,515 were for the New England States, 5,721 were for New York city and State, 2,898 were for New Jersey, 100 for Dela-

ware; 157 for Maryland, 600 for the District of Columbia, 200 for Virginia, 1,740 for North Carolina, and 486 for Ohio; and 33,584 are reported as sent to Indiana; to which must be added about 7,000 of those included in the "sold for cash." These were principally sent to "The Central Book and Tract Committee of Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends," which embraces parts of Ohio and Michigan, and all Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. 200 were sent to Illinois, 460 to Oregon, 150 were taken for the "Western States," 200 for Bermudas, 1,000 for the West India Islands, 1,518 for Liberia, 500 for the Sandwsch Islands, and 200 for London.

Our Auxiliaries have taken 16,900.

We have disposed of 2,435 Juvenile Books during the past year, including 459 Select Reader No. 1., and about two-thirds of the edition of the Moral Almanac for 1852.

A third edition of the Select Reader No. 1, was printed early in the year, and the first edition of No. 2 has just passed through the press. The selection for the 3rd Reader is in great measure completed, and two-thirds of it has been stereotyped, so that it will probably not be long, before it also will be ready for publication.

As the funds at our command were found to be inadequate to enable us to supply the demand for Tracts, and to stereotype and print these Readers, we were induced to solicit donations from our friends. We are glad to say that the call was promptly answered, and funds furnished, which will probably enable us to pay the bills for stereotyping the 2d and 3rd Readers.

From the Treasurer's account it appears, that he had in his hands, Third month 1st, 1852, $587.83; but this will soon be expended. We have already drawn orders on him amounting to about $300.

The amount of Tracts circulated by us this year, considerably overruns our distribution during the preceding one; and we may hope that there has been a little renewing of zeal in the good work amongst some, formerly active in the cause, and perhaps a few have for the first time felt it to be a duty for them to engage in it. We desire to encourage all to an increasing diligence in the concern.

One new Tract has been issued by us during the past year. It is entitled "Extracts from the writings of Isaac Penington, addressed to the sincere seeker after Truth." It is numbered 100 in our series. The funds for the stereotyping of this Tract were furnished by a Friend for that purpose.

JOSEPH WALTON, JR.,
Clerk.

Phila. Third month 12, 1852.

Anger, when violent, is temporary insanity. A wise man will, therefore, be cautious of acting while under its influence, even in its milder forms.

THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

An extraordinary measure has been introduced, by Mr. Brown, in the Virginia House of Delegates, concerning the free negroes of the state. It was reported by him in behalf of a committee to whom the subject had been referred. His plan is to reduce them all to a temporary slavery, till a fund is constituted from the earnings of their labor sufficient to defray the expenses attending their compulsory deportation from the Commonwealth. The work of banishment, as we understand the abstract of the bill given in the Petersburg *Intelligencer*, is to be complete in four years from January, 1853, and if any free colored persons then remain in the Commonwealth, short work is to be made with them by selling them into slavery.

The following is the account of the provisions of this bill, given by the Petersburg print:

"It provides that the County and Corporation Courts, at the commencement of their terms, on the first of January, in every two years, shall appoint persons to be called, and who shall act as overseers of free negroes and mulattoes; their number and districts to correspond with that of the Commissioners of Revenue in each county and corporation; said overseers to keep a list of names of all free negroes in a book kept in the clerk's office of each county and corporation; said lists corrected from time to time. The overseers to hire out the free negroes and mulattoes of their respective districts to the highest bidder, at public auction, (or otherwise with the approbation of the court), the money arising from the hires to be paid into the Treasury of the state, to constitute a fund to be expended for the purpose of transportation of said free negroes and mulattoes from the Commonwealth; the overseers, whenever the fund from their respective districts be sufficient, to cause to be transported from the Commonwealth such free negroes and mulattoes as they shall deem most fit to be transported; making it their object, so far as practicable, to apply the proceeds of the hire of each free negro to his or her own transportation, to the place or country of his or her own selection; and always having regard to the non separation of families, and of those connected by ties of affinity and consanguinity, and to be delivered to such persons or authorities as the county may appoint. The bill also provides for such free negroes as may have property, and gives them the privileges to hire themselves in certain cases, and to take, if practicable, their property with them. Police regulations are also provided, for carrying into effect all the provisions of the law; and provisions and regulations made for children at the end of five years from the first of January, 1853; such free negroes as remain in any of the districts, to be sold in slavery to the highest bidder, under regulations prescribed; and in certain cases to have the privilege of choosing their masters."—*Ev. Post.*

COOLING THE AIR OF ROOMS IN HOT CLIMATES.

The intolerable heat of the climate in India, during certain hours of the day, is well known to be the cause of much bad health among European settlers. By way of rendering the air at all endurable, the plan of agitating it with punkahs, hung to the roofs of apartments, the punkahs being moved by servants in attendance for the purpose, is adopted. Another plan of communicating a sensation of coolness, is to hang wet mats in the open windows. But by neither of these expedients is the end in view satisfactorily gained. Both are nothing else than makeshifts.

The new process of cooling, now to be described, is founded on a scientific principle, certain and satisfactory in its operation, provided it be reduced to practice in a simple manner. The discoverer is Professor Piazzi Smyth, who has presented a minute account of it in a paper in the *Practical Mechanics' Journal* for October, 1850, and also separately in a pamphlet. We invite public attention to this curious but simple invention, of which we shall proceed to present a few principles from the pamphlet just referred to.

Mr. Smyth first speaks of the uselessness of the punkah, and the danger of the wet mats. "The wet mats in the windows for the wind to blow through, cannot be employed but when the air is dry as well as hot, and even then are most unhealthy, for, although the air may feel dry to the skin, there is generally far more moisture in it than in our own climate; but the height of the temperature increasing the capacity of the air for moisture, makes that air at eighty degrees feel very dry, which at forty degrees would be very damp. Now, one of the reasons of the lassitude felt in warm climates is, that, the air expanding with the heat, while the lungs remain of the same capacity, they must take in a smaller quantity by *weight*, though the same by *measure*, of oxygen, the supporter of life; but if, in addition to the air being rarefied, it be also still further distended by the vapor of water being mixed with it, it is evident that a certain number of cubic inches by measure, or the lungs full, will contain a less weight of oxygen than ever; so little indeed, that life can barely be supported; and we need not wonder at persons living down almost powerless in the hot and damp atmosphere, and gasping for breath. Hence we see that any method of cooling the air for Indians, instead of adding moisture, should rather take it out of the air so as to make oxygen predominate as much as possible in the combined draught of oxygen, azote, and a certain quantity of the vapor of water, which will always be present; and hardly any plan could be more pernicious than the favorite though dreaded one by those who have watched its results—the wet mats. Cold air—that is, air in which the thermometer actually stands at a low reading—by reason of its density, gives us oxygen, the food of the lungs, in a compressed and concentrated form; and men can accordingly do much work upon it. But air which is merely cold to the feelings—air in which the thermometer stands high, but which merely gives us one of the external sensations of coolness—on being made by a punkah, or any other mere blowing machine, to move rapidly over our skin—or on being charged with watery vapor, or on being contrasted with previous excessive heat—such air must, nevertheless, be rarefied to the full extent indicated by the mercurial thermometer, and give us, therefore, our supply of vital oxygen in a very diluted form, and of a meagre, unsupporting, and unsatisfying consistence. . . . . The *sine qua non*, therefore, for healthy and robust life in tropical countries, is air cold and dry—cold to the thermometer and dry to the hygrometer; or, in other words, dense, and containing little else than the necessary oxygen and azote, and this supplied to a room, fresh and fresh, in a continual current."

He next goes on to describe the principle of his new plan of cooling:—"The method by which I propose to accomplish this consummation, so devoutly to be desired, is chiefly by taking advantage of the well-known property of air to rise in temperature on compression, and to fall on expansion. If air of any temperature, high or low, be compressed with a certain force, the temperature will rise above what it was before, in a degree proportioned to the compression. If the air be allowed immediately to escape from under the pressure, it will recover its original temperature, because the fall in heat, on air expanding from a certain pressure, is equal to the rise on its being compressed to the same; but if, *while the air is in its compressed state, it be robbed of its accquired heat of compression*, and then be allowed to escape, it will issue at a temperature as much below the original one, as it rose above it on compression. Thus the air, being at ninety degrees, will rise, if compressed to a certain quantity, to one hundred and twenty degrees; if it be kept in this compressed and confined state until all the extra thirty degrees of heat have been conveyed away by radiation, and conduction, and the air be then allowed to escape, it will be found, on issuing, to be of sixty degrees of temperature. If a cooler be formed by a pipe under water, and air to be forced in under a given compression at one end, and be made to pass along to the other, it may thereby, if the cooler be sufficiently extensive, be robbed of all its heat of compression; and if the apparatus is so arranged, as it easily may be, that at every stroke of the pump forcing in air at one end of the pipe an equivalent quantity of the cooled compressed air escape from under a loaded valve at the other, there will be an intermittent stream of cooled air produced thereby, of sixty degrees Fahrenheit, in an atmosphere of ninety degrees, which may be

led away in a pipe to the room desired to be cooled."

The only difficulty to be encountered consists in the erection and working of machinery. There can be little fear on this score. We have no doubt that any London engine-maker would hit off the whole scheme of an air-cooling machine in half a hour. What is wanted is a forcing-pump wrought by a one-horse or two-bullock power. This being erected and wrought outside of a dwelling, the air will be forced into a convolution of pipe passing through a tank of water, like the worm of a still, and will issue by a check-valve at every stroke of the piston into the apartments to be cooled. Properly arranged, and with a suitable supply of water trickling through the tank, air at ninety degrees will be reduced to sixty degrees or thereabouts, which is the temperature of ordinary sitting-rooms in England. What, it may be asked, will be the expense of such an apparatus for cooling the air of a dwelling-house? We are informed that it will not be greater than that usually paid for heating with fires in this country; and, if so, the expense cannot be considered a serious obstacle to the use of the apparatus. In the case of barracks for soldiers, hospitals, and other public establishments, the process will prove of such important service, that the cost, even if greater than it is likely to be, should present no obstacle to its application.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Veneration paid to Sacred Edifices, as they are usually called.

The late Dr. I. Watts, in a sermon on this subject, which he preached on occasion of opening a new meeting-house, has this sentiment:—'Since the great God has been pleased to put down and abolish the holy and anointed places of his own appointment, I cannot find one text wherein he has given to men any order or authority to pretend to make other places holy. Mortal men can never put holiness into ground or buildings, where God has not put it. No pompous ceremonies, no solemn forms, no magnificent appearances, no gauzy or golden solemnities, can sanctify any place unto God and his worship, or make it more holy than it was before; and whatsoever fooleries and ridiculous rites or notions are to be found, I cannot believe them to be of any value or importance, in order to make the worship more acceptable to God.' Upon the same subject, the present Archbishop of Dublin, on laying the first stone of a new 'Episcopal Church' in that neighbourhood, expressed himself after the following manner:—He commenced by saying, that he would not read the form of prayer generally made use of on such occasions, for a reason which he would afterwards explain. He wished those assembled on that, as well as on every similar occasion, to remember, that the churches erected by Christians heretofore, and at the present time, were not intended to correspond to the temple built by Solomon. Particular care was taken by the sacred writers to do away with this erroneous idea. It was not the sacred edifices which correspond to the temple of Solomon, but the Christians who worshipped the Lord in spirit and in truth. All Christians were the stones of his temple. It should ever be borne in mind, that the Lord had said—'Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there will I be in the midst of them.' It was also written, 'Your bodies are the temples of the Holy Ghost.' 'Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God.' 'Whosoever defileth the temple of God, him will God destroy.' This, he said, was his reason for not reading the form of prayer made use of on such occasions, lest any persons present, or elsewhere, should be under the mistake he had mentioned, which might arise from the word 'temple,' in the usual form of prayer, being misunderstood, some persons applying the word literally to the edifice, and not to Christians, who alone compose the temple of the living God.

On another occasion, the same Archbishop said, that 'the apostles preached a religion without any temple, except the collected congregation of the worshippers themselves.' How widely opposed are the sentiments of these two enlightened men, to the prevailing taste for empty ceremonies and formal appendages to the several ways of worship, both in and out of the Establishment—in the latter, it seems of late to be without bounds. 'The Cambridge Camden Society,' which numbers amongst its members the chief officers of that university, besides two archbishops, and fourteen bishops, has for its avowed object, 'The intrinsic holiness of a church, and the duty of building temples to God in some sort worthy of his presence!' In one of the tracts issued by this Society, entitled 'A few Words to Church-builders,' are recommendations worthy of the times of Popery in its darkest period. 'There are,' say they, 'two parts, and *only* two parts, which are absolutely essential to a church—chancel and nave. In this division is recognized an emblem of the holy catholic church; as this consists of two parts, the church militant, and the church triumphant, so do this earthly structure also consist of two parts, the chancel and the nave—the church militant being typified by the latter, and the church triumphant by the former.' Again, 'A cross is, of course, the most beautiful form in which a church can be built; the symbol conveyed by the cross is certainly better adapted than any other for a Christian place of worship; yet the form of a ship is by no means unsuitable, in reference to our Saviour walking on the sea.' Again, 'The orientation, that is, the precise degree of inclination of the church towards the east is the next point. Some churches are, however, built north and south, in total defiance of the universal c

tom of the church in all ages, and some, out of pure perverseness, though they stand east and west, have the altar at the west!' Then we have arguments for the adoption of a patron saint—the most suitable form and size of the altar—the position and dimensions of the pulpit and reading-pew. On the subject of the altar-cloth, which is prescribed, by the rubric, to be 'a fair white linen cloth;' these reformers, or rather returners, assert that needlework and embroidery are needful for the altar-cloth; corporas, or napkin, to be laid over the elements; altar carpet, the antapendium of the foldstool and pulpit cushion. 'We may be allowed to ask,' say they, 'would not the time and ingenuity spent on worstead-work, satin-stitch, bead-work, and the like frivolities, be better employed if it were occupied in preparing an offering to God, for the adornment of his holy dwelling-places!!!'

How pitiable, that the votaries of the Establishment should be content to have such doctrine as this propounded to them at the present day by their well-paid teachers! How abundantly more consistent with the nature of the Christian dispensation were the views of the *unpaid* Paul, the *tentmaker*, when he declared to the learned Athenians that 'God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, *dwelleth not in temples made with hands; neither is worshipped with men's hands*, as though he *needed* anything, seeing he giveth to all, life, and breath, and all things,' &c. (Acts xvii. 24, 25.)—*Armistead's Miscellanies.*

Case of Kidnapping a British Subject, and his Retention in Slavery for Thirteen Years.

At the Thames police-office, one day last week, William Houston complained to the magistrate that he, a free-born British subject, had been sold into slavery by a sea-captain, with whom he had engaged as a steward for wages. He exhibited his register ticket as a "seaman," No. 548,818, and stated that he was born in Gibraltar in the year 1810, his father a native of San Domingo, and his mother a London woman. About thirteen years ago, when settled in Liverpool, he shipped in the *Broad Oak*, at Liverpool, as steward, for twenty-five dollars per month. The captain's name was Joseph M'Coy. On the arrival of the ship at New Orleans, the vessel was sold, and the captain took him on shore and sold him to an American, by whom he was taken to a place called Tricupo, in St. Mathew county, where he remained in bondage for five years, when he found means to communicate with a lawyer. His owner, having learned that measures were about to be adopted for his liberation, put him in irons, and sent him back to New Orleans, when his owner's cousin, a surgeon, Charles Le Blond, took charge of him, and sold him for a good price to one Henry Boardman, an American, who kept a kind of public-house in New Orleans, but did not keep him long, in consequence of his threatening to appeal to the British Consul. He was next bartered to Henry Lynch, an Irishman, who let him out on hire to a captain Willis, by whom he was engaged to serve as a drummer in the American army, under General Taylor. He remained with the army for two years, was engaged in the war with the Mexicans, and received a sabre wound on the head at the battle of Monterey, and was wounded in the right leg by a shot at the engagement of Buena Vista. He was laid up in the hospital at Tampico for seven months, and on his return to New Orleans, cured of his wounds, the marks of which were still visible, was sold to John Rustno, a boarding-house keeper, who would not detain him as his slave on discovering that he was free-born and a British subject, but put him in gaol, and sued Lynch, the Irishman, for the purchase-money. After remaining in prison for twelve months, the sheriff of the place took him out and conveyed him to another prison, where he remained two months, and then, in accordance with the laws of the State, he was sold again to another Irishman, named Gardner, of St. Charles street, New Orleans, and the purchase-money was appropriated towards the expenses of his maintenance in gaol. He again claimed his privileges as a British subject, and Gardner sold him to a lawyer, named John Howard, of Baker street, New Orleans, to whom he also communicated that he was a British subject. Howard did not keep him long, and disposed of him to Mr. Barber, a Scotchman, of Natchez. He was only with Mr. Barber one hour, when he was again sold to a Mr. Lapiere, and he informed him that he was a free-born man from England, and asked him when he was going out of town. Mr. Lapiere replied at five o'clock in the evening, and he requested his name and address, and an order to get his clothes from John Howard. Mr. Lapiere gave him his name and address, and the order, with which he immediately posted off to Mr. Mayhew, the British Consul. Mr. Mayhew questioned him upon his adventure, and put the case into the hands of a lawyer, who took him before a judge, and he made oath that he was a British subject. After that was done, the British Consul said he must again remain in gaol till the business was settled; and he was consigned to the hands of Sheriff Lewis, who kept him in gaol for one year and three months, acting as cook and whitewasher. Fearing that the Consul had forgotten him, he wrote to him again, and in less than half an hour after its delivery, the Consul came to him and asked him if he was ready to go home to Europe that night; to which he replied in the affirmative. He was immediately put on board the ship *Ann Doherty*, bound to Liverpool, where he arrived on the 1st of January last. He left Liverpool, towards the

end of last week, and walked up to London, where he arrived on Tuesday night, in the hopes of obtaining redress. The magistrate, having elicited from the complainant that the captain, who had thus wronged him, was not in his jurisdiction, and that complainant had no idea where he was, could give him no redress.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter, 4th mo.* 1.

A LEATHER DRESS NOT SINGULAR.

Many persons have been amused, if not offended, at George Fox, because of his having worn a dress of leather when he was a young man. Perhaps in those days leathern garments for working men might not have been so singular as some suppose. It is a well authenticated fact, that an eminent merchant of the city of London, about 150 years ago, travelled on foot from Newcastle, in search of a livlihood, clad in *a coat of leather*. He opened a warehouse in London for the sale of heavy articles of iron, which were manufactured in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. In a few years he became prosperous, accumulated a large fortune, and ranked with the magnates of the city, sharing in all the civic honours of the corporation.

The firm which he established still continues to conduct a flourishing business, at a warehouse in Thames Street, which is familiarly known in the trade by "The Leathern Doublet;" a representation of the founder's original dress being fixed as a sign in front of the building.—*British Friend.*

A MAN-OF-WAR, OR A MAN OF PEACE.

It will probably be remembered that, a few years ago, a great excitement was caused by the discovery of vast deposits of guano upon the island of Ichaboe, situated on the west coast of Africa. The remarkable fertilizing qualities of guano gave it great value as an article of commerce, and a large number of vessels were despatched from various ports to take in cargoes at the island. It was computed that at one time not less than 500 vessels were lying off Ichaboe, and, as there was no settled authority to regulate the trade of the place, a scene of indescribable confusion and tumult soon presented itself. The crews of several ships having established themselves upon the table-land at the top of the island, (the island being little more than a huge rock, rising with almost perpendicular cliffs from the ocean,) a dispute arose between them and their captains, which soon proceeded to open mutiny on the part of the men. The only access to their position being by long ladders, the men set their masters at defiance, and held possession of their stronghold, which was inaccessible, except by permission of the mutineers. The captains despatched a vessel to the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of laying a complaint before the governor, and soliciting his aid. The governor was about to despatch a man-of-war—the only remedy that is generally thought of in such cases—when a good, devoted man, a missionary at Cape Town, named Bertram, hearing of the affair, represented to the governor his earnest desire to stay the effusion of blood, and his conviction that if he were allowed to proceed to the island, he could bring the quarrel to an amicable settlement. Mr. Bertram obtained the consent of the authorities, and the order for the sailing of the man-of-war was suspended. He proceeded to Ichaboe, and being rowed ashore, began to ascend one of the lofty ladders. Two seamen, well armed, who had guard above, shouted to know who he was and what he wanted. "A friend, who wants to speak to you," was the reply. The guards, seeing a single man, unarmed, climbing fearlessly towards them, permitted him to ascend. He called the men round him, spoke kindly but faithfully to them, heard their complaints, and undertook to negotiate for them. He did this with so much tact and judgment, that a reconciliation was soon effected and harmony restored between the captains and their crews. Mr. Bertram remained ten days with the men on the summit of the island, employing the time to the best advantage in preaching and teaching amongst them. It was only on the plea of urgent duty that the men would permit him to leave them. They clustered round him, as he was about to descend from amongst them for the last time; each was eager to wring him by the hand, and tears rolled down many a weather-beaten cheek, as he bade them a last adieu. "God bless you, sir!" they exclaimed; "you have been our true friend I would that you could stay amongst us, for we feel that you have done us good." It will be well for nations when they have more faith in the power of a man of peace, and less in that of a man-of-war.—*Bond of Brotherhood.*

RULES FOR HOLY LIVING.

SERIOUS *consideration* upon the value of the SOUL; with the shortness and uncertainty of TIME, and the *duty* that thou owest to GOD—with the awful consequence of *living* and *dying* in SIN.

REMEMBER that by *nature* thou art a fallen *degenerate* creature, therefore thou must be re*generated* and BORN of the SPIRIT—for without holiness no man shall see the LORD.

Consequently be persuaded, and *resolve*, through grace, to *begin* and *spend*, and *close* every day with GOD, forsaking all known sin, with unnecessary wicked company. Having thy heart drawn out after GOD, in a praying frame, with thy mind solemnly staid upon HIM in quest of truth—that thou mayest enjoy HIS favor here, and experience HIS benedictions for ever in CHRIST JESUS.—*Lorenzo Dow's Journal.*

THE WITNESS WITHIN.

There is probably no evidence of regeneration, so little sought after, or valued, as that which the Bible declares is the only testimony that is entirely conclusive—"He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself."—This vital truth is presented to us in a variety of forms. The meaning, as we suppose, is that he who has been born of God has a *life union* with God. He becomes in some sense through Christ a partaker of the Divine Nature, and he feels the pulses and the power of a life imparted from above. He holds a communion with God, of which he is conscious. The Holy Spirit, so comes to the soul as to produce spiritual recognition. There is such an abiding in Christ, that he *knows* that he is found in the beloved. Christ so abides in the soul, that the spirit is *sensible* of his presence. The result of these various influences is not to be accurately described in the forms of language; there are *spiritual sensations*, which cannot find an articulate voice, and yet with a power which no language possesses, they bear testimony to the real Christian, that he is a child of God.

They constitute the "witness in himself."—*Cincinnati Christian Press.*

It is one of the humiliating circumstances attendant on the decline of life, that the mental as well as physical powers, are subject to decay. To this decline, the indolence which is very apt to invade the senile period, if indulged, can scarcely fail to contribute. There is, probably, no more effectual mode of preserving the energies of the mind unimpaired, than to keep them employed upon objects worthy of an enlightened and Christian spirit.

BENEVOLENCE is daily more and more generally acknowledged as the true rule of conduct. The maxim, "Live and let live," will soon be superseded by a still nobler principle of action, "Live and help live."

CONSOLATION.

Pilgrim burdened with thy sin,
Come the way to Zion's gate,
There, till mercy let thee in
Knock, and weep, and watch, and wait.

Knock, He knows the sinner's cry;
Weep; He loves the mourner's tears;
Watch; for saving grace is nigh;
Wait; till heavenly light appears.

Hark; it is the Bridegroom's voice;
Welcome, pilgrim to thy rest;
Now within the gate rejoice,
Safe, and sealed, and bought and blest.

Safe from all the lures of vice,
Sealed, by signs the chosen know,
Bought, by love, and life the price,
Blest, the mighty debt to owe.

Holy pilgrim, what for thee
In a world like this remains?
From thy guarded breast shall flee
Fear and shame, and doubt, and pain.

Fear—the hope of heaven shall fly.
Shame from glory's view retire.
Doubt in certain rapture die.
Pain—in endless bliss expire.

CRABBE.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 20th, and the Humboldt, from Havre and Southampton, on the 23d inst., bringing English dates to the 8th and 10th respectively.

ENGLAND.—There is no English news of importance. The London Times says that a conference was held at the Foreign Office, on the 8th inst., to regulate the succession to the Danish throne, when the young Duke of Glucksburg was formally recognized as the presumptive heir.

The Arctic Expedition passed Cape Wrath lighthouse on the 29th ult.

The Rajah of Coorg, a principality of Hindostan, on the Western Ghants, had arrived in England, bringing with him his daughter, for the purpose of having her educated in that country.

FRANCE.—At the sailing of the Humboldt, it was fully anticipated that the Empire would be proclaimed on the 10th inst.

A steamer left Toulon on the 4th inst., with 800 political prisoners for Algeria.

A number of officinal personages continue to refuse to take the oath of allegiance. The members of the Tribunal of Commerce at Evreux, have refused, in a body to take the oath, and ten belonging to the Municipal Council of Strasburg, and several of the Council General of that department had resigned, to avoid taking it.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid state that the Council of Ministers were engaged in reforming several of the fundamental laws of the kingdom.

It was believed that, independently of the Electoral Law and the Constitution, the organization of the Senate, and the internal regulations of both Houses would undergo important modifications. The opinion prevails, that the Government, having succeeded in sacrificing the press, will next suspend the elective franchise.

AZORES.—Quite a severe shock of earthquake occurred at St. Michael's on the night of the 16th ult. The north of the island suffered severely. A number of houses were destroyed, and many persons lost their lives.

AUSTRIA.—The marriage of the Emperor of Austria with the Princess of Sardonia, of Saxony, was shortly to take place.

Incendiary fires have become of daily occurrence in Hungary. Martial law was proclaimed at Presburg, on the 25th ult.

A convention was about to be concluded between

Austria and Sweden, for mutually delivering up criminals and deserters.

PRUSSIA.—The Lower Chamber had rejected the Government proposition relative to the formation of the Chamber.

The King and Queen left Berlin on the 6th inst., to meet the Emperor of Russia on the frontier. The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Warsaw on the 2d instant.

GERMANY.—Letters from South Germany state that the differences between the Duke Augustenberg and the Danish Government, in which the cabinet of Berlin acted as mediator, have been settled. The Prince has accepted the offer of the Danish Government, of indemnity of two millions and twenty-five thousand thalers, for his property situated in the Dutchies, in order to avoid the necessity of proceding judicially against him. The Duke has consequently, no further connection with Schleswig or Holstein.

The Paris Debats states that the object of the treaty, which was to be signed on the 5th inst. by the plenipotentiaries of England, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia and Sweden, is not only to establish a new order of royal succession in Denmark, but to assure the integrity of the Danish monarchy. The treaty has been strongly opposed by the German powers, especially Prussia, and supported by the Russian, French and English Cabinets.

INDIA.—The town of Mataban has been destroyed by the Burmese themselves, to prevent its falling into the hands of the British. A diplomatic interview has taken place between British and Burmese envoys, in which the former spoke in a determined tone, and sent word to the court of Ava that if the British demands were not complied with, and they were obliged to send an army into the country, they would seize on half of the Pegu territory as an indemnity. The tone of the Burmese envoys was equally bold and defiant. Upwards of 50,000 Burmese troops are said to be assembled at Ava.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Illinois, with the California mails to the 18th ult., arrived at New York on the morning of the 17th inst. She brought 325 passengers and $1,252,300 in gold dust on freight, and $250,000 in the hands of passengers. On her outward voyage, she made the passage from New York to Aspeinwall, in seven days, ten hours and forty minutes, being the quickest trip ever made between those ports.

The rainy season had not yet commenced on the Isthmus.

The Panama Railroad is progressing, and to be opened to within five miles of Gorgona during the present month.

The Fugitive Slave Bill has passed both branches of the California Legislature. It contains a clause limiting its operation to one year from the date of its passage, and providing that the proceeds of the labour of slaves in the meantime shall not revert to their masters.

A line of electric telegraph is about to be constructed from San Francisco to Maysville.

A marked improvement has taken place in all kinds of business throughout the State. The demand for merchandize for the mines has greatly increased, and prices generally have advanced. In San Francisco, business is active, and many fine brick warehouses are in process of construction in the business parts of the city. A number of property holders contemplate the erection of blocks of iron and brick fire-proof warehouses during the present summer.

Emigrants from the Atlantic States and other parts of the world, are arriving in great numbers. Eleven hundred Chinese immigrants had landed at San Francisco within the past two weeks. The weather has been extremely hot at San Francisco.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.—Accounts from the Society Islands, to Third month 9th, had been received at San Francisco. Raibea was peaceable, but in the other islands the revolution appeared to be making progress. Queen Pomare had applied to the English, French and American authorities at Tahiti, for protection and aid, which, however, were refused; and letters were issued, forbidding all foreign residents taking any part in the contest.

WEST INDIES.—The latest advices from Jamaica state that the small-pox continued its ravages on the north side of the island, greatly aggravated by the destitution of the people. Many families, heretofore in good circumstances, are now suffering the extremity of want.

At Demarara, the yellow fever continues to prevail with great severity. Two or three vessels from England had lost all their crews.

At Antigua the drought continued, and great distress was beginning to be felt in consequence. The crops were suffering, and the cattle were dying. The drought was likewise very severe at St. Kitts.

In Martinique the censorship of the press has been re-established by the French Government and the only two newspapers on the Island stopped in consequence.

The incendiaries' torch was still busy at Guadaloupe. Fires were of daily occurrence; and the large towns were with difficulty saved from destruction.

In Cuba much excitement prevailed, in consequence of rumors that another invasion of the island was to be attempted, by persons from the United States.

BEUNOS AYRES.—Advices, five days later, have been received. The upper Provinces had all sent deputations to Urquiza, and it was thought that the Provinces would confederate under a central government, with a Congress and a President. Fears are entertained, however, of trouble at Montevideo, where the Oribe party is in the ascendency and the Brazil treaty unpopular.

DOMESTIC.—The prohibitory liquor bill, as passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, without providing for a reference of the matter to the people, has been signed by the Governor of that State, and will go into operation in sixty days from the date of its passage.

The Michigan Central Railroad is now in operation from Detroit to Chicago.

CONGRESS.—Little business of general interest has been transacted by Congress within the past week. A bill granting to California the right of way, and land for the construction of a railroad from San Francisco to San José passed the Senate on the 2d, and a bill for the improvement of the Savannah river, on the 21st instant.

In the House, a joint resolution, changing the name of St. Peter's river to that of Minesota, its original Indian name, was passed on the 18th inst.

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XTRACT FROM THE MEMOIR OF ABEL THOMAS.

(Continued from page 578.)

"In a thankful sense of preservation by a rong arm through many dangers and deep nflicts, both within and without, which I met ith in my journey through South Carolina nd Georgia, do I write these lines, in order to ncourage the weak, the poor afflicted people of od, to trust in his powerful arm, which doth ork salvation and deliverance, by bringing range and unexpected things to pass. He is eatly to be feared, and loved, and adored, by s afflicted children. They who know Him, d do their endeavour not only to know but to ey, have no reason to distrust his care and eat power to preserve, not only from being ken by the secret and subtle invasions of satan, t also out of the hands of bloody and unrea- nable men. These things I have experienced the great deeps, and do certainly know that e Lord's arm is not shortened that it cannot ve, nor his ear heavy that it cannot hear. hen I consider my own weakness and inability a man, and as a servant engaged in so great a rk, and also the grievous besetments and rifying storms in which the subtle serpent se against me, my mind is humbled; well owing who preserved me in the depth of dis- ss, when my soul was taken with fear, and body almost given to the wild beast of the derness; then the language of my soul was, ke haste, my beloved, for I am almost over- elmed. I will make known to my brethren wonderful works, and relate to them my vails and the exercise of my mind, and give praise to the great God of power through dear son Jesus Christ, who is worthy for r.

When we came near South Carolina, we were l that the country was all in an uproar. uting parties from both sides were riding to and fro, killing one another, and also peaceable men whom they found travelling, except they knew them to be on their side; and that they had determined to take no prisoners, which we found to be in great measure true. When I heard this sorrowful news, it took deep hold of my mind; for I had entertained a thought that I should die in that country, and as times were, I thought I should not die a natural death, but that I should be barbarously cut down by the light-horse. I searched deeply to know whether my concern was right, and my Master was pleased to manifest to me, that it was his will I should go forward. We travelled on, visiting meetings, and generally alone, enquiring the road. Friends were fearful. They were advised by the most moderate persons in power, to stay on their farms, except going to their particular meetings. We met with none of these cruel men, although we could hear of them almost every day, until we got within ten miles of the British garrison at Ninety-six. We then approached a large scouting party upon a hill. We could see them afar off, and when we came up to them we found they were much afraid. We showed the major our certificates, and asked him if we might go forward. He said he would not hinder us, if we would venture our lives; for the rebels, as they termed them, had got between them and their garrison, and were killing all before them. I told him that I did not trust altogether to man for preservation. We rode on, but had not gone far, until he and a negro came riding after us. He ordered his negro to ride on some distance before, and if he saw any man, to ride back and tell him. The major rode on between me and my companion. I felt uneasy in my mind while he rode there, and we endeavoured to shun his company, but could not. His negro wheeled round his horse, and halloed to his master, 'rebels! rebels!' The Major stopped, and turned about to run; then calling to his man, asked, 'How many?' He answered, 'two.' He wheeled back again, and out with his pistols, and rode furiously towards them; but found they were his own men.

"We travelled on, lay in the woods not far from the garrison, and next morning passing through the town, were detained some time by the picket guard. Being conducted to the head officer, he appeared kind to us, and invited us to

breakfast with them. I acknowledged their kindness, but told them I desired not to be detained then, for I expected to be called to an account for passing through that place. They, with sorrow, signified they would not detain us to our hurt; and we were told a few hours afterwards, that General Green surrounded the garrison. We visited the Meetings on towards Georgia, and were told, it was as much as our lives were worth to go over Savannah river; that the Indians and white people were joined together in their bloody designs. We had been so remarkably preserved hitherto, that we did not much fear them; rode the river in great danger, the water being so rapid, and the bottom so rocky, that I never rode in such a dismal place before. It was well we had a pilot who led us amongst the rocks; for I thought if our horses had stumbled, they must have been washed away by the rapidity of the stream; but we got over safe, and travelled on towards the settlement of Friends. While riding a small path in the wilderness, two men overtook us, and in a furious manner, with great rage, ordered us to stand, and with terrifying language were raising their guns to shoot us. I desired them to stop a little while, that we might clear ourselves of those high charges. They gave us a little time, but soon broke out in terrible rage, with blasphemous language, and one of them was cocking his gun. I desired them to have a little patience; I had something to say: and so we remained for about ten minutes. Then they turned round to consult between themselves privately. I heard one of them ask, if they should kill us; the other answered, 'I hate to kill them:' and after some more private discourse, turned to us, and ordered us off our horses; they got on ours, led their own, and so rode off.

"Our pilot riding a mean beast, his habit also being mean, they said but little to him, and took nothing from him. Being now left in the wilderness, we soon came to a conclusion to return to Friends at Longcane, from whence we came; but how to cross that large and rapid river Savannah, we could not conceive. It looked unlikely that we could ride two at a time on so weak a creature, neither could we wade it. We sought for a canoe, and seeing one on the other side, called, in order to get over. A young man came to the canoe, and inquired who we were—asking if we were rebels. My companion told him we were friends to the rebels. He then said, we were damned tories, and should not come over. We then went down the river to a place where some had forded in low water. My companion and pilot stripped themselves, and being good swimmers, they got on the weak beast, with their clothes between them, intending, if the creature sunk, to swim out, and if they got safe over, one of them would come for me. I could see but little of the horse until they got to the other side, which was, I suppose, about two hundred yards: sometimes the water ran over the saddle, and my companion coming back for me, we also landed safe, then travelled on to William Miles's, from whence we came and a kind friend he was to us.

"This was a trying time to me; not so much on account of the loss of my property, as for the absence of my Beloved, who had been my preserver and conductor. I was afraid I had offended him in going so far. I endeavoured to keep still and quiet in my mind, and soon perceived I must return to that bloody place again. When I made it known to my companion, it was grievous to him, and after a time of silence, he told me we had been so remarkably preserved while we were within our prescribed limits, he thought we had no business there; if we had, it appeared to him unlikely that we should have been stopped; and further, that I had not liberty by certificate to visit the meetings in Georgia. This discourse from a valuable friend, so highly esteemed by me, and also by his friends in general struck me deeply. I told him I desired to look more deeply into it. This was the next morning after we came to the aforesaid friend's house. I inquired for work, and kept closely at it for two weeks, my companion not being able to do much; my desire was, to keep him and myself from being chargeable. At that time I could see no way home, nor the time to go back again. For several days I was in great distress, and there was none to help me; often looking towards my dear wife and children mourning for me, and I not knowing how long I should be detained there, or whether ever I should see them again.

"One night, as I lay bemoaning my sad condition, as though I had offended my Master, whom I loved above all, I cannot express the anguish of my soul at that time; and in the depth of distress, a language sprang live in my mind, 'Stand still.' A language which I understood at Camden when a prisoner there was now with life revived and renewed, 'Fear not, my servant, I will be with thee.' O, how was my troubled soul revived! All doubts and fears vanished away, and in this pleasant and favoured state I said, 'It is enough, Lord, I want no further confirmation; I will go or stay at thy word, only be with me.'" In the place where I was seemed so pleasant some time after, that I thought I could there all my days if it was his will, without being much concerned about home.* I informed my companion that I intended to travel towards Georgia, and that, as by his discourse a few days before, he thought he had business there, I should leave him at his li

* When relating this occurrence to a Friend, in substance, That the room was so filled with attended with such consolation in the Divine p that in the flowings of heavenly joy and peace h wants to be supplied.

but desired he would stay here for me a certain time, and then return, if I came not. After serious consideration, he told me that he could not be easy to let me go alone, and if I went and died, he would die with me. A day soon appeared for me to travel on, and also to write a letter to General Green, who was then about thirty miles off, fighting against Ninety-six. He soon read my letter, and granted my request, as follows :

"'*Mr. Abel Thomas, and Mr. Thomas Winslow, Long-cane.*

"'Camp, before Ninety-six, June 7th, 1781.

"'GENTLEMEN,—Your letter of the 6th is before me. From the good opinion I have of he people of your profession, being bred and ducated among them, I am persuaded your visit s purely religious, and in this persuasion have ranted you a pass; and I shall be happy your ministry shall contribute to the estalishment of morality and brotherly kindness nong the people, than which no country er wanted it more. I am sensible your prinples and professions are opposed to war, but I ow you are fond of both political and religious berty. This is what we are contending for, d by the blessing of God, we hope to estaish them upon such a broad basis, as to put it t of the power of our enemies to shake their undation. In this laudable endeavour, I exct at least to have the good wishes of your ople, as well for their own sakes as for ours, o wish to serve them upon all occasions not onsistent with the public good.

"'I am, gentlemen, your most obedient humservant, NATHANIEL GREEN.'

"'Head-Quarters, June 7th, 1781.

"'Abel Thomas has General Green's permisn to pass and repass through this country, aving with propriety.

"'NATHANIEL PENDLETON,
Aid de-camp.'

We set out early in the morning on foot, ous and deep thoughts attending my mind. seemed like sheep going a second time be the slaughter, without any outward obliga: travelled about twelve miles, crossed the annah river, and came up with a colonel and men, who had got there the night before. A ain looking earnestly at us, began to exae what our business was, and hearing the unt we gave, (slender indeed in his view,) to visit our brethren at Wrightsborough,' ppeared surprised and mistrustful; asked r a pass, which we gave: he ordered us to w him, and led us to the colonel. Our cerates, General Green's friendly letter and ission, being read to him, they asked why were travelling on foot. We told them we robbed not far from that place about two s before. They said they had heard of us down at Augusta, and if we would stay, they thought they could find our horses, for they knew who had them. And as I was describing my horse, a soldier said, he thought my horse was in the company; and I soon found the horse, saddle and bridle; for that wicked man had just ridden up. I informed the colonel, who had him immediately taken and put under guard; and then sent out a scout after the other, who had my companion's mare, saddle and saddle-bags, and confined him also, which greatly surprised them. They sent for us, and desired we would forgive them. We inquired where our goods were; they readily informing us, we told them that all we wanted was what we had lost, and that they would repent and amend their ways of living; that we could forgive them and do them a kindness if it lay in our power, although they had injured us. They appeared low in their minds, for the colonel declared they should be hanged, as many accusations of their wickedness and barbarity came against them.

"We got the principal part of our goods, lodged with the soldiery that night, and next morning rode to Friends' settlement, I hope, with thankful hearts, and visited the meetings of Friends both at Wrightsborough and at New Purchase. Finding my mind clear, turned my face homewards, and as I rode, a hope renewedly revived that I should see my little family again. I felt them near to my heart, although by computation eight hundred miles distant from them. We crossed Savannah river, and travelled towards Ninety-six, where the armies were fighting; and when we drew near, became doubtful how we should pass, as the cannon were firing fast, and the road we were in leading immediately to the British garrison, we knew of no way to escape; but a friendly man overtook us and told us that he would pilot us round; and a difficult path it proved; sometimes we were close by where they were fighting, or firing upon the garrison; and as we passed through the skirts of General Green's army, the cross officer, whose prisoner I had been when at Camden, saw me ride on as I before had told him. He called to me, 'What! old fellow, are you there?' I answered him according to his question. He asked how I came to deceive him. I replied, I had not, and that he knew it. He came to me, took me by the hand in a friendly way, and said, he hoped I had done no harm. I told him, I did not intend harm; and with some more friendly conversation we parted. Just before we got round into the road, General Green's men fell upon a fort or redoubt but a little way from us, making a terrible noise. There was a great stir among the people, some running one way and some another; some hiding behind trees. We rode smartly on, and could hear them for about seven miles without intermission. We passed on towards North Carolina, without any

other remarkable interruption. As for my service and exercise in the ministry, I have left it to the judgment of my brethren. My Master had a service for me there, and I trusted my life in his hand, travelled on, and so obtained a reward which is more precious than gold.

"ABEL THOMAS.

"Seventh month 7th, 1781."

He was favoured to return to his family and friends in peace, delivered up his certificate, and gave an affecting account of his exercises.

MEMOIR OF ELIZABETH M. MEADER.

Elizabeth M. Meader, daughter of Ezra and Martha Meader, was born in Sandwich, in the State of New-Hampshire, the first day of the second month, 1815. She was of a feeble constitution, and in early life, as well as afterward, suffered much from frequent attacks of illness. She was fond of reading, and, when quite young, spent much of her leisure time in reading the Holy Scriptures and books on religious subjects. In early life she manifested a submission of heart to the convictions of truth, and an attachment to the principles professed by Friends. She was preserved in a good degree of circumspection in her deportment and conversation, and was exemplary in complying with the wishes of her parents, in observing that simplicity and plainness of dress and address, which they felt to be their duty to recommend; and from her own account it appears that in her social intercourse she never deviated from the plain Scripture language on any occasion.

From childhood she manifested a concern to attend our religious meetings, not feeling herself excused therefrom even in poor health. She was an example of filial duty; persuasive measures ever proving sufficient to ensure her obedience to the requisitions of her parents. These characteristics, with a good understanding, a quick and lively sensibility of mind, and an affectionate and amiable disposition, rendered her an agreeable companion to those with whom she associated; to many of whom her friendship and attachment were dear. To the poor she was a kind friend, manifesting her benevolence to the extent of her ability to supply their wants. To the sick and afflicted her sympathy was evinced by her disinterested efforts to administer to their relief and comfort.

In the 12th month, 1841, she was married to Oliver Meader, and soon after settled in Sandwich, near the residence of her parents. To her husband she was a true helpmeet, industriously engaged to provide for their temporal wants, and religiously concerned that she with him might devote their all to the service of their Saviour, who had bought them with no less price than his own precious blood. About this time, according to her account, her faith and allegiance to her divine Master were closely proved, from a belief that it was required of her to bear a public testimony for the truth; and after great conflict of spirit, although much in the cross, she was enabled to give up thereunto. Her communications were not lengthly, nor very frequent, yet accompanied by that evidence which led t the belief that they were of the heavenly Master' preparing.

In 1845, she with her husband removed t Dover, where they opened a boarding house de signed chiefly for the accommodation of youn Friends; where, by her consistent walk, she er deared herself to a large circle, particularly t those of her own religious society. She was lover of good order, and often expressed her co cern that all things pertaining to the Churc might be done in harmony and love, and in a cordance with the pointings of truth and t precepts of the gospel. She found it her pla often to encourage her young friends to a fait ful maintenance of our Christian testimonie illustrating her precepts by her own example circumspection. She felt a deep interest in t spiritual welfare of her family, frequently c lecting them together for the purpose of readi the Holy Scriptures; and at times in seasons retirement before the Lord, she was drawn voc ly to supplicate the Father of mercies for t continuation of his blessings upon them, and return humble thanks for his innumerable favo During the summer of 1847, she often remark to her intimate friends, that she believed so heavy trial awaited them; and though with gard to her outward concerns, she was placed a situation to enjoy as much as at any time her life, and was mercifully favoured with pe of mind, yet she was often introduced into s feelings of mental conflict, that she could o find relief in tears; and strong desires w raised in her heart that she might be prepa for whatever dispensation her heavenly Fat in his wisdom, might see meet to bring u her.

Toward the close of the summer, that par Dover, in the neighborhood where they resi was visited with an epidemic which in many stances terminated in death. She went much a those who were sick, kindly watching over t and in word and deed administering that so and comfort, which flow from true Chris sympathy. On Fourth day, the 8th of n month, she was at meeting, where she usu attended, and in the afternoon was taken from which time it was evident from her rem that she was apprehensive she should nc cover, although for some time after the a her symptoms did not indicate any parti cause of alarm. On First day following, a f calling to see her, she alluded to the meeti the Fourth day previous, which was a silent and remarked—"it was a solemn one to the most so of any one I ever attended. brought into deep exercise of mind; feeling

some sore trial awaited me or some one present; and I felt fervently to desire that I might be preserved in patience and resignation, through all that might be permitted to come upon me. I felt the importance of all being found in this blessed state. The concern for others remained with me; but the meeting closed before it was expressed. I was a little too late—a little behind and as I am too apt to be; but I felt no condemnation, for I believe I was fully resigned to the Master's requirings." After a pause, she added —"sweet peace was my portion, and this accompanied me to my home; I have felt it ever since. I have had no anxiety since lying here, whether I should live or die, save that of being resigned to the will of the Lord."

On Fourth day, the 15th of the month, her mother came to see her, (at which time her disorder had assumed a much more threatening aspect,) and seeing her daughter in much bodily distress, she could not refrain from weeping, which Elizabeth observing, she said in a pleasant, calm tone of voice, "dear mother do not weep, there is no cause for it; death never looked so pleasant to me before; the things of this world were never before so faded in my view; there is nothing in this world's treasures worth living for." On Fifth day following, she gave her other directions respecting her funeral apparel, and the disposition of her child, if she should be taken away, commending her husband to the kindness of her parents, saying—"he has been a kind and precious husband to me. He has always encouraged me to do right, and made a way for me to attend our religious Meetings, and other places where I apprehended religious duty called me." On being inquired of whether she was satisfied how her sickness would terminate, she replied, "I have not seen clearly concerning it; I feel no anxiety as to life or death, but am resigned to my heavenly Father's will. I am not afraid of death; I have often thought, in looking forward to such a season as this, that it would indeed be a trying thing to give up all, especially to part with my dear husband and my child; but I cannot say that it is so now. I can give them up cheerfully into the hands of those who can take better care of them than I can"—she added, "I love my husband and my child, but I can freely give them up."

On Seventh day, the 18th, a friend called to see her, to whom she said, "I am still here"—after some conversation upon the blessedness of evidence that departing friends will, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, our Saviour, safely landed on that blissful shore where the soul is forever at rest, she sweetly replied, "yes, it is it;" and added, "I do not know but what I have that evidence; I have not at all times felt so clear as I have desired to at the close. I have always hoped that my sun might set in perfect brightness, but I do not know that I can reasonably expect or ask for any thing more than I have"—but she added, "it is hard parting with so many dear friends." She spoke very feelingly of the great satisfaction she had witnessed in sitting in our meetings, and also of the sweet enjoyment she had had in her family, in the course of the past summer, observing that many of them were sweet and precious seasons to her. Being about to part with an intimate friend, who had called to see her, she bid him farewell, and said, "I wish thee to remember me to all inquiring friends, for I do not know that I shall ever see them again; and I wish to say that I have no fear of death. I feel that to be a great thing to say, but if I express any choice, it is to die, rather than live."

On First day morning, the 19th, her strength appeared to be fast failing, and being in much distress of body, she earnestly prayed that it might be her heavenly Father's will to grant her a short and easy passage through the valley and shadow of death; also that she might be so relieved from pain as to be able to express what rested on her mind to communicate to others, remarking, there is much I want to say: which request was mercifully granted.

Soon after, addressing her friends about her, she said—"do not think that I feel impatient, or that I am not willing to suffer,—I rejoice to suffer, if thereby I may be made a partaker of the joys of the kingdom"—and in a little time she added, "O, my dear mother, I love you all, but I have no wish to stay with you—no, I would not stay twenty-four hours unless it were to see my dear father and sister—(whom she had not seen during her sickness, they being absent on a journey.) She had much sweet counsel and exhortation for her friends, including some who were absent as well as those present, desiring to be remembered to her dear friends every where. It was affecting to witness the solicitude which she manifested for those to whom her messages were delivered or sent; to some of them it was communicated in a very close and impressive manner. Among others, she remembered her father, for whom, with others of her friends in Sandwich, she manifested an earnest engagement that they might be preserved faithful unto the end. To a young man, who had been an inmate in the family, and who came by her request, she said, "I have ever felt interested for thee; thou hast been blest with superior talents far before thy years in many respects, I want thou shouldst make a good use of them; they were given thee for a noble purpose. The Lord loves and calls thee to a life of obedience. He delights in an early sacrifice. O, had I given up when I should have done, I should have escaped much that I have had to pass through, and been delivered from many doubts and fears. The language is still with me—be faithful, be faithful unto thy Master's bidding,—be faithful to what thou knowest to be right."

Noticing that her husband was much affected,

she addressed him and said,—"why dost thou weep? Give all up and let me go." Some friends coming in, who were near and dear to her, she with much concern said to them,—"many a wearisome day and night have I spent on your account, fearing you were sustaining a loss by not being faithful in the improvement of those talents intrusted to you. O, that you might look to it—you have had precious gifts committed to your trust. I have greatly feared that the work has become marred on the wheel;" and in a feeling manner she called them to a life of greater obedience and faithfulness. In connection with them, there were others for whom she had been similarly exercised, saying, "O, that they knew the tears which I have shed in secret for them! I hope they will not let little things obstruct their progress in the truth. I have thought there was great danger of their suffering the cares of the world to get the uppermost place in their hearts. I feel much for them. Do be careful,—you cannot be too careful. O, this falling away on the right hand and on the left—Do be watchful." After a little rest, others came to her bed side, among whom was her cousin, to whom she bade an affectionate farewell, saying, "I know thou art a precious child—I want thee always to take counsel of thy dear father and mother, who I believe will counsel thee aright. Mind what they shall say unto thee and be a good boy—be faithful in little things—plainness of speech and in dress. They may look like little things to thee, but faithfulness in them will do much for thee. Obey thy dear parents, for they are able to direct thy steps. They have been kind parents to thee, and the tears which they have shed for thee, are bottled up as a memorial of their faithfulness." And to his mother she said,—"with a sister's love I bid thee farewell; from childhood thou hast been very near to me—O, be faithful, be faithful to the call of thy Master, for he requireth it of thee."

And after a little time of rest, she exclaimed, —"O, were it not for the consolation of the gospel, what should I do in such an hour as this! But that consolation I have"—and after a short interval she said, "O my dear father and sister! I want you to bear a message of love to them."

Continuing to grow weaker, and being sensible thereof, she implored for a little more strength, "O Lord, encircle me in thine arms—do thou support me a little longer—a few more words." She then, in a feeling manner, desired all who were present to come to her that she might bid them the last farewell, saying, "if you have any thing more to say, do it now, for I have but little time to stay with you." She then took a tender final leave of them, and settled into a peaceful calm, her strength gradually failing; but before the powers of articulation were gone, in a view of what was before her, she exclaimed,—"Lord, if I must go, be thou with me through the valley of the shadow of death! Lighten thou my path. Be thou with me, and it is enough." Her strength continued gradually to fail, until about two o'clock, Second day morning, the 20th of the month, when she quietly passed away without a sigh or groan—and we humbly trust her immortal spirit has, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus our Lord, been gathered into the fold of everlasting rest and peace.

SOME ACCOUNT OF RICHARD REYNOLDS.

(Concluded from page 580.)

In this large city he soon found ample scope for the exercise of his benevolent desire to promote the happiness and lessen the sufferings of his fellow-creatures. He took a lively interest in the various public charities, being the founder of the Samaritan Society, and giving his warm and liberal support to others, particularly the Strangers' Friend, Misericordia, the Orphan Asylum, the Infirmary and the Alms-houses. The increase of the population, and the diminished value of money, pressed so heavily on some of these institutions, that the intentions and expectations of their founders and originators could not be fulfilled without further support. He solicited, personally and by letter, subscriptions on a large scale for augmenting the fund for the payment of a weekly sum to the inhabitants of the alms-houses, going from house to house,—by his own zeal kindling that of others,—and by the authority which his own liberality gave him, exercising a degree of influence which he would not otherwise have possessed over those who he knew could afford to contribute largely. One gentleman to whom he applied, of acknowledged wealth and importance in the city, had given him a cheque for £50, and he left the room, but returning instantly said he would give him back the cheque, as such a sum from *him* would do the cause more harm than good. The gentleman immediately wrote another for a thousand pounds, and gave it to him. He himself gave £2,000 to this fund, and £4,000 to the Trinity Alms-houses.

The numerous committees on which he acted brought under his notice and consideration the fluctuation to which institutions entirely dependent upon annual subscriptions were liable; which him, to become aware of an evil, was to excite the wish and the endeavour to remove it, and in 1808 he placed in the hands of trustees the sum of £10,500 pounds, which was by them invested in lands in Monmouthshire, the income arising from the rents of these estates, after contingent expenses were paid, to be distributed among seven of the charitable institutions in Bristol, named in the deed of trust, in such manner and proportion, either to one alone, or between any, as should at the time appear expedient to the trustees—this, under certain conditions, specified in the trust deed. An addit

the Infirmary being greatly wanted, he devoted much of his time to that object, also subscribing £2600. It was on this occasion that the Committee received an anonymous donation of a thousand pounds, entertaining no doubt who was the giver; and on the following day one of their number happening to meet Richard Reynolds, thanked him, in the name of the Committee, for his acceptable donation. He did not deny it, but said, "Thou hast no authority for saying I sent the money;" and on the gentleman repeating, in strong terms, the acknowledgment of the Committee, and refusing to be thus satisfied, he said, "Well, I see thou art determined that I should give you a thousand pounds;" and the next day they received a donation of that sum with his name, thus doubling his first contribution. To these gifts may be added (in addition to his annual subscription) donations of £1260 to the Strangers' Friend, £900 to the Misericordia, £500 to the Refuge, the same to the Orphan Asylum, and £900 to the Bible Society. Of several other smaller amounts one only, from its purpose, need be mentioned—that of £300 to Temple Parish, towards providing a better supply of water for the poor.

Many of his letters refer to the interest he took in various benevolent institutions and projects in other places besides Bristol, and his desire to relieve distress wherever it existed, and of whatever description. In several instances he paid the debts of persons confined for debt in prison; one case, in 1798, was that of two men, who, with their wives and twenty-two children, were imprisoned in a small room in the King's Bench. Their distressing situation was made known to him, and he procured their release. Not willing to be known as the giver of large sums, he frequently gave his name with his subscription, and forwarded a further and larger contribution anonymously, as in the instance of the distress in Germany, when he privately added £500 to the sum given with his name. It was, for many years, his habit to employ others to act for him in London and elsewhere, in dispensing such sums as he wished to devote to charitable purposes, in every case exercising scrupulous care that his name should not be known. To one party in London he remitted £10,000 during the distress in 1795.

Not the least pleasing traits in his character were the consideration and delicacy with which he assisted many persons who were not ostensible objects of charity (to use this word in its common sense,) and many who, through relationship, or other ties of personal interest, or estimable conduct, were felt by him to have claims on his kindness and generosity. He kept a minute and accurate account of this, as of every other portion of his expenditure, but he contrived to enter the sums which he gave away, that no one could learn their precise destination.

Possessed of a very large income, his style of living nevertheless remained perfectly simple; there was every needful and substantial comfort, and an open-handed readiness to provide for the pleasure as well as the convenience of those who shared his unlimited hospitality, yet without display, or indulgence in luxuries—hence but a small proportion of his income was spent upon himself,—the remainder flowed in the continuous and bountiful stream of a well-regulated and catholic benevolence. While receiving the heartfelt expressions of gratitude of those who had the opportunity of personally thanking him, he always directed such feelings to the Source of all Good. "My talent," he said to a friend, "is the meanest of all talents, a little sordid dust; but as the man in the parable who had but one talent was accountable, I am also accountable for the talent that I possess, humble as it is—to the great Lord of all."

He died on the 10th of Ninth Month, 1816, leaving a bright example to all who are possessed of worldly goods.—*London Friend.*

EXTRACT FROM ELIAS BOUDINOT'S STAR IN THE WEST.

"The writer of these sheets," he says, "was, many years ago, one of the corresponding members of a society in Scotland, for promoting the Gospel among the Indians. To further this great work, they educated two young men of very serious and religious dispositions, and who were desirous of undertaking the mission for this special purpose. When they were ordained and ready to depart, we wrote a letter in the Indian style to the Delaware nation, then residing on the north-west of the Ohio, informing that we had, by the goodness of the Great Spirit, been favoured with a knowledge of his will, as to the worship he required of his creatures, and the means he would bless to promote the happiness of man, both in this life and that which was to come. That thus enjoying so much happiness ourselves, we could not but think of our red brethren in the wilderness, and wished to communicate the glad tidings to them, that they might be partakers with us. We had therefore sent them two ministers of the Gospel, who would teach them these great things; and earnestly recommended them to their careful attention. With proper passports the missionaries set off, and arrived in safety at one of their principal towns.

"The chiefs of the nation were called together, who answered them that they would take it into consideratson, and in the mean time they might instruct their women, but they should not speak to the men. They spent fourteen days in council, and then dismissed them very courteously with an answer to us. This answer made great acknowledgments for the favour we had done them. They rejoiced exceedingly at our happiness in thus being favoured by the

Great Spirit; and felt very grateful that we had condescended to remember our brethren in the wilderness. But they could not help recollecting, that we had a people among us, whom, because they differed from us in colour, we made slaves of, and made them suffer great hardships, and lead miserable lives. Now they could not see any reason, if a people being *black*, entitled us thus to deal with them, why a *red colour* would not equally justify the same treatment. They therefore had determined to wait, to see whether all the black people among us were made thus happy and joyful, before they could put confidence in our promises; for they thought a people who had suffered so much and so long by our means, should be entitled to our first attention; they had therefore sent back the two missionaries, with many thanks, promising, that when they saw the black people among us restored to freedom and happiness, they would gladly receive our missionaries."

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH MONTH 5, 1852.

We have admitted into this week's number, the first portion of a learned dissertation respecting the physical constitution of the sun, which was presented, in the autumn of last year, to a meeting of the French Institute, by one of the ablest astronomers of our day. Though, to many readers of the Review, this essay will no doubt appear too much involved in the mysteries of science, to afford much instruction, yet, we trust, that to others it will prove interesting.

There is, probably, no object of human pursuit, which more frequently calls into view the mutual dependence of apparently unconnected discoveries, than the science of astronomy. When the ancient geometers were exercising their ingenuity in tracing the properties of curves which might be formed by cutting a cone in various manners, the thought probably never occurred to them, that they were supplying a key, which, at a subsequent day, should serve to unlock the mysteries of the planetary motions, or that the path of the erratic comet—that imaginary harbinger of national calamity—should be found coincident with one of the conic sections. When the observation was first made that an "ugly black stone attracted iron," little would the observer imagine that he was in possession of a property of matter, or law of nature, which would eventually furnish the means of navigating the ocean, with confidence, far beyond sight of land, and even in the darkest night. The property of amber, when excited, to cause light substances, alternately to approach and recede, would doubtless appear better suited to the amusement of children, than to exercise the industry of philosophers; and yet the combined powers of magnetism and electricity, thus feebly unfolded to the ancients, have, in the hands of the moderns, been productive of results at which even philosophy itself stands astonished.

The idea of measuring the distances, magnitudes and velocities, and even determining the weights of the various bodies composing the solar system, must appear, to the uninstructed mind, as the vagary of a bewildered imagination. But when the preliminary discoveries have been made, even these, apparently unattainable objects, are found within the grasp of the human intellect.

When that remarkable property of light which has been termed polarization, first attracted the attention of philosophers, it is scarcely to be conceived that any apprehension was entertained that this property could supply the means of investigating the constitution of a body, ninety-five million of miles distant.

When we reflect upon the discoveries of modern science, we are surprised at the powers and the perseverance of the human intellect; but what conception can we form of the wisdom and power which not only made us what we are, but which framed those laws, the discovery of which appears so surprising! Great as have been the revelations of modern science, we are still constrained to admit that a very large part of the field of creation lies beyond the reach of our mental vision. We have picked up a few shells on the shore, and justly admired their beauty, but a great ocean still lies beyond us, of which we know nothing. But known unto God are all his works, from the beginning of the world, with all their laws and dependencies. Well then, may we say, in the language of the poet slightly varied,

An undevout philosopher is mad.

NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING.—We are enabled by means of the following communication from a friend in attendance, to lay before our readers a brief outline of the proceedings of that body, so far as the evening of the 31st ult.

The meeting convened, in conformity to the conclusion last year, on Sixth day the 28th of the month. After the usual preliminary proceedings, the certificates and minutes of friends in attendance from other Yearly Meetings, were read and cordially received. Among these, it was pleasing to observe, that beside our valued friend Cord... Bayes, from Great Britain, we were favoured with the company of one or more ministers, with certificates or minutes, with their companions, from every yearly meeting on this continent, except Baltimore.

The epistles received from other Yearly M...

ings being on the table, the reading of them was commenced; and the printed general epistle from London, and the epistle from that meeting to the Yearly Meetings on this continent, being judged salutary and appropriate to our condition, the meeting directed four thousand copies of each to be printed for circulation among their members.

In the afternoon, the representatives having been instructed, at the close of the morning session, to consider the subject, and offer to the meeting a friend to serve as clerk, and one to assist him, they proposed Richard Carpenter for the former service, and William Wood for the latter; to which the meeting freely acceeded, and appointed them accordingly. The epistles not read in the previous session, being collectively one from each yearly meeting in Europe and America, except Ohio, were then read, and a committee separated to essay epistles in return, including one to the Yearly Meeting of Ohio.

The morning and afternoon sessions of Seventh day were chiefly employed in considering the state of society as exhibited in the answers to the queries. From the tenor of these answers we may reasonably infer that the situation of Friends in most parts of this Yearly Meeting, in relation to their support of our acknowledged testimonies, had been subjected to considerable scrutiny. Though a full amount of deficiencies appeared, indicating the integrity of the statements, yet one particular appeared quite remarkable: in regard to the use of spirituous liquors, four only in that large Yearly Meeting were reported as using the article for other than strictly medicinal purposes.

In the afternoon, a report from the committee charged with the oversight of Nine Partners Boarding School, was read; and as considerable difficulty was experienced in their efforts to maintain that seminary, in conformity to the original design, a committee was appointed to unite with the committee previously under nomination, in the consideration of what measures the Yearly Meeting ought to adopt, in relation to that interesting institution.

On Second day morning, the minutes of the Yearly meeting last year were read, thus bringing into view the subjects then left for further consideration. One of these was a proposal so to change their fourth query as to render it a virtual prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. After some discussion, a committee selected from all the quarters, was nominated to examine the subject in all its various relations, and report to a future sitting their judgment thereon. An interesting report from the trustees of the Murray fund was produced, read and approved.

In the afternoon, the subject of the reappointment of a committee similar in its object and functions with one appointed three years ago, to join delegates from other Yearly Meetings, being spread before the meeting, a general concurrence, with the prospect of making such appointment, was expressed; and a nominating committee was directed to offer to a future sitting the names of a competent number of Friends suitable to constitute the committee.

In the course of the meeting thus far, several memorials respecting deceased Friends were read and directed to be recorded.

DIED —At his residence, in Fayette county, Ohio, on the 12th ult., SAMUEL SIMMONS, aged fifty years; a worthy member of Fairfield Monthly Meeting. He joined our Religious Society, from convincement, about the 36th year of his age, and was one that truly loved Friends and their principles: and was a bright example to others. His close was peaceful.

WESTTOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to Superintend the Boarding School at Westtown, will meet there on Fourth-day, the 9th of Sixth month, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Committee on Instruction meet the preceding evening at half-past seven o'clock. And the Visiting Committee attend at the School on Seventh-day afternoon, the 5th of the month.

THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Philadelphia, Fifth month 29, 1852.

FREE LABOUR GOODS.

Just received, a handsome assortment of hair cord Ginghams, fancy Ginghams, print and solid stripe Ginghams, cord check and plaid Muslins, Dimities, glazed Jacconetts; plain, printed stripe and check Lustre; printed Warp satin stripe; satin stripe de Laines, fancy silk stripe Crossover, silk and worsted Check, Bed Ticking, spool Cotton, &c. Expected shortly,—printed Linen Cambric, neat styles; Hungarian Fancies, &c.

GEO. W. TAYLOR,

N. W. cor. of Fifth and Cherry Sts., Philada.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

The late Sir Hambard H. Brunel, was the projector of that stupendous work, the Thames Tunnel, a subterranean communication beneath the bed of the Thames, from Wapping on the left side, to Rotherhithe on the right side of the river. The work was begun in 1825, and 420 feet of the passage had been excavated when an inundation from the river above, poured into the Tunnel. At the time of the accident 120 labourers were employed, all of whom made their escape, the whole was stopped up, and the work proceeded, but the following year 1828, the river again broke through, and six of the workmen were drowned. Further progress was stopped till 1835, when government making an advance of £247,000 to complete the works, operations were resumed. Three more irruptions occurred, but perseverance overcame every difficulty, and the tunnel was thrown open to

the public in 1843, the total outlay employed in its construction amounting to £614,000. It is the property of the Thames Tunnel Company.

The Tunnel consists of a square mass of brick work, 37 feet by 22, containing in it two arched passages each 16 feet 4 inches wide, with a path three feet wide, for pedestrians. The length of the Tunnel is 1,200 feet; it is brilliantly lighted, and contains numerous shops for the sale of refreshments and fancy articles.

It is descended at each end by large circular stairs of 100 steps each, and foot passengers using this thoroughfare, pay each a toll of one penny.—*Illustrated London News.*

From the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal.

Account of the Observations which have revealed to us the Physical Constitution of the Sun, and that of different Stars; Examination of the Conjectures of the Ancient Philosophers; and of the Positive Data of Modern Astronomers, concerning the Place in which the Sun should be considered among the vast number of Stars with which the Firmament is strewed. By M. ARAGO.

About the middle of last July, astronomers from the principal observatories of Europe repaired to Norway, Sweeden, Germany, and Russia, locating themselves in those towns where the eclipse of the sun on the 28th of that month would be total. They expected that this phenomenon, studied with powerful instruments, would lead to satisfactory explanations of different appearances observed in previous eclipses, and upon which no one had ventured definitely to give an opinion. What! may exclaim some fretful individuals, who are little acquainted, I suspect, with the history of Astronomy; what! does the science, regarded the most perfect, still supply problems for resolution; and even concerning the luminary around which all the planets revolve? Is it true, that in many respects, we are not more advanced than were the philosopers of ancient Greece?

It has been conceived that these questions should be taken into serious consideration. And I have undertaken to prepare the response, not forgetting how uninteresting it may prove, and that details now become elementary will come prominently into view; but I trust that your indulgence will not be withheld from him who is fulfilling a duty.

A general glance at the works of ancient philosophers and modern observers, will prove at once that if the sun has been studied for two thousand years the prospect has often changed, and that during this period the science has made immense advances.

Anaxagoras maintained that the sun was scarcely larger than the Peloponnesus.

Eudoxius, who was so much esteemed among the ancients, assigned to the sun a diameter nine times greater than that of the moon. This was a great advance, when compared to the statement of Anaxagoras. But the number given by the philosopher Gnidus is still immensely short of the truth.

Cleomidus, who wrote in the reign of Augustus, says that his contemporaries, the Epicureans, trusting to appearances, held that the real diameter of the sun did not exceed a foot.

Let us compare these arbitrary calculations with the conclusion deducible from the works of modern astronomers, executed with the most minute care, and with the assistance of instruments of extreme delicacy. The diameter of the sun is 883,000 miles; widely different as every one will perceive, from that stated by the Epicureans.

Supposing the sun to be spherical, its volume is 1,400,000 times that of the earth. Such enormous numbers not being often used in common parlance, and not conveying an exact idea of the magnitude they imply, I shall here employ an illustration which will enable us better to appreciate the immensity of the sun's volume. Imagining for a moment that the centre of the sun corresponded to that of the earth, its surface would not only reach the sphere in which the moon revolves, but it would extend almost as far again.

These results, so extraordinary in their immensity, have the certainty of the elementary principles of geometry on which they are based.

My subject being so extensive I shall not in detail institute a comparison between the results—truly absurd from their insignificancy—at which the ancients had arrived regarding the distance between the sun and the earth, and those which modern observations have deduced. I shall even limit myself to remark that it is demonstrated—and I use the positive term advisedly—that it is demonstrated, since the transit of Venus in 1769, that the mean distance from the sun to the earth is 95 millions of miles, and that between summer and winter the sun removes itself from us more than three millions of miles. Such is the distance of the immense globe whose physical constitution modern astronomers have succeeded in determining. We find nothing in the works of ancient philosophers on this subject, which merits a moment's consideration.

Their disputes as to whether the sun is a pure or impure, an extinguishable or unextinguishable fire, not being supported by any observation, left in profound obscurity the problem which the moderns have tried to solve.

The progress which has been achieved in this inquiry, dates from 1611. At this epoch, little removed from that of the invention of the telescope, Fabricius, a Dutch astronomer, saw black spots distinctly exhibited on the eastern margin of the sun, which moved gradually towards the centre, passed it, reached the western margin and then disappeared for a certain number of days

From these observations, frequently since repeated, this conclusion may be deduced, that the sun is a spherical body, endowed with a rotatory motion, whose duration is equal to twenty-five and a half days.

These black spots are irregular and variable, but well-defined towards their circumference; they are sometimes of considerable dimensions, some having been seen five times the size of the earth; they are generally surrounded with a radiance perceptibly less luminous than the rest of the orb, and which has been named *penumbra*. This penumbra, first noticed by Galileo, and carefully observed by his astronomical successors in all the changes which it undergoes, has led to a supposition, concerning the physical constitution of the sun, which at first must appear altogether astonishing.

According to this view the orb would be regarded as a dark body, surrounded at a certain distance by an atmosphere which might be compared to that enveloping the earth when composed of a continuous bed of opaque and reflecting clouds. To this first atmosphere would succeed a second, luminous in itself, and which has been called *photosphere*. This photosphere, more or less removed from the interior cloudy atmosphere, would determine by its circumference the visible limits of the orb. According to this hypothesis, spots upon the sun would appear as often as there were found in the two concentric atmospheres corresponding vacant portions, which would permit us to see exposed the dark central body.

Those who have studied these phenomena with powerful instruments, professional astronomers and competent judges, acknowledge that the hypothesis of which I have just spoken, concerning the physical constitution of the sun, supplies a very satisfactory account of the facts. Nevertheless, it is not generally adopted: recent authoritative works describe the spots as scoriæ floating on the liquid surface of the orb, and issuing from solar volcanoes, of which terrestrial volcanoes are but a feeble type.

It was desirable, then, to determine by direct observation, the nature of the incandescent matter of the sun.

But when we consider that a distance of 95 millions of miles separates us from this orb, and that the only means of communication with its visible surface are luminous rays emanating therefrom, even to propose this problem seems an act of unjustifiable temerity.

The recent progress in the science of optics has, however, furnished the means for completely solving the problem. My readers will pardon some necessary details which will render its solution evident.

None are now ignorant that natural philosophers have succeeded in distinguishing two kinds of lights, viz. natural and polarized. A ray of the former of these lights exhibits, on all points of its surface, the same properties; whilst, with regard to the polarized light, the properties exhibited on the different sides of its rays are different. These discrepancies manifest themselves in a multitude of phenomena which need not here be noticed.

Before going further, let us remark that there is something wonderful in the experiments which have led natural philosophers legitimately to talk of the different sides of a ray of light. The word "wonderful," which I have just used, will certainly appear natural to those who are aware that millions of millions of these rays can simultaneously pass through the eye of a needle without interfering the one with the other.

Polarized light has enabled astronomers to augment the means of investigation by the aid of some curious instruments, from which great benefit has accrued already—amongst others, the polarizing telescope, or polariscope, merits attention.

In looking directly at the sun with one of these telescopes, two white images of the same intensity and the same shade will be seen. Let us suppose the reflected image of this orb to be seen in water or in a glass mirror. In the act of reflection the rays become polarized, the lens no longer presenting two white and similar images; on the contrary they are tinged with brilliant colours, their shape having experienced no alteration. If the one be red, the other will be green; if the former be yellow, the latter will present a violet shade, and so on; the two colors always being what are called complementary, or susceptible, by their mixture of forming white. By whatever means this polarized light has been produced, the colors will display themselves in the two images of the polarizing telescope, as when the rays have been reflected by water or by glass.

The polarizing telescope, then, furnishes a very simple means of distinguishing *natural* from polarizing light.

It has been long believed that light emanating from incandescent bodies reaches the eye in the state of natural light, when it has not been partially reflected, nor strongly refracted, in its passage.

The exactitude of this proposition failed, however, in certain points. A member of the Academy has succeeded in discovering that the light emanating under a sufficiently small angle, from the surface of a solid or liquid incandescent body, even when unpolished, presents evident marks of polarization; so that in passing through the polarizing telescope it is decomposed into two coloured pencils.

The light emanating from an inflamed gaseous substance, such as that which now-a-days illuminates our streets and our shops, on the contrary, is always in its natural state, whatever may have been its angle of emission.

The means used to decide whether the substance which renders the sun visible is solid, liquid, or gaseous, will be nothing more than a very simple application of the foregoing observations, in spite of the difficulties which appeared to flow from the immense distance of the orb.

(To be continued.)

RELIGIOUS INDIANS.

In the year 1760, a number of religious Indians, mostly of the Minusing tribe, from a town called Mahockloosing, or Wyalusing, on or near the east branch of the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania, paid a visit to the Friends of Philadelphia.

The name of their chief, whom the rest of the company styled their minister, was Papunehung or Papounan; and their interpreter was Job Chillaway, an Indian. On their arrival in Philadelphia, though their visit was principally on a different account, they waited on governor Hamilton, to pay him their respects, and to deliver three prisoners whom they had redeemed; having themselves absolutely refused to join with the other Indians in the savage war which raged about that time.

During their stay, they repeatedly expressed their dislike of war, as arising from a bad spirit; and were surprised that the *Christians* were such great warriors, rather than lovers and cultivators of peace.

They had a public conference with the governor in the state house on the occasion, in the presence of many citizens; wherein Papounan stated that the design of their visit was principally to the Quakers, on a religious account; that they desired to do justice, to love God, and to live in peace; requesting, at the same time, that none of his company should be permitted to have any spirituous liquors. He refused the presents offered by the governor, and gave him their reasons; further saying, I think on God who made us, I want to be instructed in his worship and service; I am a great lover of *peace*, and have NEVER BEEN CONCERNED IN WAR AFFAIRS. I have a sincere remembrance of the old friendship between the Indians and your forefathers, and shall ever observe it.

After mentioning some other things, and expressing himself further on the view or design of the visit, he said, 'Though what he had mentioned respecting religious affairs might appear trivial to some who thought differently from him, yet he was fixed in his mind respecting them; that their young men agreed with him, and wanted to love God and to desist from their former bad course of life,' further declaring, 'I am glad I have an opportunity of mentioning these several things in the presence of such a large auditory of young and old people. The great God observes all that passes in our hearts, and hears all that we say one to another.'

He finished with a solemn act of public thanksgiving and prayer to God, with great devotion and energy, in the Indian language; not being able to speak or understand English.

The novelty, force, and sound of the Indian language, on such an occasion, with the manifest and great sincerity, fervour, and concern of the speaker, seemed to impress the whole auditory in an uncommon manner, as well as the Indians themselves; who all the while behaved with a gravity and deportment becoming the occasion, and appeared to unite heartily with him in his devotion.

The interpreter gave the following account of Papunehung's change or conversion, viz.:—'He was formerly a drunken man, but the death of his father brought sorrow over his mind, he fell into a thoughtful melancholy state, in which his eyes were turned to behold the earth, and consider the things that are thereon. From seeing the folly and wickedness which prevailed, his sorrow increased; and it was given him to believe that there was a Great Power, that had created all these things. Upon which his mind was turned from beholding this lower world, to look towards Him that had created it; and strong desires were raised in his heart after the further knowledge of his Creator. Nevertheless, the Almighty was not yet pleased to be found or known by him; but his desires increasing, he forsook the town and went into the woods, in great bitterness of spirit.

'He was missed by the other Indians, who feared some casualty might have happened to him; but after searching for him he was not found. At the end of five days it pleased God to appear to him, to his comfort; and not only to give him a sight of his own inward state, but also an acquaintance and knowledge of the works of nature; so that he apprehended a sense was given him of the virtues and natures of several herbs, roots, plants, and trees, with the different relations they had one to another; and he was made sensible that man stood in the nearest relation towards God of any part of the creation.

'It was at this time that he was more particularly made sensible of his duty to God. He came home rejoicing, and endeavoured to put in practice what he apprehended was required of him.'

These Indians made a second visit to the Society of Friends in the following summer, on the same account and behaved in the same regular and becoming manner as before. They maintained an orderly public worship, in their way at stated times, at some of which they were visited by several of the Friends.

Papunehung, their chief preacher, in his discourses, at such times, principally advised and exhorted them to circumspection and brotherly love in their conduct, that it might be manifes

that they retained a true sense of their Creator's goodness and favour continued to them. And in his public prayers and addresses to his Maker, he acknowledged his goodness and returned thanks for his mercy, in still affording them a sense of his compassion and loving-kindness; craving a continuance and increase thereof, that they might jointly know, in the end, a place of rest, where love would prevail and have the dominion.

When they were not dispersed, as in their hunting-season, it appeared that they constantly met in this manner in the morning, before sun-rise and in the evening, after sun-set.

The purport of more of Papunehung's expressions was, 'That it was a cause of much sorrow to him that men should make such bad use of the breath of life which God had breathed into them, and which ought continually to be improved to his honour, and the mutual benefit of mankind; that it was not well to speak of things which related to the Almighty, unless it was from the root of the tongue, but, in order that such words should be good, they must proceed from the good principle of the heart; that he had for many years felt the Good Spirit in his heart, but, wanting to try and improve it, in order to come to some certainty, he remained in an unsettled state till about four years ago, when he received an assurance that this love was good, and that he needed no further inquiry about it; and being past all doubt that this was the right way, he had endeavoured to walk steadily therein since that time; that this Spirit was a Spirit of love, and that it was his daily prayer that it might continually abide with him.

'When he felt it prevalent in his heart, he was so directed as to speak what was right, and was prevented from saying any wrong thing; that by reason of men not keeping to this love which their Maker has given them in their hearts the evil spirit gets possession there, and destroys all that is good in them; and this is *the cause why men dislike one another*, grow angry with, and *endeavour to kill one another*; but when we *follow the leadings of the* GOOD SPIRIT, it causes our hearts to be tender, *to love one another, to look upon all mankind as one*, and so to *become as one family*.

Such is the account of these Indians. What cause of animation is it, in the pursuit of the present benevolent exertions for the improvement of that people, to behold an instance in which the Great Author of our being vouchsafed immediately, by his own good Spirit, without any instrumental aid, so eminently to manifest himself to one of these children of the forest! And can such sentiments on WAR, from such an individual, do less than animate our belief in the coming of that day wherein 'nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more?'

His surprise at the conduct of *Christians*, relative to the slaughter of each other, affords a striking demonstration of the tendency of gospel knowledge to convince the unbiassed mind that war is irreconcilable with the precepts of Christianity, while the happy experience of the effects of Divine influence witnessed by this untutored Indian, evinces that, however unlearned he might be in human literature, he had acquired a proficiency in the school of Christ that may put to the blush many of the sages of the earth.

As a religious Society, Friends have been from their beginning enlisted under the banner of the Prince of Peace. Many, besides, seem now flocking to his standard. Some of them with convictions which render their state comparable to that of the blind man when he saw 'men as trees walking,' not with a perfect and distinct vision. Others are advancing on clear ground, and seem disposed to be standard-bearers under the Captain who was never foiled in battle.

As this subject increasingly diffuses itself among the various professors of the Christian name, a guarded and *judicious* conduct on our part, both as individuals and in a collective capacity, may be very important. May we therefore carefully guard against right-hand errors, as well as those on the left. Perhaps one essential part of the present business, for some of us, may be to strengthen and encourage those of other persuasions to come forward in the faithful support of what they believe to be right, rather than be too prominent and conspicuous among them.

Though we seem called upon to be vigilant not to outrun our guide, or rush into a sphere of action in which others may move with more effect; is it not also a time for us to consider what is our own proper business, whether we have not rested long enough in the camp, and if the time be not approaching when some active service may be required at our hands?—*An. Mon.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The subjoined notice of the proceedings of that body, much abridged from the Ledger of a recent date, will probably be interesting to some of our readers. It is encouraging to find such a man as Bishop Potter exercising the influence of his great talents, and conspicuous position in opposition to the cruel prejudice of which the coloured race are the objects. Well might the natives of our country hesitate to accept the offers of instruction in the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion, while they beheld the professors of that faith maintaining such distinctions as they did between themselves and a people residing among them of a colour differing from theirs.*

* See an extract from Boudinot's Star in the West, copied into the present number.

After a brief notice of the remarks made by several of the members, the report proceeds :

"The special committee appointed by the last convention, in relation to the admission of the lay delegates from the African Church of the Crucifixion, submitted a majority and a minority report. The majority report was signed by three out of the five members of the committee, and was read by Judge Stroud. It recommends the retaining the Church in union with the convention, and closes with a resolution that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The minority report, which takes the adverse ground, was read by Joseph R. Ingersoll. It declares that the congregation in question has not the right by the charter of the church to choose either its minister or vestry, (all of which are white, and are also attached as vestrymen to churches of the city,) and could not select lay delegates even if admitted into the Convention. He gave some statistics of the church to show that the congregation was almost entirely coloured. The average attendance at the morning services, were about 70, and in the afternoon 130; of the communicants 40 are coloured, and 3 white; 108 children attend the Sunday-schools, all of whom are coloured. The report concluded with the following resolution :—

"Resolved—That the Act of Union of the Church of the Crucifixion with this Convention, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

"Dr. Hare advocated the recommendation of the majority. He asserted that the congregation had joined a partnership with the Convention, and if any laches has occurred in the admission, it has been on the part of the Convention; and though the stronger and more powerful, yet it would be a foul wrong to now exclude the more humble partner of the Association.

Mr. Montgomery followed on the same side, protesting against the present question being mixed up with the agitative controversy which has agitated the country, in which it has actually no connection.

Further remarks were made by William Walsh, Mr. Ingersoll, and Mr. Stem. The latter gentleman contended that the eighth revised regulation was not only unconstitutional, but had acted most injuriously, in restricting the increase of the Protestant Episcopal faith among the coloured population. He deprecated the action now proposed, of dissolving the union, and asked what was to become of the congregation if turned out. He alluded to the inconsistency of sending missionaries to foreign lands, and yet treat the coloured people close at hand with neglect and contumely, by dissolving the bonds that now unite them with the Convention, hazarding, by the act, the welfare of the congregation that has been gathered together with such fond hopes of ameliorating the condition of the class composing its members.

In the evening session the subject was resumed; when Judge Stroud having the floor, opposed the motion. After reciting the substance of sundry remarks, the notice adds :

By common request the Bishop took the floor, and made a most eloquent appeal in behalf of the coloured race. He would have been willing to pass at once to the decision of the subject; but, as the Bishop of the diocese, peculiar responsibilities rested upon him—not only for the present, but for the prospective effect upon the welfare of the Church at large, and especially as it regards the path that now more than ever seems to open towards that afflicted race. If the admission of these delegates is refused, the Church will afford them but little hope or sympathy for the future. It becomes us, before taking this step, to anticipate what may be its effect upon the preaching of the word among this down-trodden race. The measures adopted by the Diocesan Convention in 1775 were deemed proper by the good men who then participated in the councils of the Church, but the peculiar circumstances that then existed have been most wonderfully changed, both at home and abroad, and the responsibilities of the Church are also changed. In Jamaica, where fifty years since groaned the down-trodden bondman, the coloured men now occupy seats at the bar, on the bench, in the pulpit, and the black man will be met at the table of the Governor; and in all the social circles he is respected and honoured. In France, too, if admitted to a seat on the floor of the Legislature, you may perchance be seated beside a man whose skin is not coloured like your own; and is it, he asked, in the diocese of Pennsylvania alone, that no step has been taken except backward? Is it possible that an association of white persons, for the benefit of the coloured race, shall be now and forever excluded from union with this body, not for the colour of the delegates, but because those who send them are of that afflicted race? And shall this circumstance alone throw around them a pestilential atmosphere, to exclude their representatives; and this, too, among the votaries of the Christian Church, by the disciples of Christ, who directed that his Gospel should be preached to the poor?

This downward step, he said, he was not prepared to take, if the clergy within his diocese were. It was a step that not one of us but would wish to recall, when we came to stand in the presence of Him who sitteth upon the throne at the last great day. We shall then feel that we should have had more faith in our religion, more trust, as Americans, in our institutions, to fear that the admission of a few poor negroes would be sufficient to shake those institutions to their very foundation."

Cries for the "question by orders" were made, when a conversation ensued, as to the actual resolution before the Convention, when a

motion prevailed that the vote be taken upon the resolution that the lay delegates of the Church of the Crucifixion be admitted to seats in the Convention.

The question was then taken by orders, and resulted as follows:—Clerical votes, 49 ayes, 35 nays; Churches 23 yeas, 27 nays; and three Churches divided; so the resolution was lost.

From the National Era.

QUESTIONS OF LIFE.

And the angel that was sent unto me, whose name was Uriel, gave me an answer, and said,

"Thy heart hath gone too far in this world, and thinkest thou to comprehend the way of the Most High?"

Then said I, "Yea, my lord."

Then said he unto me, "Go thy way, weigh me the weight of the fire, or measure me the blast of the wind, or call me again the day that is past." II Esdras, Chap. iv.

A bending staff I would not break,
A feeble faith I would not shake,
Nor even rashly pluck away
The errors which some truth may stay,
Whose loss might leave the soul without
A shield against the shafts of doubt.
And yet, at times, when over all
A darker mystery seems to fall,
(May God forgive the child of dust,
Who seeks to *know* where Faith should *trust*,)
I raise the questions, old and dark,
Of Uzdom's tempted Patriarch,
And, speech-confounded, build again
The baffled tower of Shinar's plain.

I am: how little more I know!
Whence came I? Whither do I go?
A centred self which feels and is—
A cry between the silences;
A shadow-birth of clouds and strife,
With sunshine on the hills of life;
A shaft, from Nature's quiver, cast
Into the Future, from the Past;
Between the cradle and the shroud,
A meteor's flight from cloud to cloud.

Through the vastness, arching all,
I see the great stars rise and fall,
The rounding seasons come and go,
The tided oceans ebb and flow;
The tokens of a central Force,
Whose circles, in their widening course,
O'erlap and move the Universe;
The workings of the Law, whence springs
The rhythmic harmony of things,
Which shapes in earth the darkling spar,
And orbs in heaven the morning star.
Of all I see, in earth and sky—
Star, flower, beast, bird—what part have I?
This conscious life—is it the same
Which thrills the universal frame,
Whereby the caverned crystal shoots,
And mounts the sap from forest roots,
Whereby the exiled wood-bird tells
When Spring makes green her native dells?
How feels the stone the pang of birth,
Which brings its sparkling prism forth?
The forest tree the throb which gives
The life-blood to its new-born leaves?
Do bird and blossom feel like me
Life's many-folded mystery—
The wonder which it is, TO BE?
Or stand I severed and distinct,
From Nature's chain of life unlinked?

Allied to all, yet not the less
Prisoned in separate consciousness,
Alone o'erburdened with a sense
Of life, and cause, and consequence?

In vain to me the Sphinx propounds
The riddle of her sights and sounds;
Back still the vaulted mystery gives
The echoed question it receives—
What sings the brook? What oracle
Is in the pine-trees organ swell?
What may the wind's low burden be?
The meaning of the moaning sea?
The hieroglyphics of the stars?
Or clouded sunset's crimson bars?
I vainly ask, for mocks my skill
The trick of Nature's cypher still.

(To be continued.)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign.—The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on the 28th, and the Arctic at New York on the 30th ult., bringing Liverpool dates respectively to the 15th and 19th ult.

England.—A motion has been introduced in the House of Commons for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the system of education pursued at the Catholic College of Maynooth. An amendment was offered that the House should resolve itself into a committee to consider a bill repealing the Maynooth endowment and all other grants in aid of religious instruction. After a protracted discussion, the further consideration of the question was postponed until the 20th ult.

A motion to abolish the duties on paper together with the stamp on newspapers and the tax on advertisements, after a debate, in which most of the prominent members participated, was voted down by a considerable majority.

The steamer Desperate had returned from towing the Arctic Expedition as far as latitude 60 deg. 11 min. N., long. 24 deg. 41 min. W.

The weather in England and Ireland has been very favorable.

The Crystal Palace has been purchased by the Directors of the London and Brighton Railroad Company. It is their intention to re-erect it at Sydenham, about six miles from London, and to open it as an Exotic garden.

Two destructive accidents have occurred in the Welsh collieries. The first was an explosion of fire-damp, by which 80 persons were killed, and was supposed to be caused by the carelessness of the workmen;—the other was the flooding of a pit, by which 28 persons were drowned.

Gold, apparently in great abundance, has been discovered, it is said, at South Molton, in Devonshire, on the property of Lord Poltemore. It is said to be as rich as that of either California or Australia.

France.—The *fete* of the 10th ult. passed over without the slightest disturbance. It was purely military. Sixty thousand troops of all arms were drawn up in the Champ de Mars, and nearly half a million of spectators were present. Standards, surmounted by the imperial eagle, were presented to the Colonels of the different regiments. After a speech by the President, the clergy, 800 in number, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, assembled around a gorgeous altar erected on the field, and bestowed their blessings on the standards, after which the troops defiled before the President, and

the ceremonies concluded. The operatives of the Faubourg St. Antoine notified their employers that they would work during the day instead of being present at the fete.

Generals Changarnier, Lamoriciere, Bedeau and Leflo have refused to take the oath of allegiance.

Louis Napoleon has offered a premium of 5000 francs for the best design for a model lodging house for artisans.

The interview of the Northern sovereigns causes great uneasiness at the Tuilleries. Their movements are closely watched by special agents.

The two months' grace allowed the foreign holders of 5 per cents have expired, and repayment of investments is demanded, to the extent of *thirty-five and a half millions of francs.*

The published census of France estimates the population at 35,781,628

It is rumored that the Minister of Police has been invested with discretionary power over foreigners in France.

Paris is now connected by telegraph, with Amiens and Boulogne.

SWITZERLAND.—It is stated that a pacific demonstration, on a large scale, is about to be made in Fribourg against the Constitution. Of the 22,000 inhabitants of this Canton 18,000 refused to take the oath. It is now proposed to get up a monster procession to the great Council, to complain of the Constitution never having been ratified and to expose their political views.

TUSCANY.—A decree of the Grand Duke of Tuscany abolishes the Constitution, and restores matters to the condition in which they were before 1848.

GERMANY.—The Emperor of Russia has left Vienna for Berlin. It is understood that Russia, Austria and Prussia have definitely agreed, in reference to French affairs, to uphold the treaties of 1814-15.

Görgey's book on the Hungarian war has been suppressed by the Austrian government, in consequence, it is supposed, of his asserting that the Hungarians occupied legitimate ground up to the period of their declaration of independence.

The Austrian Lloyd's publishes a list of sentences against Hungarians implicated in the late revolution. The names of 26 exiles are to be publicly affixed to the gallows. Among the names are those of Counts Alexander Teleky and Pulzsky.

Famine and its resulting diseases still prevail to a fearful extent. Trade, in many places, has almost ceased, and in other parts, whole villages are deserted for want of food.

Rumors were rife of the danger of a rupture between Austria and Turkey, from the aggressive attitude assumed by the Austrians on the frontiers of Bosnia.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Calcutta dates have been received to 4th mo. 7th, Bombay to 4th mo. 17th, and Chinese to 3d mo. 25th.

The expedition against Burmah had sailed to attack Rangoon.

New outbreaks had taken place on the Northern frontier of India. The export of tea from China has exceeded that of last year by 800,000 lbs.

AUSTRALIA.—Emigrants continued to arrive at the diggings in vast numbers. These arrivals have been chiefly from the sister colonies, but a number had recently arrived from California and the Sandwich Islands.

Much discontent existed among the miners in consequence of the exactions of the government, and the resolution had been openly declared by a large number to resist the obnoxious double levy. The Lieut.-governor had sent to Sydney and Van Dieman's Land for military assistance. The number of miners was estimated at 40,000 men.

BRAZIL.—By late accounts from Rio Janeiro, we learn that they were contemplating a contest with the Monte Videans to enforce the treaty entered into before the defeat of Rosas; the parties in power now refusing to satisfy the agreement making the rivers Parana and Uraguay free to Brazilian ships. Fever was raging at Rio and Pernambuco.

WEST INDIES.—It is thought that the sugar crop in Barbadoes this year will be the largest ever made on that Island.

The drought continues to be very severe at St. Lucia.

The difference between the Governor and the House of Assembly of Dominica, has resulted in the dissolution of the House.

DOMESTIC.—Cholera has made its appearance in various places in the West. In Louisiana, several fatal cases have occurred, but at the last accounts, the disease had been confined to one plantation. At Cairo, on the Mississippi, twenty passengers ill of this disease had been left by one steamer. Nine of them subsequently died and several citizens of the town had also fallen victims to its ravages. At the frontier town of St. Joseph, Mo., it has increased so greatly that the citizens were apprehensive it would become epidemic. Accounts also state that it had made its appearance among California emigranits in various places.

The final decision of the Supreme Court on the Wheeling bridge case was rendered, on the 27th ult., by Judge McLean. The decision is that a draw of 200 feet in width is necessary to the freedom of the navigation and that if the Company can make a draw of that width in the Western end of the bridge and make a channel as safe and convenient as the Eastern channel was before the erection of the suspension bridge, and remove all other obstruction from it, they may try the experiment at their own risk and responsibility. Unless the obstruction to Navigation be remedied on or before the 1st of 2nd month next, the bridge is ordered to be removed. Judges Daniels and Taney dissented from this decision.

Thomas F. Meagher, the Irish Patriot, who lately escaped from Van Diemen's land, to which he had been banished by the British Government, arrived at New York on the night of the 27th ult.

The Journal of Commerce contains a communication over the signature of Peris H. Walker, stating that he has discovered a method of culture by means of which, tropical plants can be so completely acclimated as to endure without injury, our most rigorous winters.

CONGRESS.—The amendment to the Deficiency Bill, making an appropriation to the Collins' line of steamers of $33,000 a trip, instead of the present allowance, passed the Senate on the 28th ult.; yeas 27; nays 19.

In the House, the bill granting the right of way and lands to Missouri to aid in the construction of the St. Josephs and St. Louis Railroads, was passed on the 28th ult. The bill appropriates about two millions of acres.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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Address to Friends, prepared by the Committees of the Yearly Meetings of New York, New England, Baltimore, North Carolina, and Indiana, assembled in Conference at Baltimore, in the Fifth Month, 1851.

At a Meeting of the Committees of the Yearly etings of Friends of New York, New England, ltimore, North Carolina, and Indiana, in ference at Baltimore, in the Fifth month, 51, to consider the present tried state of our iety, and to labour for its restoration to that ity and fellowship that formerly charac- ized it.

Assembled at this time for an important and mn service, our minds have been reverently ned to Him, who alone is the sure guide and server of his people, that He would be sed, in the riches of his mercy, notwith- ding our unworthiness, to grant unto us a sure of that wisdom which is profitable to ct, and that He would strengthen us, if con- ent with His Holy Will, to be instrumental he promotion of His blessed cause, in the ling of the breaches that have been sorrow- y made in the Church, and in the restoration hat love and unity which are essential to prosperity, and which were formerly our ning as a people. We have renewedly and deeply felt, that it is not for us, in our strength, to attempt to do anything for the ncement of the cause of truth. "Except Lord build the House, they labour in vain build it—except the Lord keep the City, watchman waketh but in vain." In con- plating the origin of our Religious Society, have been instructed in the remembrance of lives and examples of those who were then d by the adorable Head of the Church into service. We behold them engaged with leness of purpose, advocating the cause of Holy Redeemer, and under the immediate guidance of His Spirit, labouring to set forth the doctrines of the Gospel in the purity in which they were delivered to the world by Christ himself, and His inspired apostles. We see them dedicating themselves to this Holy Work, without regard to the sacrifice of any temporal thing, of personal liberty, or even of life itself—in order that they might be found faithful unto Him who had called them out of darkness into His light, and had separated them for the defence of the Gospel. The Spirituality of this dispensation was clearly opened to them, and while they bore a full and faithful testimony to the unspeakable mercy of God through Christ our Saviour, in that He so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him, should not perish, but have Everlasting Life, they felt and preached the necessity of a practical conformity to the precepts which He graciously promulgated for the government of men, and were concerned to show forth in life and conversation the blessed fruit of the Spirit which is declared to be "love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance."

This fruit was abundantly manifested amid varied trials and conflicts, and in the suffering they endured in the support of the testimonies of Truth, they were brought near together in the bonds of the Gospel, and were ready to suffer one for another—in stripes and in imprisonment—so deep and so fervent was the love begotten in their hearts by the Spirit of Christ.

Very tendering is the contemplation of the love of the brethren, as thus exhibited in those early days, and our spirits have yearned for an experience of the same favored and happy state to which they attained.

As we trace the history of our religious Society, we find from time to time, that there were defections on the part of individuals, who, from a want of abiding in humility, and watching unto prayer were estranged from their brethren, and departed from the simplicity and purity of the Truth as it is in Jesus.

Hence there have arisen schisms and divisions among Friends at different periods in their history, causing sorrow and mourning to the faithful members who were engaged to walk in the light, and to abide under the direction of

the Good Shepherd, whose voice they knew, and who was graciously pleased to lead them in a safe way, and to preserve them from every danger.

As we proceed in this review of our History to a time fresh in the memory of most of us, we are mournfully affected by the contemplation of the effects of a dividing spirit, which was so fearfully developed, and which led to separations in several of our Yearly Meetings of a most painful and desolating character.

In all these, the cause is plainly to be found in the want of a humble abiding and adherence to the teachings of Christ. A neglect of which, led to a departure from the simplicity of the Truth, and in numerous instances to a fearful denial of the Lord that bought us.

There can be no true unity but in a heartfelt belief in the way of salvation through the means appointed by God in Christ Jesus our Lord. We must know our hearts cemented together by His love, and having no dependence on ourselves, or in any strength of our own, come to place our trust in Him who died for us on Calvary and who is set forth to be a propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but for the sins of the whole world. Even in Him who died and rose again, and who ever liveth our Holy Intercessor and Mediator at the right hand of the Father.

"God is Light, and in Him is no darkness at all."

"If we walk in the Light, as He is in the Light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin."

It is the work of the unwearied adversary to scatter and divide; to sow the seeds of jealousy and of discord among brethren. He is characterized as the accuser of the brethren. And when his insinuations are received into the heart, we find ourselves deprived of that badge which distinguishes the followers of Christ. Even of that love by the possession of which the Apostle declared "We know we have passed from Death unto Life."

We are now brought to contemplate the *present* condition of the religious Society of which we constitute a part—the preservation of which, on primitive grounds, and in its pristine purity, is an object of unspeakable interest to us. It is evident at this time that there is a want of that unity between some of the Yearly Meetings on this Continent which has already produced serious evils and embarrassments, and which threatens consequences that are painful to anticipate.

To remove these difficulties—to restore love and unity on substantial grounds, is the object of our deep and earnest solicitude. We desire to speak of things as they exist in plain truthfulness, but in all the tenderness that an earnest concern for the prosperity of the Truth, and the best interests of our beloved Society can i spire.

The fact is well known that within a fe years a secession took place in New Engla Yearly Meeting, at which time a small porti of their members separated themselves from t body of Friends, and attempted the organizati of a Yearly Meeting.

The several Yearly Meetings of Friends, bc in Europe and America, except those of Phi delphia and Ohio, continued to acknowledge brethren the Yearly Meeting of New Engla manifesting their unity with them by their usu Epistolary Correspondence, and by extending their members all the rights and privileges t appertain to the members of the Society Friends, and refusing to recognize the secede

Philadelphia and Ohio Yearly Meetings (w the exception of the Women's meeting of latter body) have not pursued this course, have declined to receive any communicat from New England Yearly Meeting, and h suspended their epistolary correspondence witl

They have refused to acknowledge their mi ters, or to recognize that Yearly Meeting in usual order of our Religious Society. Tl subordinate meetings have in various instar refused to issue or receive removal certifica thus abridging the rights of membership, seriously affecting the harmony of the wl body of Friends.

The difficulties arising from this anoma and unprecedented state of things, in which provisions of the Discipline of our Society disregarded—are increasing, and unless remo cannot fail to produce consequences that fearful to contemplate. It is not for us to e into a review of the Disciplinary proceeding New England Yearly Meeting—they belong clusively to itself, and have not been callec question by the Meetings we represent, no those of London and Ireland.

We think it proper, however, for us to that we believe that there is a sincere d with that body to act under the influenc restoring love towards those who have drawn from it. And we trust, as this fe prevails, and is received as it is offered to who have separated themselves from Fri that, with the Divine blessing, many ma again restored to the bosom of Society. confidently believe that New England Y Meeting would not fail to receive, and giv place to any suggestions or counsel that m in right order, be offered to them, and sl any Yearly Meeting, either through an E or by the appointment of a delegation of Fri feel drawn to communicate to them any a that might tend to the prosperity of Trut doubt not it would be cordially accepted.

We are comforted in the belief that the of Friends represented in this Conference through unbounded mercy, been preserved

faith of the Gospel in those essential doctrines which were unwaveringly held by our forefathers in religious profession. We see no evidence of any departure among us from the ancient concern of Friends on these subjects, and doubt not all would be united, notwithstanding our many weaknesses, in condemning any departure from that path in which Friends have so long been favoured safely to walk.

(To be continued.)

For Friends' Review

LETTER FROM JOHN WOOLMAN.

The following letter, never before published, has been placed in my hands, with a suggestion that it would be read with interest, and perhaps to the benefit of many. It is strongly characteristic of the writer, and affords another proof of his close attention to the divine witness in his own breast, and of the strong desire which dwelt with him, that none might be separated from their Father in heaven, but that all might be brought into the "Divine Harmony." B.

MOUNT HOLLY, 5th of 5mo., 1759.

BELOVED BROTHER,—A concern for another involuntary. When it comes it is without seeking. The interest a person hath in our hearts, begets a desire for their welfare. Such, late hath been my case in relation to thee. s often as I consider the present situation of ade, and that variety of merchandize thou art tering into, I seem thoughtful of inward dan- r, and feel a concern for thee.

Perfect peace is worth more than all other hes; and constantly attending to the princi- e of Light, is the only way to possess it. here this light shines, it carries an evidence th it more safe to depend upon than the ex- ple of fallible man; and to pay an awful re- rd to it is our true interest.

While we retain a single eye to the real use- ness of trade, and use no further than it may beneficial to true Christians, the employ is e.

A little while, and we are no more. Happy they who take fast hold on sound wisdom. What I feel that I write, and so leave it.

Thy loving Brother,

JOHN WOOLMAN.

For Friends' Review.

THE SIX NATIONS.

(Continued from page 582.)

The first settlement of Friends on the Wabash.

The main obstacle in proceeding in the inte- ting concern, being now removed, active mea- es were pursued by the Committee, for intro- ing agricultural operations amongst the ians, and ploughs, axes and hoes, were rally supplied to them.

It does not appear, however, that any permanent settlement was attempted by the Committee, until 1804. In that year, George Ellicott and Gerard T. Hopkins, accompanied by Philip Dennis, who was engaged to reside in the Indian country, left Baltimore on the 23d of the 2d mo., and after a tedious journey of upwards of thirty days, arrived at Fort Wayne, situated on the Miami of the Lake, at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers. On their arrival, a few Indians were convened, among whom was the Little Turtle and Five Medals, distinguished chiefs of the Miamis and Pottowattomies, by whom they were kindly received. Most of the active Indians being absent at their hunting or sugar camps, Friends were requested not to be in a hurry, for if a council was then called, few but the lazy and idle would attend, and those the chiefs did not wish the Friends to see. In the 4th month, a large council was held, when a very feeling and appropriate address was delivered by the Friends, who were informed in reply, that upon consultation, it was thought best that their brother (Philip Dennis) should not go to either of their towns, as that might beget some jealousy, but that they would give him a piece of land on the Wabash, about forty miles from Fort Wayne. This matter being agreeably settled, Friends, accompanied by Philip, proceeded to the place assigned him. The location proved very agreeable and pleasant, and the soil equal to any in the western country.

After viewing the adjacent lands, and selecting a place for a house, and pointing out the ground to clear and enclose, the Friends took their leave of Philip, and returned to Fort Wayne.

Who can contemplate the situation of this devoted man, without a feeling of admiration? It must be remembered that he was a stranger and alone, in the midst of heathen nations, remarkable for their ferocity and cruelty, and still smarting on account of their late disastrous struggle with the United States; and many of them, doubtless, anxious to avenge themselves on their oppressors. Yet, there he was, left alone, to commence a good and great work; and, without desiring to ascribe to him more than he is entitled to, I have sometimes thought, that perhaps in part it was owing to his faithfulness and perseverance that we are now annually cheered by the pleasing accounts furnished us by our brethren of Baltimore, Ohio and Indiana, of their progress and success among these people, whom they affectionately followed to their new home, west of the Mississippi.

The settlement on the Wabash went prosperously forward for some time, and exerted a useful influence among the people it was intended to aid, until, by the interruption of an evil disposed person who had obtained great influence with the Indians, it was concluded best for Friends to withdraw.

Although our Maryland Friends withdrew from the Wabash, they did not withdraw from the good work; for we find them turning their attention soon afterwards to the Shawnese, who had, on several occasions, solicited their assistance. In 1812 it appears that a grist and saw mill had been erected in their country, and a decided disposition was manifested by them for improvement; but the war between this country and Great Britain, which was declared this year, greatly interrupted the benevolent operations of the Committee. Besides the assistance furnished to the Shawnese, whose hunting grounds extended from the Ohio River to Lake Erie, the Committee had not been unmindful of the wants of the Delawares, formerly from the State of Pennsylvania, and who had been under the care of the United Brethren, and at the period in question were residing on the Muskingum. In 1815, tranquillity being again restored, a sub-committee of the general Committee on Indian Concerns, appointed by the Yearly Meeting of Baltimore and Ohio, visited the Indians under their care. During this journey, Wau-pagh-kon-net-ta was visited, an Indian town situated north of where Dayton now stands, and subsequently the centre of the Committee's operations, and then numbering about 800 in population.

It was truly a happy circumstance for these Indians, that they had for their agent with the government, Col. John Johnson, who for many years extended a fatherly care over them, and who, on their removal to the west, charged them most emphatically, not to forsake their old friends, the Quakers. This valuable and aged man, who was removed from his office by Andrew Jackson, on account of his political opinions, still continued to reside near Wau-pagh-kon-net-ta, long after the removal of his former charge, on a farm which was the admiration of the country, and where he died, a few years since, deservedly lamented. About this period, considerable progress was made in the cause of Indian civilization. We find by the report made in 1818, that the grist and saw mill were in full operation, and that the resident family consisted of four men and three women Friends. It was computed that the Indians had planted 250 acres in corn, from which was expected to be gathered about 8,000 bushels. Almost every family had a good garden, well stocked with a variety of vegetables; and other pleasing indications of improvement are noted.

In the following year, the Committee visited Lewistown, in order to open an establishment there, similar to that at Wau-pagh-kon-net-ta, and for that purpose, a family of Friends was stationed there, but what was the result of this effort, I am unable to inform.

The attention of Friends was now directed to the subject of educating the Indian children; and a farm of 214 acres was purchased, not far distant from Wau-pagh-kon-net-ta, on which was erected the necessary buildings, and a school wa there opened in 1822, under favourable prospects In 1833, the Indians, who had now been fo many years kindly assisted by Friends, were re moved by Government west of the Mississipp And although some 600 miles from Richmon Ind., and still further from Mount Pleasant an Baltimore, our Friends of those yearly meetin were willing to encounter the increased difficu ties in prosecuting their Christian labours for t red man's welfare.

The report for the past year is uncommonl cheering, showing that a manual labour scho of forty scholars is now in successful operatio the boys working on the farm, when disengag from their studies, and the girls employed useful household duties. There was received f surplus produce sold during the year, to wit, flou meal, corn, oats, meat, lard, wheat, peaches, bu ter, cheese, honey, wax, potatoes, and one pair oxen, seven hundred and nine dollars, being o hundred and eight dollars more than the expe ditures for the support of the Institution, e clusive of salaries and wages. As the Comm tee have no permanent fund for the support the Institution, the deficiency is supplied by t three yearly meetings; the different contrib tions furnished in 1850, being, from

Men Friends of Baltimore Y. Mtg.,	$150 0
Women Friends, - - -	30 7
Men Friends of Ohio, - - -	300 0
Women Friends of Indiana, - -	47 2
Men Friends, - - - - -	735 6

There is something very interesting in c templating the assembling of one of our Yea Meetings for the transaction of church affai and that interest is not lessened, when it equally understood, both by men and wom Friends, that the poor Indian is not to be pass by on the occasion; but that his wants, and th of his children are to be attended to, and needful, relief to be supplied. "Blessed are merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." W.

For Friends' Review.

PERSECUTIONS AT THONON.

In reading the life and religious opinions, & of M. de la Moth Guion, by Th. C. Upha his remarks on the persecutions, burning books, and opposition made by priests and othe to the work of God begun at Thonon throu her instrumentality, I have thought deser from their liberality, to occupy a place in pages of the "Review." T. W

Maryland, 5 mo. 24, 1852.

"It is proper to notice," says he, "that M dame Guion gives us to understand, that som the persons who were engaged in these thin were apparently religious; but religious in common mixed way, partly human and pa divine, partly from earth and partly from heav Consequently, so much of their actions as w

ot from God, were from that which is the oppo-
te of God, viz., Satan. At this time, I suppose
may not be inconsistent with charity to say,
at the good element, or that of God, in them,
ems to have been kept in abeyance, and that
e evil element, or Satan in them, reigned. And
is was particularly the case in the treatment
the pious girls who have been mentioned.
hese girls being poor, and obliged to work con-
nually, formed little neighborhood associations,
osecuting in this way their work together, and
ose who were strong, helping the weak. The
dest one presided at these little meetings, and
e who was best qualified for the task, was ap-
inted reader. Prayer and religious love made
pleasant. But the prevalent religious party
Thonon, considered them inconsistent with
e Catholic methods; and, accordingly, being in
e mixed life which permits the human to mix
th, and sometimes to control the divine, and
tan being at this time inwardly in the ascend-
t, they separated these poor but happy girls
m each other, deprived them, as a punishment,
their usual church privileges, and drove some
them from the place.

"It is painful to speak of these things. I do
suppose that aspersions, cruelties, persecu-
ns, are limited altogether to Catholics. Some
l say that conduct of this kind is the natural
ult of that interest in religious institutions
ich is implied in true faith. This may per-
s be true, in a certain sense; but add *more*
th, and then the evil will not be likely to re-
t. A *little* faith makes us love the cause of
gion, but it leaves us in *fear*, which would
be the case, if we had more faith. We
nble for the ark of God, as if not God, but
e son of Obed-Edom or other weak and hu-
n agent were the keeper of it. Faith and
are the opposites of each other, both men-
y and theologically. When priests, (ministers,)
ther Catholic or others, have opposed or per-
uted those who differed from them in opinion,
ould not, in all cases, nor generally, attribute
their self-interest, and to the fact, or the sup-
ed fact, that "their craft is in danger." Self-
rest, especially among those who have felt
influence of religion, is not the only principle
uman action. Persecutions have been prac-
d by those who verily thought they were
g God service. And these good people of
nonon, (undoubtedly some of them were good
ple,) opposed and injured those who were
's people equally with themselves, and per-
s, much more than themselves, like those
iples of Christ, who, in their premature zeal
for calling down fire from heaven to destroy
r adversaries, simply because they did not
w *what manner of spirit they were of.* Their
ternation was real, not affected. They forgot
God is able to take care of his Church,
out employing Satan's instrumentality.
ce their injustice; hence their cruelty; not
because they had not faith, but because they had not more faith; not because they loved *not* the Church, but because they had forgotten, in too great a degree, the mighty power, and the pledged promise of the God of the Church. They acted according to the light which they had, which was not a greater light, because the light shone in darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not. *She* acted according to her light! *They* had their reward!—*She* had hers!

"Of those who do evil, Christ, who is the true light, has said, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.' Of those who do good, but are persecuted for it, the same Christ has said, in language which gives courage to the fainting heart, 'Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for their's is the kingdom of Heaven.'"

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY'S BOOK OF SYNONYMS.

Accuracy of language is one of the things which, in ordinary speech and writing, is but indifferently observed. The reason, perhaps, is to be sought, not in any general indifference to correctness or precision, but rather in the want of some recognized authority, some specific rules or principles, to which the use of words apparently synonymous, yet of slightly different signification, might be distinctly and easily referred. It is in regard to the finer shades of meaning, the subtler touches of expression, the application of words and phrases where the strictest exactness and perspicuity are required, that an ordinary English style is apt to become loose and shadowy; and it is precisely here that we are entitled to expect the severest, chastest form of utterance. Coleridge used to complain of a general confounding of the word "notion" with "idea," and was often at great pains to point out the distinction between the two, as also between many other words similarly misused. Archdeacon Hare, too, has remarked upon the common misapplication of such words as "education" for "instruction," "government" for "administration," "the church" for "the priesthood" or "ministry;" and indeed holds that such a confounding of terms leads to serious practical misunderstandings and confusions.* Any one, upon reflection, will perceive that in the common use of these and numberless other words, there is often a signal lack of clearness and precision, and will hardly fail to notice that the error proceeds from a want of due attention to the nice and peculiar meanings of words, which are vaguely presumed to have the same signification.

As a help to those who may wish to attain a somewhat more than common correctness of style and language, Archbishop Whately has recently published a small work on *English*

* See *Guesses of Truth.* First series.

*Synonyms;** and the rapidity with which the first edition has been disposed of leads us to infer that the public is to some extent prepared to take an interest in the subject. The second edition, "revised and enlarged," is now before us, and it is thought that a brief glance at its contents may not be unacceptable to some of our present readers.

The word "synonym," as the archbishop observes, is, in strict reality, a misnomer. "Literally, it implies an exact coincidence of meaning in two or more words, in which case there would be no room for discussion; but it is generally applied to words which would be more correctly termed *pseudo*-synonyms—that is, words having a shade of difference, yet with a sufficient resemblance of meaning to make them liable to be confounded. And it is in the number and variety of these that, as the Abbe Girard well remarks, the richness of a language consists. To have two or more words with exactly the same sense, is no proof of copiousness, but simply an inconvenience. A house would not be called well furnished from its having a larger number of chairs and tables of one kind than were needed, but from its having a separate article for each distinct use. The more power we have of discriminating the nicer shades of meaning, the greater facility we possess of giving force and precision to our expressions. Our own language possesses great advantages in this respect; for being partly derived from the Teutonic, and partly from the Latin, we have a large number of duplicates from the two sources, which are, for the most part, though not universally, slightly varied in their meaning.

"These slight variations of meaning," he proceeds, "add to the copiousness of the English language, by affording words of more or less familiarity, and of greater and less force. This may easily be understood, if we consider that the branch of the Teutonic, spoken in England during the Anglo-Saxon period, never became extinct, but that three fourths of the English language at present consist of words altered or derived from that ancient dialect; that these words usually express the most familiar ideas—such as *man, house, land,* &c.; and that the French terms gradually introduced, being those of a more highly civilized people, were adapted to express the more refined ideas. This is true even of physical objects; thus, for instance, most of the names of the animals used for food are still Teutonic—such as *ox, sheep, swine,* &c. The Anglo-Saxons, like the modern Germans, had no objection to say *ox-flesh, sheep-flesh, swine's-flesh;* but the Norman conquerors, introducing a more refined cookery, introduced with it French words for the flesh of the animal; hence we have *beef, mutton, pork,* &c."

* A *Selection of English Synonyms.* Second edition. parker, London; 1852.

It has not been the author's design to notice *all* the synonyms in the language—that, as he remarks, would be an almost endless undertaking; "but merely, after excluding technical terms, and words which do exactly coincide, to select a few of those groups of words which are in most frequent use, and are most liable to be confounded." His purpose, perhaps, will be more distinctly shown, if we add a few more sentences from the preface.

"Many persons," says he, "imagine that two words must either coincide precisely in their meaning, so as to be, in the primary and strict sense of the word, 'synonymous,' or else stand for two (more or less) distinct *things.* Indeed it would often be regarded as almost a truism to assert this; but those who maintain such an opinion overlook the fact, that two words, without exactly coinciding in sense, may nevertheless relate to one and the same thing, regarded in *two different points of view.* An illustration of this is afforded in the relation which exists between the words, 'inference' and 'proof.' Whoever justly infers, proves; and whoever proves infers; but the word 'inference' leads the mind from the premises which have been assumed, to the conclusion which follows from them, while the word proof follows a reverse process and leads the mind from the conclusion to the premises. We say: 'What do you infer *from* this?' and 'How do you *prove* that?'* Another illustration may be quoted in the synonyms 'expense' and 'cost.' The same article may be expensive and costly; but we speak of *expense* in reference to the means of the purchaser; of *cost* in reference to the actual value of the article.

This work does not profess to deal much with *etymologies;* the author thinking that any very strict attention to the *derivation* of words, in connection with synonyms, would only tend to confuse the subject. The history of the origin and growth of words must undoubtedly throw light upon their meanings; but he nevertheless holds the two questions to be completely distinct and separable; and thinks that, in an inquiry into the *actual* and *present* meaning of a word, the consideration of what it originally meant may frequently lead us into error. A few suggestive remarks are given upon this matter.

"Our question is, not what *ought* to be, or formerly was, the meaning of a word, but what it *now* is; nor can we be completely guided by quotations from Shakspeare or Milton, or even from Addison or Johnson. Language has undergone such changes, even within the last sixty or seventy years, that many words, at that time considered pure, are now obsolete; while others —of which the word 'mob' is a specimen— merely slang, are now used by our best writ-

* See Whately's *Logic,* book iv., chap. 3, § 1 which the above is illustrated by the difference bet the road from London to York and the road from to London.

ıd received, like pardoned outlaws, into the ›dy of respectable citizens." The standard, cordingly, to which the author refers in the ork before us, is the sense in which a word is ed by the purest writers and most correct eakers of our own days.

(To be continued.)

From the N. American and U. S. Gazette.

MADDER VS. TEA.

Messrs. Editors.—The very interesting communications which you have published occanally from the pen of Junius Smith, on the ltivation of tea in this country, and the inteıt they are calculated to awaken, induce me to esent to you some suggestions in regard to other agricultural production, as important as ıt of tea—indeed, much more important—d about as little thought of or understood. I ude to the article of *Madder*, for which we are present entirely dependent upon Europe. The nufacturing interest is now so firmly established with us that this article, as a dye, is almost lispensable; and in case of a war with Enıd or France, we should be unable to get a pply. This condition arises purely from nect or thoughtlessness, as I propose to show in ew observations.

The consumption of madder now in this ntry I suppose to be ten thousand tons annuy, the cost of which is over two million of llars. From recent experiments it has been nd to be perfectly congenial to our soil and nate. We might, therefore, with the same priety, import from France our potatoes, eat, and corn, as our madder, indeed with re, because the latter is a vastly more profite production.

By accounts published in the Patent Office ports of 1847 and 1848, in Washington, it is wn that from 2000 to 6000 lbs. per acre can produced, according to the quality of the soil. one of these accounts, rendered by an experiıter in Ohio, where the culture is now being ımenced, 2000 lbs. had been raised to the e, and the value then was 15 cents per lb. ielding 300 dollars, at an expense of one ıdred dollars in its culture and preparation market, including interest for land, &c. s experiment, taking the very lowest produca per acre, throws all other agricultural protions entirely into the shade, as a matter of fit; and yet, strange it is, we have been imting from France and Holland all our Mads since 1815, when its use in manufactures ame a matter of importance, until the present r.

ly attention was first called to this matter ing the last autumn, by a gentleman from aware, Dr. Allen V. Lesley, of New Castle, se intelligence and public spirit will, I trust, long, place him in the same niche in the temple of fame with Junius Smith as a benefactor to his country. He has now upon his plantation about twelve acres of madder growing beautifully. I saw it a few days since, when it was about six inches above ground, far in advance of all other vegetation, except asparagus. He intends, I believe, to occupy his whole plantation of 170 acres, with it, and will, I presume, introduce its culture generally, and, perhaps, simultaneously with the tea by Mr. Smith.

At present, taking the minimum, or 200 lbs. per acre as the product, it would require ten thousand acres to be gathered annually, and thirty thousand to be under culture, to supply the requirements of this country; so that there can be no danger of over production very soon. The market price now is about twelve cents average. The Doctor sent me, some time since, a sample of the first lot that he gathered, about ninety pounds, which I had tested at the Frankford Print Works, where it was pronounced superior to the best French madder, that now sells at fourteen cents. This fully establishes, to my certain knowledge, the adaptation of our country to its production, if it had not been established before. The Doctor informed me, however, that an individual in Herkimer county, New York, had been for several years cultivating it, and that one acre of ground afforded him an ample support, which was the height of his ambition.

From a detailed account which I have in a London Magazine of 1795, giving the mode of its culture and preparation for market then, and my observation and inquiries recently, I am satisfied that little change has occurred with regard to its culture, and that it is as easy to manage as potatoes or Indian corn, though requiring in its preparation for use much more labour.

It requires a mellow soil, one that can be ploughed deeply, and not liable to bake, as the roots, which form the material, will go two or three feet below the surface, and one, too, that will not be subject to overflow, as water standing upon the surface will injure the roots. It would seem to be adapted to all the Southern and Middle States, as far north as Herkimer county, where it has been successfully tried in a small way. Beyond that as its culture in England has not been prosecuted, it may not probably succeed well.

The plant was first obtained, I believe, from the Levant; but its production is now chiefly confined, so far as I know, to France and Holland. That from France now commands 14 cents. The Dutch 10 cents. As that produced here has been found by chemical analysis to be 25 per cent. stronger than the French, and to produce a more brilliant colour, it is evident that it should be made one of the staples of our country, as much so as wheat, Indian corn, cotton, or tobacco; and I trust, from the interest you manifest in regard to the tea culture, that you will

soon see them both flourishing as new articles of commerce in this new and happy country.

If these observations should be deemed worthy a place in your journal, and induce any of your agricultural readers to desire information, it will give me pleasure to impart to them all that I can, and to put them in a way to obtain the seed. L.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH MONTH 12, 1852.

Our readers will doubtless remember that in several of our preceding numbers, allusion has been made to an Address agreed upon, upwards of a year ago, by the committee appointed by five Yearly Meetings on this continent, to labour for the restoration of harmony throughout the Society; which address, as our readers have been duly informed, has been adopted by the several Yearly Meetings represented in that conference. This interesting document, having now been printed in pamphlet form, we have taken an early opportunity of introducing it into the Review, under the belief that our subscribers who have not heretofore had the privilege of hearing it, would generally desire to peruse it. Emanating from such a source as it did, any opinion or discussion of its character or merits, on the part of the Editor of the Review, will hardly be expected. He may, however, without impertinence, express an ardent desire that the labours of that body hitherto performed, and those in which they may hereafter find themselves engaged, may be promotive of harmony throughout our widely extended Society.

That the cordial unity of feeling and judgment, which formerly characterized our Religious Society, has been, and continues to be, within some portions of it, sorrowfully marred, is a fact which we would willingly cover with the mantle of oblivion, if it was longer susceptible of concealment. Believing, however, that the great doctrines promulgated by our primitive Friends, and the testimonies which they believed themselves constrained to support, are still believed and maintained by the consistent members among us, we may still indulge a confiding hope that, at a time not very remote, this threatening cloud may be dispersed, and our beloved Society, how widely soever scattered, again be witnessed to be a united body, bearing, as formerly the distinguishing badge of discipleship, love to each other. Thrice gladly would the Editor of the Review inscribe on his pages, if consistent with truth, an unhesitating assurance that such was the case at the present time.

New York Yearly Meeting.—In our preceding number we gave a brief outline of the proceedings of that body, as far as the evening of Second-day the 31st ult. We continue our notice in the preser number, observing, however, that as the printe minutes will probably come to hand in a few day we shall not at present attempt anything furth than a very concise exhibit of the subsequent tran actions of the Meeting.

On Third-day, the 1st of the month, a report, re specting the disorders in Scipio Quarter, was pr sented by the committee appointed on the subjec which was read, and the committee continued, extend such further labour in the case as they m judge requisite.

The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings we read and approved; and that meeting having pr pared an address to the professors of christianity, the subject of slavery, the Yearly Meeting, aft reading and deliberately considering this addre agreed to adopt it, and authorized its publication behalf of that Meeting. As this address is expect to be printed without needless delay, we hope be able to furnish our readers with it, in an ea number of the Review.

On Fourth-day morning, meetings for worsh being held, only one session of the Yearly Meeti was had; and the business transacted was chie of a local character.

A small part of the sitting on that day, as lik wise of one on the following day, was occupied the visits of two women Friends, who expressed religious concern to visit the men's meeting. Th visits were admitted without objection, and c dially received.

The subject of grave stones being suggested one of the Quarters, a committee, selected out each Quarter, was nominated, to consider the s ject and report to a future sitting.

On Fifth-day, the committee last mentioned m a report, which was not adopted by the meeti and the subject was referred to the consideratio the Meeting next year.

The committee to propose Friends to constitu committee to confer with those appointed, or t appointed, by other Yearly Meetings, offered names of Richard Mott, Thomas Willis, Ja Brown, Richard Carpenter, James Congdon, M lon Day, Silas Corneli, Solomon Griffin, Will Titus, and William Wood, which were fully proved, and the Friends appointed accordingly.

The condition and prospects of Nine Partn Boarding school coming again into view, it finally concluded to place the general charg that Seminary, until the time of the next Ye Meeting, so far under the care of the Meeting Sufferings, as to direct the committee and office that Institution to receive their directions from body, until the time above mentioned.

On Sixth-day, epistles to our brethren in Lon

nd Dublin, and to all the Yearly Meetings of Friends on this continent, were read and adopted. After which, near two o'clock, the Meeting came o a satisfactory conclusion; and it may be truly aid that, throughout the several sittings of this unsually protracted Yearly Meeting, the evident revalence of brotherly concord, and of regard to ne feelings and judgment of each other, was conolatory and encouraging.

MARRIED,—In Friends' Meeting-house, Queensury, Warren county, N. Y., on the 5th ult., NAHAN MOSHER to PHEBE ANNA, daughter of Robert nowles.

——, In Friends' Meeting-house, Wilmington, elaware, on Fifth-day, the 27th ult., SAMUEL S. OWNING to MARY, daughter of Stephen M. Stapler.

——, In Friends' Meeting-house, on Sixth and oble streets, Philadelphia, on Third-day, the 8th st., EDWARD BAILEY, of Berks county, Pa., to NNA, daughter of Joseph Whitall, of this city.

DIED,—At the residence of her son-in-law, near ew London, Howard county, Indiana, on the even- of the 17th of Twelfth month last, in the 60th ar of her age, RACHEL, wife of Ezra Peirce; a orthy member of Honey Creek Monthly Meeting.

——, On the 24th of last month, at the residence his father, Thomas Taylor, Springfield, N. J., er a short illness, LEWIS TAYLOR, in the 37th ar of his age; a member of Burlington Monthly eeting.

CALIFORNIA.

tracts from a letter, dated San José, 4th mo. 29, 1852.

"You have had a very severe winter in the Atlic States, while we have not, within the same riod, had a single cold day. There has been abundance of rain; but when it was not ning, it was warm and pleasant. From the h month to this time, the temperature has n about the same as it usually is in Pennsylhia, the latter part of the 4th and early part the 5th month. We have frequently seen the s of the mountain capped with snow; but ter keeps at a respectful distance. The ley now, from mountain to mountain, is coed with a luxurious vegetation. Large crops wheat and barley were sown this year, and of it, as far as I have seen, is doing well. e uncultivated portions of the plain are coed with clover and other natural grasses, inningled with yellow daisies, larkspur, and a at variety of flowers. The cattle and horses, night be expected, are in the finest condition. iss, at this sweet season, the sweet blossoms he apple and peach orchards of Pennsylva; not that we are entirely destitute of them, their number is yet very limited.

he assembly bill for submitting the question of a convention to amend the Constitution, to a vote of the people, commonly called the 'Convention Bill,' has received its *quietus* in the Senate. The bill was rejected, a motion for reconsideration immediately moved, and then a resolution passed to postpone the reconsideration *indefinitely*. This is the legislative mode of killing a bill 'quite dead,' as it precludes the possibility of bringing it up again during the session. The Alta Californian, after announcing the rejection of the convention bill, under the caption, 'Glory enough for one day,' adds, 'We congratulate the country upon this auspicious result, and we thank the senators on behalf of the people of the State, who have so nobly and patriotically discharged their duty to the country, and the great interests of the Pacific coast.'

I see my old *friend*, Col. Gadsden has written a letter, in which he proposes to conduct a large body of slaves overland to California, desiring *only* that 'Uncle Sam' should furnish troops to prevent his sable companions from leaving him while on his journey. Well! I should like to see him come with fifty or more negroes he had bought and paid for. The letter need give you no uneasiness, it is all 'gaz;' there is not the slightest probability of his coming.

I am gratified to learn that a large number of emigrants may be expected this season, from the northern and north-western states. I desire to see this country filled up with intelligent freemen. It is stated that the U. S. Land Commissioners will give their decisions on part of the land titles which have been presented to them, in a few days. When the titles to land are confirmed, people will buy land, improve it, and settle in the country. Thousands who come here to dig gold, will be induced by the fineness of the climate and the fertility of the soil, to make it their home.

From the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal.

PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE SUN, &c.

(Continued from page 604.)

The rays which indicate the margin of the disc have evidently issued from the incandescent surface under a very small angle. The question here occurs: The margin of the two images, which the polarizing telescope furnishes, do they, when viewed directly, appear coloured? then, the light of these margins proceeds from a liquid body; for any theory which would make the exterior of the sun a solid body is definitively removed by the observation of the rapid changing of the form of the spots. Have the margins maintained their natural whiteness in the glass? then they are necessarily gaseous.

Observations made any day of the year, looking directly at the sun, with the aid of powerful polarizing telescopes, exhibit no trace of colorization. The inflamed substance, then, which

defines the circumference of the sun, is gaseous. We can generalize this conclusion, since, through the agency of rotation, the different points of the surface of the sun come in succession to form the circumference.

This experiment removes out of the domain of simple hypothesis the theory we have previously indicated concerning the constitution of the solar photosphere. We assuredly find, neither in the arbitrary conceptions which are the results of the brilliant imagination of the ancient philosophers of Greece, nor in the extant works of the most celebrated astronomers of the Alexandrian school, anything which, even by a forced assimilation, can be compared to the results which I have just advanced. These results, let it be loudly proclaimed, are entirely due to the united efforts of the observers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and also in a certain measure to those of our contemporary astronomers.

And here let me make a remark, which, when endeavoring to determine the physical constitution of the stars, we shall have occasion to apply.

If the material of the solar photosphere were liquid, if the rays emitted from its margin were polarized, the two images furnished by the polarizing telescope would not only be coloured, but they would be different in the different parts of the circumference. Is the highest point of one of these images red, the point diametrically opposite will be red also. But the two extremities of the horizontal diameter will each exhibit a green tint, and so on. If, then, one succeeds in concentrating to a single point the rays emitted from all parts of the sun's limb, even after their decomposition in the polarizing telescope, the mixture will be white.

The constitution of the sun, as I have just established it, may equally well serve to explain how, on the surface of the orb, there exist some spots not black but luminous. These have been called faculæ. Galileo was the first to observe them. The others, of much smaller dimensions, and generally round, were discovered by Scheiner, and by him named lucules. These latter cause the surface of the sun to appear spotted.

It is a singular fact; but I might trace the origin of the discovery of one of the principal causes of the *faculæ* and lucules to an administrative visit to a shop of novelties situated on our boulevards.

"I have to complain," said the master of the establishment, "of the Gas Company; it ought to direct on my goods the broad side of the bat-wing burner, whilst, by the carelessness of their servants, it is often the edge which is directed on them." "Are you certain," said one of the assistants, "that in that position the flame gives less light than the other?" The idea appearing ill-founded, and, I would even say, absurd, it was submitted to accurate experiment; and it was determined that a flame shed upon any object as much light when it illuminates by its edge as when its broad surface was presented to it.

Thence resulted the conclusion, that a gaseous incandescent surface of a determined extent is more luminous when seen obliquely than under the perpendicular incidence. Consequently, if, like our atmosphere, when dappled with clouds, the solar surface presents undulations, the parts of these undulations which are presented perpendicularly to the observer must appear comparatively dim, and the inclined portions must appear more brilliant; and hence every conic cavity must appear a lucule. It is no longer necessary, in accounting for these appearances, to suppose that there exist on the sun millions of fires more incandescent than the rest of the disc, or millions of points distinguishing themselves from the neighboring regions by a greater accumulation of luminous matter.

After having proved that the sun is composed of a dark central body, of a cloudy-reflecting atmosphere, and of a photosphere, we should naturally ask if there is nothing besides; if the photosphere terminates abruptly and without being surrounded by a gaseous atmosphere less luminous in itself, or feebly reflecting? Generally, this third atmosphere would disappear in the ocean of light with which the sun always appears surrounded, and which proceeds from the reflection of its own rays upon the particles of which the terrestrial atmosphere is composed.

A means of removing this doubt presented itself; it was selecting the moment wherein during a total eclipse, the moon completely obscures the sun.

Almost at the moment when the last ray emanating from the margin of the radiant orb disappeared under the opaque screen formed by the moon, our atmosphere, in the region which is projected between the moon, the earth, and the neighboring parts, ceased to be illuminated.

Every one now knows what was the principal object of the astronomers, who, in 1842, repaired to the south of France, to Italy, to Germany and to Russia, where the eclipse of the sun of the 8th of July would be total.

In all our researches, innumerable unexpected appearances invariably present themselves: the observers were not a little surprised when after disappearance of the last direct rays of the sun behind the margin of the moon, and after the light reflected by the surrounding terrestrial atmosphere had also disappeared, to see rose-shaped prominences from two to three minutes in height, dart, as it were, from the circumference of our satellite.

Each astronomer, following the usual bent of his own ideas, arrived at an independent opinion regarding the cause of these appearances. Some attributed them to the mountains of the moon; but this hypothesis would not bear a moment's examination. Others wished to discover in the

rtain effects of diffraction or of refraction. But e touchstone of all theories is calculation ; and ıcertainty the most indefinite must follow, in ference to their application to the remarkable ıenomena specified, those, namely, of which e have just been speaking. Explanations ving neither an exact account of the height, e form, the colour, nor the fixity of a phe- menon, ought to have no place in science.

Let us come to the idea, much extolled for a ort time, that the protuberances of 1842 were ar mountains, whose summits extended beyond e photosphere covered by the moon at the mo- nt of observation.

Following the most moderate computations, the vation above the solar disc of one of these nmits would have been 19,000 leagues. I well aware that no argument, because based the vastness of this height, should lead to e rejection of the hypothesis. But it may be ch shaken by remarking, that these pretended untains exhibit considerable portions beyond perpendicular, which, consequently, in virtue the solar attraction, must have fallen down.

Let us take a rapid glance of a fourth hypo- sis according to which the protuberances ıld be assimilated to solar clouds floating in a eous atmosphere.

Here we find no principle of natural philosophy prevent our admitting the existence of cloudy sses from 70,000 to 90,000 miles in length, h their outline serrated, and assuming the st distorted forms. Only, in further pursuing s hypothesis, one could not fail to be astonished t no solar cloud had ever been seen entirely arated from the circumference of the moon. t is towards this determination, the subject erwise eluding us, that the researches of as- ıomers should be directed.

A mountain being incapable of sustaining it- without a base, the fortuitous observation of ominence, separated in appearance from the gin of the moon, and, consequently, from real margin of the solar photosphere, should sufficient utterly to overthrow the hypothesis olar mountains.

ut let it be distinctly remarked, that it is with astronomical researches as with those hemists and mechanical philosophers ; these er can, at will, vary the conditions under ch they operate, and which may change the ıre of the results. But astronomers exercise influence over the phenomena which they ly ; they are obliged to wait sometimes for uries until the celestial bodies present them- es in a favorable position for the resolution difficulty.

n this occasion, however, the doubts raised he observations of 1842 have already, in the se of last year, been subjected to a new ex- mental examination. An eclipse of the sun announced to occur on the 8th of August, 1850, which was to be total in the Sandwich Islands.

The captain of the ship Bonnard, commanding our station of Otaheite, entertained the happy thought of sending M. Kutscki, superintendent of roads and bridges to Honolulu, in the island of Taheite, the capital of the Sandwich Archi- pelago.

The accounnt which we have received from this skilful observer contains the following sentence : "The slender and reddish striated appearance which was found near the northern prominence seemed to be completely detached from the mar- gin of the moon."

Still later, in the eclipse of 28th July, 1851 Messrs. Mauvais and Goujon, of Dantzic, and the celebrated foreign astronomers who had re- paired to different parts of Norway, Sweden, and the north of Germany, saw, in all the selected stations without exception, a spot uniformly red and separated from the limb of the moon.

The observation of M. Kutscki, and the corres- ponding observations of 1851, put a definite termination to the explanations of the protuber- ances, founded on the supposition that there ex- isted in the sun mountains whose summits would reach considerably above the photosphere.

When it shall have been clearly demonstrated that these luminous phenomena cannot be the effect of the inflexions which the solar rays might experience in passing near the rough parts which fringe the circumference of the moon ; when it shall have been demonstrated that these rosy tints cannot be assimilated to simple optical appearances, and have, in truth, a real existence, that they are not real solar clouds, it will then be necessary to add a new atmosphere to the two of which we have just spoken ; for these clouds cannot be sustained *in vacuo*.

Every one now knows the uncertainty which still remains upon one point, truly remarkable, concerning the physical constitution of the sun. When we think that the phenomena which might decide all doubts are habitually invisible, that they can only be seen during total eclipses of the sun, which total eclipses are of rare occur- rence, so much so that since the invention of telescopes the astronomers of Europe and America have scarcely had an opportunity satis- factorily to observe six ; no one will be astonished that in the middle of the nineteenth century the question raised by the mysterious red flames, upon which so much has been said, still remains to be investigated.

After these explanations, the length of which I must beg you to excuse, we shall indicate, in a few words, by what series of measurements and deductions, science has succeeded in fixing the true place of the sun in the totality of the universe.

Archelaus, who lived in the year 448 B. C., was the last philosopher of the Ionian sect ; he said, regarding the sun,—"It is a star, only it

surpasses in size all the other stars." The conjecture, for what is not based upon any measurement, or any observation, deserves no other name, was certainly very bold and very beautiful. Let us pass over an interval of more than two thousand years, and we shall find the relation of the sun and the stars established, by the labours of the moderns, upon a basis which defies all criticism.

To be continued.

THE BOX AND THE BRUSHES;

OR, WHO KNOWS WHAT HE MAY COME TO YET?

We had been to the bullion office of the Bank of England, to examine some packages of coin and brilliants that had just arrived, and were slowly crossing the area in front of the Royal Exchange, noticing as we walked the innumerable and ever varying countenances of the crowd which streams along from Cheapside through Cornhill and Lombard Street, when just as we stepped upon the pavement which forms the noble esplanade, our attention was drawn to a group of persons standing by the railings directly under the Duke of Wellington's statue. It was some minutes ere we could discover the object that interested them; it was not the heroic figure of the old warrior, nor the noble war horse he bestrode, neither was it the magnificent portico of the Exchange: pillars, frieze, and inscriptions, were all lost upon them; they were looking down rather than up; they seemed very intent, however, upon something, and we hastened to join them. It is not every thing that arrests the busy Londoners at the hour of half-past ten in the morning, especially in that centre of commercial life. A few steps brought us round to the front of his grace, and there, directly under the very countenance of the "great captain," knelt a little lad, whose cap and red blouse, as well as the badge on his breast, told us at a glance that he belonged to a new order recently instituted by the philanthropists of London, the members of which are drawn from the hovels and dens of humanity, but who are destined to become shining, if not illustrious characters in their day and generation. We allude to the "polishing brigade," *alias* the "Shoe-black Society," whose ranks are to be filled from time to time by the most promising and trustworthy pupils of the Ragged Schools of the metropolis. Our little friend was quite up to his business. In front of him lay a small box, about fourteen inches by ten, which was surmounted by a block of wood, say four inches high, and shaped something like the sole of a shoe or boot; in this instance a human foot belonging to a most benevolent-looking young gentleman was placed upon it, the trousers turned up at the bottom, and "blackie" was polishing away in good earnest; at his left stood the jar of liquid, which, with the box of brushes formed his only stock-in-trade. The first boo was soon finished, and the trousers replaced; the other was then lifted, the dust whisked away the blacking applied, and then brush, brush. I a few minutes the process was complete, and the gentleman, well pleased with his improved ap pearance, after satisfying the artist, was lost i the thronging tide of life that was eddying t and fro in this great thoroughfare. The boy re placed his tools of trade, carefully closed his jar eyed keenly the copper coin he had received and then stood up to look for another customer We looked at his box; it bore the inscription o each side, "*For One Penny.*" We read hi badge, "Ragged School Shoe-black Society." We viewed his shrewd, yet open and intelligen countenance, as gently yet firmly he put th crowd of youngsters who had gathered too clos upon him, back a little; a moment, and a promis of another customer presented itself; he move up; quick as thought his hand was to his ca "*Want boots cleaned, sir?*" but the party move on, the little shoe black came back to his stan drew his box and tools to his side, and reall looked for the moment as if he felt the dignit of honest toil.

There was nothing in his whole appearance t which you could object; his face had a glow health upon it, joined to a modest self-respec which we greatly admired; and, as he leaned i his coarse but conspicious uniform at the base the Wellington monument, we thought wit great interest of his probable fate in this wonde ful metropolis of the industrial world. We wer not alone in these thoughts. An elderly woma evidently of the working classes, had like ou selves been watching the lad at his work, a now it was finished, and she could look upon h face, her mother's heart rejoiced over the your candidate for labour, and less restrained or mo enthusiastic than we, she was loud in his praise "If he is a good boy," said she, he'll be Lo Mayor of London yet—that he will," she r peated; and, turning to us as we looked approvingly, said, "He is a good boy, and if goes on well, who knows what he may be "Very true," we replied. "We like his appea ance much; indeed his whole manner is prepo sessing." This was said in a low tone, and were not near enough for the object of our c comiums to hear us. Suddenly our aged co panion said to us, "I'll speak to him: w knows but a word from an old woman may hearkened to? Boys will sometimes take kin what we say, when they will not listen to men She started forward, spoke to the lad, patti him on the shoulder kindly and encouraging all of which he acknowledged by nodding acqui cence, still, however, keeping an eye to busine She then returned to us, and again repeati that "he was a good boy, and she was sure would prosper, and perhaps be yet Lord May

f London," went off breathing good wishes and lessings upon his head.

The boy was now alone. We stepped up to im and asked to what school he belonged. He aid "Ratcliffe Highway." How long had the oys been allowed to come into the city? About fortnight. Had he a father? Yes, but he as very old and decrepid; and his mother, too -she was quite helpless. He had been selected om the "Beer Street" Ragged School for his od conduct, and was earning his living and mething more in this novel branch of industry. e said Lord Ashley and some other gentlemen d got the Lord Mayor's leave for them to work the city, and he hoped they should do well.

We hoped so too. We told him that we new all about the Society; had been present hen it was commenced, and were sure neither s Lordship, nor the gentlemen of the Committ-e, would lose sight of those lads who were so rsevering, and honest good boys. *We begged n to think of that, and also that God was his end for certain*, and then, as our time and his s precious, we presented him with some little ituity *for himself*, and hastened on our way, eatly pleased with this little incident; and ll thinking of the old lady's words, we said lf aloud as we turned at the corner of the Man-n House, to have a last look at our young nd of the "box and brushes," who knows t the germ of another "Whittington" is to found in the mind of that poor Ragged hool boy? At all events there is heart in n, and hope for him, and whoever it was that ed this lad from poverty and ruin, and set n fairly on his feet in this struggling world, *e hath done a good work;*" he shall not lose reward. We would rather be among the nber of those who are excavating these living nes from the quarry of degraded humanity, n be entitled to sit down at the turtle and mpagne feast of "City dignitaries." Rather one,

thering from," the "world's wide forest," "as a flow'ret from the soil,
nobility of labor—the long pedigree of toil."

Late Paper.

DRIFT OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

. Merriam writes to the N. Y. Journal of mmerce as follows upon this interesting sub-:

revious to the sailing of the Grinnell Arctic edition, composed of the brigantines Advance Rescue under the command of Lieut. De en, U. S. N., we placed on board of each el two tube spirit thermometers; also record ks for recording the temperature of the atmos-e every sixty minutes, day and night; and a printed copy of our thermometrical record bservations made on Long Island for a series ears. Since the return of the expedition to United States, we have received from Lieut. De Haven the record book kept on board the Advance, in which are recorded five thousand nine hundred and thirty-three hourly thermometrical observations between the 30th day of September, 1850, and the 10th day of June, 1851, being, with the exception of 115 hours *omitted*, an observation for every sixty minutes, night and day, for a term of eight months and nine days. It is a good testimony of the industry of the officers of the Expedition, and an invaluable acquisition to science. During the same period we made simultaneous hourly thermometrical observations on Long Island. A comparison of the two records is now being made with great care, and when completed, the result will be given to the public. In the margin of the thermometrical pages Lieut. De Haven has made a memorandum of the drift of the ice in which the Advance and Rescue had become fixed. On the page for December, 1850, is the following:

"On the first we were near Beechy Island, at the entrance of Wellington Channel; from thence we were drifted to the eastward, beset in the ice, until the end of the month, when we found ourselves nearly out of Lancaster Sound. The mean lat. of our line of drift was about 75 deg. 30 min."

The ice in which the vessels were beset, commenced drifting East on the 30th of November 1850, twenty-two days after the sun had passed below the horizon. The highest temperature of the atmosphere on that day was 22 deg. and the lowest 29 degrees *below zero*. The day following, it fell to 34 degrees below zero, or 66 degrees below the freezing point. The ice with the vessel drifted ten degrees of longitude East in thirty days. There was but one hour in that month during which the temperature was above zero, and that occurred on the 15th, at 1 A. M. The average temperature of 737 observations made in that month, was 47 degrees below the freezing point, or 15 degrees below zero. January was colder than December; the average of 736 observations made in that month was 49 degrees below the freezing point, or 17 degrees below zero. Still, notwithstanding this intense cold, the ice and the vessels which were upon it continued drifting East and South. February was colder than Janurary; the average temperature of 669 observations made in that month was 61½ degrees below the freezing point, or 29½ degrees below zero. The ice with the vessel upon it still continued drifting East and South.

March was as cold as January; the average of 732 hourly observations made in that month was the same as January, and still the drifts continued. 702 observations in April gave an average 24 degrees below the freezing point, or eight degrees above zero, and 728 in May, an average of 14 degrees below the freezing point, or 18 above zero. The drifting of the vessels continued South until the 9th of June, when they reached lat. 66.20, and then dropped out

of the ice, after having rode upon its surface six months and nine days, and drifted 20 degrees of longitude East, and about 9 degrees of latitude South. It appears from these facts that the drift of the Arctic ice from the mouth of Wellington Channel, where Sir John Franklin wintered in 1845 and 6, was independent of the atmospheric temperature.

We have kept a record of the number and names of vessels arriving at the port of New York from Europe, during the twelve last years, which are stated to have met with ice in crossing the Atlantic. This record presents the following facts :—

In 1845, forty-four vessels reported having met with ice; in 1846, but four; 1847, twenty-one; in 1848, none; 1849, but five; in 1850, forty, and in 1851, one hundred and seventy-five. The year 1845, when Sir John Franklin passed up the Straits to Beechy Island, compares with the year 1850, when Lieut. De Haven reached the same point.

From 1846 to 1849, there appears to have been but little ice coming down from the Arctic circle. In December, 1850, the British ship Delta, from Liverpool, in lat. 44, lon. 52, saw an iceberg 130 feet high—it was on the 2d day of the month. In January, 1851, one vessel encountered ice; in February, eight vessels; in March, twenty-eight; in April, thirty-eight; in May, sixty-two; in June, twenty-eight; in July, eight; in August but one. This record compares well with the record of the drift kept by Lieut. De Haven, and shows an agreement.

On the 20th of April, 1850, ship Martha, from Liverpool, saw a large island of ice in lat. 43 16. The same day the barque Josephine, from Wales, saw several large icebergs in lat. 43 41, lon. 51 37. The ship George Washington, from Liverpool, in April, was obliged to run South, lat. 41 30, to clear the ice.

The ocean was swarming with the islands and icebergs, during March, April, May and June, 1851, The Arctic seas were broken up, and the fact that the brigantines Advance and Rescue were borne from the Straits of Wellington to the Coast of Greenland on the top of the ice, will allow us to believe the report that the Erebus and Terror received a like facility of transportation. I am inclined to think the report that these two vessels were seen upon an iceberg on the 20th of April, 1851, correct. I do not see how they could have remained behind while all the ice in the straits was coming South. I regret that my examination and comparison of the thermometetrical records are not completed, but the above brief statement will afford some facts that may be useful in arriving at a conclusion in reference to the missing vessels.

We may set it down as unquestionable, when we see a man proud of his learning, that he is a superficial character.

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT.

COINAGE FOR MAY, 1852.

	Gold.	
167,332	Double Eagles,	$3,346,640
13,505	Eagles,	135,050
32,445	Half Eagles,	162,225
108,120	Quarter Eagles,	270,300
218,140	Gold Dollars,	218,140
539,542	Pieces,	$4,132,355
	Silver.	
21,500	Half Dollars,	10,750
100,000	Dimes,	10,000
1,820,600	Three Cent Pieces,	54,618
2,481,642	Pieces,	$4,207,723
	Copper.	
263,280	Cents,	2,632
2,744,922	Pieces,	$4,210,355

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED FOR COINAGE IN MAY

From California,	$4,151,000
" Other sources,	185,000
	$4,336,000

Silver Bullion deposited in same time $20,000

GOLD DEPOSITED.

	1851.	1852.
January,	$5,071,667	$4,161,6
February,	3,004,970	3,010,2
March,	2,880,271	3,892,1
April,	2,878,353	3,097,0
May,	3,269,491	4,336,0
	$17,104,752	$18,491,0

E. C. DALE, Treasurer.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On Thursday, the bargain by which the Cry tal Palace is transferred from the contractors its new proprietors received its final ratificati within the walls of the building itself. T names of the purchasers did not transpire, b they were represented by Mr. Charles Full who took formal possession, and paid down t purchase-money, £70,009. It is understood have become the property of a company, of whi Mr. Laing, the chairman of the London a Brighton Railway, is chairman; and the inte tion is to remove it to a site near Sydenham, distance of six miles from the London-brid terminus of the railway. About twenty-fi gentlemen, friends of the contracting parti celebrated the last day at the Crystal Palace, partaking of an elegant *dejeuner*, as the gue of Sir Charles Fox and Mr. Henderson. A Mr. Scott Russell, drew a glowing picture of t attractions that are to be congregated within t new edifice at Sydenham. The products every land are to be exhibited growing in th

arious climates, and the specimens of every art rouped according to the most tasteful rules of lassification. The national taste for the beautiful to be refined by casts from all the famous arbles in the world, and the great principles of echanical science are to be illustrated by work- g models of every variety of machinery. The ifice is to be large enough to contain all our etropolitan working population, and attractive ough to tempt them away from those debasing joyments which are now almost their only re- urce. Refreshments abundant and good will supplied at the most moderate price, and ansit by the railroad included in the admission cket. It is expected that the resuscitated ilding, greatly enlarged and improved, will be ady for a grand opening day on the first of ay next, and it is hoped that her Majesty will nour the inauguration with her presence. Mr. ing, in answer to his health, expressed san- ine hopes as to the solution of the commercial estion, and bore honourable testimony to the od faith with which the contractors had held emselves bound to a mere verbal bargain, al- ough tempted by an offer nearly double that ich they had accepted from the present pos- ssors. Although the rain poured down in tor- nts, the building showed its excellence of con- uction by scarcely admitting a drop, and it s generally observed, that it never looked tter than on this the last day of its existence.

Non-Comformist, of 5th mo. 19th.

From the National Era-

QUESTIONS OF LIFE.

(Concluded from page 607.)

I turn from Nature unto men,
I ask the stylus and the pen;
What sang the bards of old? What meant
The prophets of the Orient?
The rolls of buried Egypt hid
In painted tomb and pyramid?
What mean Idúmea's arrowy lines,
Or dusk Elora's monstrous signs?
How speaks the primal thought of man
From the grim carvings of Copan?
Where rests the secret? Where the keys
Of th' old death-bolted mysteries?
Alas! the dead retain their trust,
Dust hath no answer from the dust.

The great enigma's still unguessed,
Unanswered the eternal quest;
I gather up the scattered rays
Of wisdom in the early days,
Faint gleams and broken, like the light
Of meteors in a Northern night,
Betraying to the darkling earth
The unseen sun which gave them birth;
I listen to the Sybil's chant,
The voice of priest and hierophant;
I know what Indian Kreeshna saith,
And what of life and what of death
The demon taught to Socrates;
And what beneath his garden trees,
Slow pacing with a dream-like tread,
The solemn-thoughted Plato said:

Nor lack of tokens great or small
Of God's clear light in each and all,
While holding with more dear regard
The scroll of Hebrew Seer and Bard,
The starry pages promise lit
With Christ's Evangel over-writ,
Thy miracle of Life and Death,
Oh Holy One of Nazareth!

On Aztec ruins, gray and lone,
The circling serpent coils in stone,
Type of the endless and unknown;
Whereof we seek the clue to find
With groping fingers of the blind!
Forever sought and never found,
We trace that serpent-symbol round
Our resting-place, our starting bound!
Oh thriftlessness of dream and guess!
Oh wisdom, which is foolishness!
Why idly seek from outward things
The answer inward silence brings;
Why stretch beyond our proper sphere
And age, for that which lies so near?
Why climb the far off hills with pain,
A nearer view of heaven to gain?
In lowliest depths of bosky dells
The hermit, Contemplation, dwells,
A fountain's pine-hung slope his seat,
And lotus-twined his silent feet,
Whence, piercing heaven with screened sight,
He sees at noon the stars, whose light
Shall glorify the coming night.

Here let me pause, my guest forego;
Enough for me to feel and know
That He in whom the cause and end,
The Past and Future, meet and blend,
Who, girt with His immensities,
Our vast and star-hung system sees,
Small as the clustered Pleiades,
Moves not alone as heavenly quires,
But waves the spring-time's grassy spires;
Guards not Archangel feet alone,
But deigns to guide and keep my own;
Speaks not alone the words of fate,
Which worlds destroy and worlds create,
But whispers in my spirit's ear,
In tones of love or warning fear,
A language none beside may hear.

To Him, from wanderings long and wild,
I come, an over-wearied child,
In cool and shade His peace to find,
Like dew-fall settling on my mind.
Assured that all I know is best
And humbly trusting for the rest.
I turn from the bewildering sense
Of his diffused Omnipotence,
From Nature and her mockery, Art,
And book and speech of men apart,
To the still witness in my heart;
With reverence waiting to behold
His Avatár of love unfold,
The Eternal Beauty new and old!

J. G. W.

FORGIVENESS.

The parted wave cut with the keel,
A moment's time will heal it;
The *melted* wax best takes the stamp
With which you mean to seal it:
The weeping willow bears the blast,
Which breaks not, though it bends it:
"The sandal tree with fragrant breath
Perfumes the axe that rends it." *Inquirer.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The mail steamer Asia arrived at New York on the morning of the 2d inst., bringing English dates to the 21st ult.

ENGLAND.—There is no political news of importance. The park at Sydenham where the Crystal Palace is to be re-erected, will contain 150 acres, which will be planted with specimens of every tree which can be cultivated in the open air in England. The Palace will contain a winter garden of 18 acres in extent.

Advices had been received by the Amiralty, announcing the utter refusal of the King of Abomey to abandon the slave-trade, and his intention to attack Badagery.

FRANCE.—The Count de Chambord, the representative of the French monarchy, has addressed a manifesto to his friends in France, declaring that it is the duty of royalists to do no act, to enter into no engagements and to accept of no office at variance with the grand object of the re-establishment of the legitimate monarchy. He instructs them to protest against the Empire, but not openly to resist it, to support the government only against anarchy, and to promote the entire and ultimate union of the monarchical party.

It is now considered certain that the Cabinets of Austria, Prussia and Russia are united on the French question, and that they will require of Louis Napoleon the maintenance of the treaties of 1814 and 1815 to the very letter.

General McMahon quitted Constantine on the 9th ult. with an army of ten thousand men, on an expedition against Kabylia.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Lloyd states that a customs treaty for three years has been signed between the Austrian and Turkish governments.

The federal authorities of Borne have been notified that the Austrian military cordon on the Swiss frontiers would be withdrawn during the present month.

SWEDEN.—The first Swedish railway is about to be constructed. It will pass through Koping, Oreboro and Hull,—will connect the lakes Malaren and Wenern, and will form a part of a great line between Stockholm and Gottenburg.

PORTUGAL.—The Queen recently granted an audience to Robert Were and John Chandler, who waited on her in behalf of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland desirous of suppresssng the African slave trade. The Friends were assured by the Queen that the government was seriously desirous to put a stop to the trade and was using its utmost efforts to do so.

INDIA.—The first ship load of the force destined for the invasion of Burmah arrived at the Rangoon river on the 31st of the 3d month. The campaign was expected to open in the early part of the 4th month. The Burmese preparations for war are described as being on an extensive scale.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Northern Light, from San Juan via Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the evening of the 2d inst., and the United States, from Aspinwall, and Kingston, Jamaica, on the morning of the 3d. They bring San Francisco dates to the 6th ult.

A number of good houses are in progress of erection at Aspinwall, and the most energetic measures are used for the extension and completion of the Panama railroad. The Cruces and Gorgona roads were still in good condition.

The California Legislature had closed its session. The joint resolutions on the Compromise measure previously passed by the Senate, were also adopte by the House. The flour inspection bill and a bi appropriating $600,000 for the payment of the In dian War claims, had also passed both Houses. Th population of San Francisco was increased nearl 6000 during the Fourth month, about half of th number being Chinese.

A memorial signed by many of the most substa tial citizens of San Francisco, depreciating hast legislation in the matter of Chinese emigration, ha been presented to the Legislature. In the mea time, intelligence from the Sacramento announc that great excitement exists in regard to the Chine gold diggers along the banks of the American river and terrible accounts are received of their bein forcibly expelled from the mines. On one occasio two hundred were driven away from the mines in single locality.

The weather had been favourable for mining, ar the accounts from the mines generally, are satisfa tory. Important news from Guayaquil had be received at Panama. Flores was still at Puna wi his fleet, which was rapidly augmenting. A cons derable force was sent by the Peruvian Governme to join him, and assist the expedition against Ecu dor. The intelligence of this act on the part Peru, had created immense excitement at Guayaqu and caused an attack to be made upon the residen of the Peruvian Consul, headed by the President person. The house was destroyed, the furnitu thrown into the street, and the Peruvian flag seiz and torn into pieces, and trampled under foot in t streets, amid the wild huzzas of a vast multitud The persons of the Consul and his family were r spected, but they were ordered to leave the count forthwith. Ecuador continues in a very disturb state, and a war between Peru and that Republic, confidentiy looked for. One British and one Ame can man-of-war were at Guayaquil, and had offer their services to the Ecuadorian Government, to a sist them against Flores. The people of Peru we very much dissatisfied with the course of their G vernment in aiding General Flores. So much that a revolution, in consequence, was daily e pected.

CUBA.—It is believed that another invasion Cuba will shortly be attempted. General Cane has issued the most stringent orders to the varic Governors, in case such an attempt should made.

JAMAICA.—The small-pox is spreading in Kin ton to an alarming extent. It also exists in Monte Bay, but in a much more limited degree.

DOMESTIC.—Accounts from the plains, state t the cholera has made its appearance among t emigrants. On the Mississippi River, also, alm every boat reports deaths on board from this disea and several fatal cases have occurred at Cincinn It has likewise made its appearance among troops on their way to New Mexico.

Late accounts from Minesota, state that the e igration into that State this season, is greater t at any previous time. Between two and three th sand farmers had arrived since the opening of vigation. There is now a daily line of steam between St. Paul's and Galena.

The Democratic Convention on the 5th inst., n minated Gen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampsh for President of the United States, on the 49th b lot. William R. King, of Alabama, received the mination for Vice President.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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Address to Friends, prepared by the Committees of the Yearly Meetings of New York, New England, Baltimore, North Carolina, and Indiana, assembled in Conference at Baltimore, in the Fifth Month, 1851.

(Concluded from page 611.)

n this view of the condition of our Society, position of the two Yearly Meetings to which have alluded in relation to New England, is se of deep regret and sorrow—involving as oes not only a breach of unity between themes and that body, but also necessarily in a ter or less degree interrupting the free cur of Gospel Love, and loosening the bonds of wship between them, and those Yearly tings which do unite with New England.

is too evident that this work is already in ress—feelings of alienation towards brethren tofore beloved are manifested—distrust and usy in too many instances have taken the e of confidence and esteem—and the scatterand separating spirit is seen, where once was revalence of unity and concord.

e would, were we permitted to do so, in all tenderness, yet in the earnestness of true ring love, not in the spirit of dictation, but ersuasion, appeal to Friends in the two ly Meetings alluded to, and entreat them by interest in the welfare of their own members, their regard for the cause of Truth, and rosperity of our religious Society—by their of our Holy Redeemer, to put away from all that separates, and again come into unity which formerly existed, and is now riously interrupted. We believe, nay, we ntirely persuaded, there is nothing now ex in our Society to justify their present posi-nothing that should interrupt the ancient ces and friendly relations that formerly d between all the Yearly Meetings of ds.

Most earnestly do we desire to plead for the restoration of that brotherly love which once subsisted, and which is essential to our prosperity as a branch of the Church of Christ.

To this conference it appears entirely evident, that for the accomplishment of what we so ardently desire, the Yearly Meeting of New England, should be recognized by Philadelphia and Ohio Yearly Meetings—the epistolary correspondence between them be again resumed; Ministers travelling in the discharge of their high duties, be received as in former days, and the rights of membership accorded to those who have not forfeited them in their respective Monthly Meetings, while the decisions of these meetings, in regard to those who have been disowned from religious fellowship, should be respected.

A want of unity with a Yearly Meeting to an extent affecting the common privileges of individual members, while this unity is maintained and these privileges are accorded to them by the great body of Friends, cannot long exist, and the Society continue one people.

If we could approach our Friends of those Yearly Meetings, we would call their attention, affectionately, but solemnly, to the consequences which we think they must see are impending.

We would entreat them to unite with all the other Yearly Meetings in pursuing that course which has been indicated, and which we believe can alone prevent results that would be deeply to be deplored. The subject is a momentous one, and it is with the Friends of those two Yearly Meetings, to determine whether the consequences which appear inevitable, are to be endured by us all, or whether they shall happily be averted, and we continue, as in ancient days, a united people—strengthening and edifying one another—and manifesting to the world an instructive evidence of the spirituality of the Gospel dispensation, and of the practical realities of the religion of Jesus, as professed by our forefathers in the Truth.

We have also been brought into deep sympathy with those who feel the present state of things to be peculiarly oppressive to them; who mourn for the desolation of Zion, and yet can see no way in which her waste places can be restored, or the breaches in her walls rebuilded.

To these we would offer the language of en-

couragement, yet a little longer to abide in patience, trusting in the Lord. We would exhort them to cultivate towards their brethren the Spirit of Love; and to exercise abundantly that charity that thinketh no evil, and that hopeth all things. The consolations of the Gospel are sufficient for every humble follower of Christ, and as we abide in Him, He will not fail to sustain and to keep us.

In this concern we are engaged for the members of all the Yearly Meetings. Let us abide in quiet and in steadfast adherence to our discipline and the good order of the Church, not seeking to provide by temporary expedients for the removal of any difficulties that may arise under our present afflicted condition.

To our beloved young Friends, we are aware that this is a season of peculiar trial and discouragement, and we would most affectionately call upon these to remember, that the Truth changeth not. Forsake not, we beseech you, the straight forward and plain path in which our fathers walked, and be not turned from your allegiance unto Christ by any strife of tongues.

To him we are to render our final account, and blessed be His name, He has graciously promised to those who confess Him before men, that He will confess them before His Father and the holy angels.

Leave not, we entreat you, the safe enclosure. Abide in patience and in Hope. Keep fast hold of the Shield of Faith. Adhere steadfastly to the Truth in its simplicity, and let the word of Christ in your own hearts have free course. So will your peace abound. "Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest to your souls."

This Conference has deeply regretted, that the two Yearly Meetings to which we have referred, are not here represented. An invitation was affectionately extended to them, to unite in this measure with all the other Yearly Meetings, under a hope that thereby we might be brought near together, and prove helpful one to another. They are our brethren in a common faith, and in the support of the same testimonies of Truth, and ardently do we desire that the connection existing between us may never be broken; but that we may be enabled in Truth to say, "One is our Master, even Christ, and all we are brethren."

In those Yearly Meetings that appointed us, we cannot doubt that the course they have pursued in accordance with the good order and discipline of the Society in relation to the secession in New England has proved preserving to their own members, and it is hoped they will solidly consider the present situation of our religious Society, and seeking the direction of best Wisdom, should they apprehend any further duty yet remains for them to perform toward their brethren, that they will be faithful in the discharge of it.

We have believed that the following portic of the document prepared by the United Cor mittees of New England, New York, Baltimor Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio and India Yearly Meetings in 1833, and adopted by the several bodies, may again be profitably spre before our Yearly Meetings, viz:—

"In regard to the setting up and laying do of Yearly Meetings, and what may be necessar connected with such transactions, we apprehe there is a general assent throughout the Soci that some regulations touching these objects demanded. We have no doubt that it is prevailing sentiment in the different Yea Meetings, that the body of the Society should in some way consulted on such occasions.

"If, therefore, it should be found that the s ject has so long rested on the minds of Frien as to have ripened into a conclusion, that single Yearly Meeting should take a step of much importance: if Friends are prepared (wh we have no doubt is the case,) when a Yea Meeting is impressed with the belief, tha would be proper for it to be divided, or fo own character as a Yearly Meeting to cease communicate their prospect to the other Ye Meetings, and invite their participation in concern. We do not apprehend that any in will arise from our not proposing the *manne* which that assistance may be afforded.

"The several Yearly Meetings so invited, exercise their own discretion and freedom, whe to participate in the consideration or not whether, in rendering their fraternal assista to do it by written communications, or by C mittees to meet at the Yearly Meeting concer or elsewhere."

And now, dear Friends, in conclusion would commend us all to the holy keepin our Heavenly Father.

Let us abide in humility, and in single de dence upon Him, watching unto prayer. state of humility is the only state of safety; they that put their trust in the Lord, shal be confounded.

"For thus saith the High and Lofty On inhabiteth Eternity, whose name is Holy dwell in the high and holy place, with also that is of a contrite and humble spi revive the spirit of the humble, and to r the heart of the contrite ones."

Signed on behalf and by direction of the ference, ELIJAH COFFIN, *Cle*

Baltimore, Md., 8th of 5th month, 1851

Temperance has these peculiar adva above all other means of preserving health it may be practised by all ranks and condi at any season, or in any place; it is a k regimen which every man may observe w interruption to business, expense of mo loss of time.

MARY PIERSON.

In a recent number we briefly noticed the de-
ase of this dear Friend, and we have pleasure
now adding a few particulars of her unob-
sive but useful and exemplary course. We
lieve it may be acceptable to many, that we
ould from time to time briefly allude to the
periences of these hidden ones. The great
dom lack a memorial—for the wealthy, biog-
hers are numerous; be it ours in the follow-
lines to trace the course of one, who, while
numbered with the great or the wealthy of
s world, proved the friend and succourer of
ny, was an attached and consistent member of
religious Society, and was favoured to close
dedicated life in peace.

Mary Pierson was the daughter of Thomas
Rebecca Doeg, and was born in York, on
16th of Fifth Month, 1775. She was the
daughter of her parents who survived in-
y, and became the almost constant companion
tender mother, whose earnest desire appears
ave been to train her up in the nurture and
onition of the Lord. She was very early
subject of deep religious impressions, and
ding to them, she became, while not lacking
iveliness and cheerfulness which are the meet
ndants of youth, cautious of her words and
ns, considerate of the feelings of others,
active and energetic in the performance of
family duties which early devolved upon

e early records her felt conviction that life
journey of which the *end* should ever be
in view as most to be desired. We possess
few particulars of her childhood and youth.
n in her twenty-fifth year, her dear mother,
om she was tenderly attached, was taken
her without any previous warning, or any-
to indicate that she was in other than
health. She went, as was her custom, to
d to her flowers in the garden; her daugh-
eard a groan and hastened to her side, but
ound her parent entirely unconscious, and
lmost immediately breathed her last!

e attachment between mother and daughter
een peculiarly strong, and the severing of
ands of affection which so closely united
was a close and bitter trial to our friend,
or the fifty years during which she surviv-
r beloved parent, she made a practice to
emorate the day of her decease, by retir-
specially to "muse on her precious mem-

er spending some years with her widowed
, she was requested to become one of the
nts in York School, then recently estab-
under the superintendence of the late
ble William Tuke. This brought her into
xion with other young women who partic-
gave their services to the institution,
friendships continued through life, and
also opened a wide sphere of pleasant duties suited to such an exertive body and active mind.

In 1805, she became the wife of our late friend, John Pierson, of Coleman street, and consequently became a member of Gracechurch Street Meeting. She was subsequently many years clerk to Devonshire House Monthly Meeting, and took an especial interest in the discipline of the Society.

She said she felt that meetings for worship were more to her than her daily food. By management and great exertion she constantly and diligently attended them, even when the cares of a young family were very great. She was often concerned to utter a few words in the line of the ministry under deep feeling of religious duty, and in 1832 she was acknowledged as a minister by her Meeting.

In a diary kept for above thirty years, there are frequent proofs of the close mental conflict which she passed through while under the preparing hand of the great Refiner. Her outward trials were varied and severe; her husband was afflicted with asthma during a long course of years, and frequently precluded by illness from attending to his business engagements. His wife became, under these circumstances, his book-keeper and accountant, and with characteristic energy managed the business, on which a provision for their family depended.

Several of their children died in infancy; and in 1837, her eldest son, twenty-seven years of age, who had become the help of his parents and the expected prop of their declining years, was taken from them by fever, after a short illness. She bore this close trial with Christian fortitude and resignation, and could reverently believe and acknowledge that *it also* was amongst the "all things" designed to work together for her soul's good.

In 1843, our friend removed with her husband to Reading, to superintend a school which her youngest son was establishing there. They had left the city business to the care of an elder son. When her younger son was married, she removed with her husband to a small house in the town, and enjoyed a few brief years of calm and quiet sunshine in the evening of their day. She had valued for its motto a little seal, on which was engraved, "Brighter hours will come," and in allusion to this part of her pilgrimage, she repeatedly said, "Now the brighter hours *are* come."

She here suddenly lost her dear afflicted partner, who painlessly closed a life which had been one of much suffering. He had dreaded a severe conflict, from the nature of his previous disease; and that he was spared such conflict and favoured with a gentle and painless dismissal, was regarded by our friend as a gracious answer to prayer, which lessened the bitterness of the cup given her to drink. She thus described her feelings: "Our marriage-day was

most peaceful and calm, and now, in our separation, I can say, all is peace within and without —perfect peace."

In the beginning of 1851, she returned with her daughter to their former home in Sun street, to enjoy a few more of those meetings in London to which her station as minister gave her admittance. She believed, however, that it would be of short duration; and in her diary says, "the premonitions *are given*, and the end is nigh!" Sudden attacks on three different nights, of alarming pain in the chest, were followed by the last and fatal one on the night of the 20th of Tenth Month, 1851. She was bright and active in body and mind up to this time; but now ten days of intense suffering were to pull down the earthly house, and set its tenant free.

During this closing conflict, which was attended with pain so severe, as at times to prevent expression, she said, "Whatever reasoners may say or write, there are no joys like the joys of God's salvation." She prayed, "Oh that all my sins of omission and commission may be forgiven, now that I am about to appear at thy judgment-seat." She desired her love to all her friends, and to her children she said, "Live in love." With her failing voice she uttered the words, "Change, change;" but whether in allusion to the solemn change awaiting her, was not distinctly understood.

She quietly departed at about four in the morning of the 30th of Tenth Month, 1851, aged 76 years, and was interred at Stoke Newington on the Fourth-day following.—*London Friend.*

REPORT TO THE BIBLE ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS IN AMERICA.

The Managers report, that there have been sold, or gratuitously disposed of during the past year, 1495 Bibles, 833 Testaments, and 98 copies of Testament and Psalms.

Of, these 497 Bibles and 148 Testaments have been sold to Auxiliaries, and 781 Bibles and 502 Testaments have been furnished to Auxiliary Associations, for gratuitous distribution or sale at reduced prices, at their discretion.

An edition of 2000 copies of the School Bible is nearly finished, and one of 1000 Testaments and 500 Psalms is now in the press

Reports have been received from 15 Auxiliaries, viz.: Alum Creek and Fairfield Ohio; Western, Springfield, White Water, Westfield, Northern, Honey Creek, White Lick, Hamilton, Indiana; Vassalborough, Maine; Salem, Iowa; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Burlington, New-Jersey; and Easton, North Carolina. A considerable number have not furnished the Parent Association with any account of their transactions during the year which has elapsed.

From the Reports received it appears, that in some neighborhoods a lively interest continues to be felt in promoting the distribution a reading of the Holy Scriptures. The suppli furnished by the Managers for distribution ha been gladly received, and many families w were either destitute or possessed of very inferi copies, have been furnished with good Bib and Testaments. In some of the Auxiliari efforts have been made to furnish every in vidual capable of reading, with a copy. In or including within its limits 1217 readers, have been supplied excepting 140, mostly you children, and the work is still progressi Considering the importance of an early acqua tance with the Holy Scriptures, and the adv tage to be derived from the private reading them, it is greatly to be desired that the famil of Friends may be so furnished, that each in vidual may have his own copy. The Manag have thought it right to aid, by liberal app priations for this purpose, the efforts of th Associations whose situation seemed to requir

The Bibles intended for gratuitous distributi have been freely furnished to distant Auxiliar The rapid increase of Friends in newly sett districts, and the strenuous efforts required the support of their families, give those set ments strong claims upon our sympathy; no the benefit to be derived from this labor of l confined to the recipients; we believe it ofte the case, that those who are engaged to dis bute the Holy Scriptures, are led to a more timate acquaintance with their contents, an more just appreciation of them.

One of the Reports acknowledges with m feeling, that though its labors have not been tensive, much good has been done by the e to carry out the objects of the Association; the liberality of the Parent Association has abled them to place the Holy Scriptures wi reach of many, who would otherwise have l destitute.

It is gratifying to find by the report of anot "that the meetings of the Association are coming more and more interesting to Fri which is evinced by the very large number attend."

It is not deemed necessary to extend this port by further extracts from the commu tions which have come to hand; they m concur in representing, that very conside deficiencies still exist; and that the mea many of them are inadequate to the supp their wants.

The Managers have again to regret, th some places where Auxiliaries were once tive useful operation, they seem to hav clined. They believe that in no other way adequate supplies of the Scriptures be ke but by frequent examination, and they are fied that the examination will in many ca productive of good to both parties. The dially invite Friends in those neighbor where no Auxiliaries have been forme

here they have ceased to exist, or the interest them has declined, to a consideration of this bject, and will be glad to co-operate with them ould their aid be required.

The number of members of the Parent Asso- ation having considerably diminished by death otherwise, efforts have been made by the oard to obtain additional subscriptions, which ve been attended with considerable success.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the Mana- rs. WILLIAM BETTLE, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, Fourth Month 17th, 1852.

From the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal.

PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE SUN, &c.

(Concluded from page 620.)

During nearly a century and a half, astrono- rs endeavored to determine the distance be- een the stars and the earth; the repeated fail- es with which their researches were attended, emed to prove that the problem was insolvable. t what obstacles will not genius, united to per- verance, overcome? We have discovered with- a very few years the distance which separates from the nearest stars. The distance is about 6,000 times the distance of the sun from the th, more than 206,000 times ninety-five mil- ns of miles. The product of 206,000 by nine- millions, would be too much above the num- rs we are in the habit of considering, to war- nt its annunciation.

This product will still more strike the imagi- ion, when I refer to the rapidity with which ht travels. Alpha, in the constellation of the ntaur, is the star nearest the earth, if it be owable to apply the word near to such dis- ces as those of which I am about to speak. The light of Alpha, of the Centaur, takes re than three years to reach us, so that were star annihilated, we should still see it for ee years after its destruction. Recall to your ollection that light travels at the rate of 192,- miles in a second; that the day is composed 86,400 seconds, and the year of three hun- d and sixty-five days, and you will feel as nderstruck before the immensity of these nbers. Furnished with these data, let us nsport the sun to the place of this, the nearest , and the vast circular disc, which in the ning so majestically rises above the horizon, in the evening occupies a considerable time descending entirely below the same line, ld have dimensions almost imperceptible, n with the aid of the most powerful tele- pe, and its brilliancy would range among the s of the third magnitude. You thus perceive t has become of the conjecture of Archelaus. ne may perhaps feel humiliated by a result ch reduces so far our position in the material ld; but consider that man has succeeded in acting everything from his own resources, reby he is elevated to the highest rank in world of thought. Astronomical examina- tions, then, might almost excuse, on our part some little vanity.

But I must not follow modern astrono- mers in their immortal peregrination through the mulditude of suns which shine in the firmament.

We must first then, see, to determine, with the help of their instruments, the relative posi- tion of the stars, cataloguing a hundred thou- sand of them; we know that Pliny the elder was astonished that Hypparchus had tried to observe 1022, and compared it to the work of a god.

We would remark, that, in recent works of complete astral catalogues, we shall find that the number of stars visible to the naked eye in a single hemisphere, namely, the northern, is un- der three thousand. A certain result, and one which, notwithstanding, will strike with aston- ishment, on account of its smallness, those who have only vaguely examined the sky on a beautiful winter night.

The character of this astonishment will change, if we proceed to the telescopic stars. Carrying the enumeration to stars of the fourteenth magni- tude, the last that are seen by our most power- ful telescopes, we shall find, by an estimate which will furnish us the minor limit, a number superior to forty millions (forty millions of suns!!) and the distance from the furthest among them is such, that the light would take from three to four thousand years to traverse it.

We are, then, fully authorized to say, that the luminous rays—these rapid couriers—bring us, if I may so express it, the very ancient history of these distant worlds.

A photometric experiment of which the first indications exist in the Cosmotheros of Huygens, an experiment resumed by Wollaston a short time before his death, teaches us that 20,000 millions of stars the same size as Sirius, the most brilliant of the firmament, would need to be ag- glomerated to shed upon our globe a light equal to that of the sun.

Guided by the penetrating genius of William Herschel, we shall examine the stars which near- ly touch each other; and this great astronomer will prove to us, that these stars, which are in some way coupled together, do not appear near each other solely by the effect of perspective, but that they are in a state of mutual dependence, and circulate round their common centre of grav- ity in a short time, which, in certain cases, has been already determined.

In observing that these double stars are of very dissimilar colors, our thoughts naturally turned to the inhabitants of the obscure and revolving planetary bodies which apparently cir- culate round these suns; and we would remark, not without real anxiety for the works, the paint- ings, of the artists of these distant worlds, that to a day lightened by a red light, succeeds not a night but a day equally brilliant, but illumi- nated only by a green light.

The comparison of the positions of the stars determined at different epochs, proves that they have very erroneously been called *fixed;* that they move in space in different ways, so that in the long-run the present form of the constellations will be completely changed; that the absolute speed of these stars is unequal, but that it has been ascertained, with regard to one of them with complete certainty, that it moves twenty leagues per second; that the sun, in this respect resembling all the other stars, is not immovable, and draws after it the train of planets with which it is surrounded.

We must be struck with the inequality of the distribution of the stars in the celestial sphere. There, we see more than 20,000 of them in a superficial space equal to the tenth part of the apparent surface of the moon; here, in a space of the same extent, not a single luminous speck will be perceptible, even with the best telescopes.

After having carefully glanced over the luminous matter scattered over such immense spaces, and which by its agglomeration, continued during centuries, seems to have produced new stars, we would discuss the vast idea of Wright, Kant, Lambert and William Herschel, upon the constitution and dimensions of the Milky Way. In short, some additional steps in astronomical conjecture, that is to say, in that branch of science founded only on imposing probabilities and natural generalizations, will unveil phenomena, which, by their nature, or the immensity of the numbers which measure them, will throw the most firm minds into a sort of vertigo.

But abandoning these speculations, however worthy they may be of admiration, we shall come back to the chief question which I have proposed to treat in this account—to try, if possible, to establish a connection between the physical nature of the sun and of the stars.

We have succeeded by the help of the polarizing telescope, to determine the nature of the substance which composes the solar photosphere, because by reason of the great apparent diameter of the orb we have been able to observe separately the different points of its circumference. If the sun were removed from us to a distance where its diameter would appear as small to us as that of the stars, this method would be inapplicable. The colored rays proceeding from the different points of the circumference would then be intimately mixed, and we have said already that their mixture would be white.

It appears, then, that we must not apply to stars of imperceptible dimensions the process which so satisfactorily conducted us to the result in regard to the sun. There are, however, some of these stars which supply us with the means of investigation. I allude to the changing stars.

Astronomers have remarked some stars whose brilliancy varies considerably; there are even some which, in a very few hours, pass from the second to the fourth magnitude; and there are others amongst which the changes in intensity ar much more decided. These stars, quite visibl at certain epochs, totally disappear to reappea in periods longer or shorter, and subject to sligh irregularities.

Two explanations of these curious phenomen present themselves to the mind; the one consist in supposing that the star is not equally lumi nous on all parts of its surface, and that it ex periences a rotatory movement upon itself; thus is brilliant when the luminous part is turned t wards us, and dark when the obscure portio arrives at the same position.

According to the other hypothesis, an opaqu and, in itself, non-luminous satellite, circulat round the star and eclipses it periodically.

In accordance with one or other of these su positions, the light which is exhibited some tin before the disappearance or before the reappe ance of the star has not issued from all the poin of the circumference. Hence, there can be doubt of the complete neutralization of the tin of which we have just spoken.

If a changing star, when examined by a pola izing telescope, remains perfectly white in all phases, we may rest assured that its light em nates from a substance similar to our clouds, our inflamed gas. Now, such is the result of t few observations that have hitherto been mad and which it will be highly useful to compl This means of investigation demands more ca but succeeds equally well, when applied to the stars which experience only a partial variati in their brilliancy.

The conclusion to which these observatio conduct us, and which we may, I think, witho scruple generalize, may be announced in the terms: Our sun is a star, and its physical cons tution is identical with that of the millions stars with which the firmament is strewed.

I have thus endeavored, according to the pl which was previously assigned me, to give a ske of all that we know relative to the volume, distance, and the physical constitution of the mense globe whence we derive our light. T sketch, in its circumscribed limits, will suffice undeceive those who thought it a duty to call question the importance and the certainty of results obtained by modern observers.

TIMELY PEACE EFFORTS.

The great apostle of peace—the good, depa Ladd—who was much inclined to humo illustrations of the value of the cause, occasion related an anecdote, expository of the prete for inaction in our philanthropic enterp The roof of a country inn was so decayed and with cracks, as to give free ingress to the weat A traveller, who took shelter there from a h shower, and who perceived the water pourin and deluging the house, inquired of the innke why he did not have his roof repaired and n

ght:—"How," exclaimed 'mine host,' can I ave any work done on my roof in the midst of is violent storm?" Some time after, the me traveller had occasion to stop at the same n in fine, fair weather, and still noticed that e roof remained unrepaired and open as before. Why, landlord, you have not stopped up the inks in your roof yet." "Why should I care out my roof being tight in such warm dry eather as this?" We apply to professed friends peace for aid by money, pen or tongue for its vancement, and they reply, "Look at Europe! is a smothered volcano; that continent is ortly to burst in a flame of revolution; the irit of Britain and America will impel them join in the overthrow of absolutism, and a neral war must ensue. Would you desire to ill the kindling of freedom—or do you expect at the gentle voice of peace will be listened to this universal martial tumult? Better put abeyance your pacific doctrines till the revolu- ns are accomplished, and the civilized world settled, and then you can bring them out with neral sympathy and success;" that is, when ere will no longer be occasion for them. We rn for aid to other more quiet and conservative rers of peace, and they ask us, what need of ging your remonstrances of peace now, when nations are enjoying its calm? Sovereigns d statesmen have suppressed all revolutionary vements, and are keeping them down by esistible power; they are united together by lomatic bonds as stable and effectual as your n proposed Congress of Nations; they are ing to each other the warmest assurances of tual friendship and pacific disposition, and ir respective fears of their subjects, and their nausted treasuries, are guaranties for their iprocal harmony.

And there is force in both these counter objec- ns. As a matter of principle, indeed, the gn of peace announced by the angels of heaven an essential doctrine of Christianity, should upheld by the followers of Christ at every son. As a matter of practicability, however, s clearly true, that the mild voice of peace l not be heard amid the din of arms; and ally true, that it will produce little excite- nt or effort in the apathy of secure and fear- tranquillity. But if it could have been wise the innkeeper to have repaired his roof in weather, but when rain was soon expected, s as expedient for the friends of peace to urge ir principles in a time of general but uncer- peace, when the very dread among nations he outbreak of war will gain them attention. s is the state of the present moment. Europe lainly in an unsettled condition. The pros- ts of peace and war there hang in awful ilibrium. Who knows what power may be rted by the warm but soothing remonstrances eace-men applied to that vast extended lever ch is to determine the approaching destiny of the world? Now is the crisis of the controversy between the Messiah of peace, and the Arch-demon of blood. Now is the moment when the bold but affectionate appeals of every lover of the peaceful Jesus should be thrown in to stay the hand of laudable, heroic, but mistaken revolution.

In urging the continuance of peace, we would not utter a syllable which should propose it by strengthening the arm of despotism. Such a course is unnecessary, and would be fatal to our object. The gospel points out a simpler, a more effectual way. It is to resist not evil, but return for it good. O! could we enlighten and persuade the leaders of popular sentiment everywhere to quit their designs of vengeance, and enjoin on their followers the policy of submissive disobedience to the edicts of tyranny, and of return for them of unvarying and all-conquering kindness to the oppressors, if we could induce the great teachers of religion to turn their idolatrous veneration from their enslaving ecclesiastical establishments, their gaudy and corrupting ceremonies, their perplexing and conflicting theologies, to the practical, fraternal philanthropy of the gospel, the peaceful kingdom of the Redeemer would again dawn upon the earth, and the cruel severity of political sovereignty, and the terrific apparatus of martial conflict, would sink together into kindred oblivion.—*Advocate of Peace.*

FEEDING THE PIGEONS IN VENICE.

The following extract from Mr. Weed's last letter from Italy describes a curious custom. He says:—

At two o'clock we returned to the Square to witness the novel and interesting ceremony of "Feeding the Pigeons." Hundreds of people had collected with the same object. The pigeons, or doves, were coming in from different directions and lighting about the windows or cornices of a marble palace, where they sat quite gravely until the first sound of the clock of San Marco striking the hour of two was heard, when the whole flock simultaneously settled down upon the pavement, under the window from which the seed was thrown, and from which they have been fed, at the same moment every day, from a period so remote that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

To-day we went again to the same place. The pigeons began to collect a quarter before two, evidently as intent upon their dinners as the same number of children, or "children of a larger growth," would have been. Other bells sounded a few minutes before, but not a dove moved until the hammer was heard on the clock of San Marco, when instantly every wing spread and the flock again settled to the pavement.—While busily picking up their food, a dog gambolled round amongst them, and children walked into the ring without disturbing them at all.

Some say that the government provides the food for the doves. Others say that a lady, centuries ago, provided in her will for the feeding of the pigeons; but none know when or why the practice originated.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH MONTH 19, 1852.

William Tyndale.—In the 25th number of the present volume, a brief notice was introduced respecting John Wickliffe, one of the earliest reformers, and the first translator of the Holy Scriptures into the English language. This translation was finished about the year 1382, and was made, not from the original languages in which the Scriptures were written, but from the Latin vulgate. The English language was then in a very rude and changeable state. Among the innovations attempted by William the Conqueror, one was the extirpation of the language, by substituting that of the Normans, which was ordered to be used in all public writings, and taught in the public schools. This was also the dialect of the court. It was only during the reign of Edward III. that this badge of slavery was abolished; and nearly the whole life of Wickliffe was passed under the reign of the third Edward; being born about six years before that monarch assumed the reins of government, and dying about fourteen years after his decease. The style of Wickliffe, in consequence, soon ceased to be popular, if it even continued to be intelligible.

William Tyndale was more than a century posterior to his noble predecessor, being born about the year 1477; near the end of Edward Fourth's reign. At an early age he became a diligent student in the University of Oxford, which was then the most celebrated seat of learning in the world. There he took his degrees, and laid the foundation of the skill in the ancient languages, of which he afterwards made such valuable use. While yet a student at the University, he not only read the Scriptures to his fellow students, but presented them with translations in English, of sundry portions of the New Testament; and some of those selections, when compared with the first printed edition of his translation of the New Testament, published a number of years afterwards, were found to differ but little, even in unimportant words. Thus showing that his early acquaintance with the Greek left little for his riper age to correct.

Though Tyndale was about six years older than Luther, I do not find that he called in question the dogmas of his age and country, until the fame of the German reformer had reached England, where the new doctrines becoming an absorbing topic, he was mortified to find how ignorant their professed religious instructors actually were. Hence he became a strenuous advocate of the study of the New Testament.

The following incident is related by one of his biographers, "Tyndale, consulting an old doctor who had been chancellor to a bishop, he privately told him that, in his opinion, the Pope was an antichrist, but advised him by no means to avow a sentiment of the kind, as it would be at the peril of his life. The caution, however, was little suited to a nature like his; for, being in company with a popish divine, he argued so conclusively in favor of vernacular translations of the Bible, that the divine, unable to answer him, exclaimed, 'We had better be without God's laws than the Popes.' This fired the spirit of Tyndale; and he indignantly replied: 'I defy the Pope and all his laws; and if God gives me life, ere many years the ploughboy shall know more of the Scriptures than you do.' A pledge which he amply redeemed."

Though Tyndale did not, for several years, entirely dissolve his connection with the Roman Church, he was conscious that with the opinions which he held and avowed, persecution must be his lot. He therefore appears to have avoided, or endeavoured to avoid, controversial questions, but went about preaching at London, Bristol and other places, it is said, to crowded congregations; and before the end of 1523 he became a voluntary exile from his native land; being convinced that nowhere within its limits was he likely to bring his labour—the translation of the Scriptures—to a successful issue.

He had been hospitably entertained during about half the year by Humphrey Monmouth, a wor Alderman, who, upon his quitting his friendly r presented him with a donation of ten pounds. W this slender capital he sailed for Hamburg, thence proceeded to Saxony, to confer with kind spirits and fellow reformers. Luther, who had finished his German version, not only encoura Tyndale to persevere in his pious enterprise, bu supposed to have rendered him pecuniary sistance.

Tyndale is supposed to have finished his tran tion of the New Testament, at Wittemburg, and first edition was printed there in 1525. This tra lation was made from the original Greek.

A second edition of Tyndale's translation soon commenced at Cologne, but Cochlæus, a st uous opponent of the reformation, having obtai some intimation of what was going on, took an portunity to invite some of the workmen to house, where, after plying them with wine, drew from them an account that three thous copies of Luther's Testament,* translated into E

*Some, if not many in that day, are said to l been so ignorant as to imagine that the New T

h, were printing; that considerable progress had en made in the work; and that it was expected e cost would be paid by English merchants, who uld secretly convey the work, when finished, roughout England, and distribute it extensively fore King Henry or Cardinal Wolsey could be formed of it. As the publication of the Scriptures the vernacular tongues was a powerful means of veiling the errors and corruptions of the Romish rch, Cochlæus soon found means to arrest the cess of printing; but Tyndale, with one of his ends, who assisted him in his labour, taking the nted sheets, sailed up the Rhine to Worms, where her had numerous adherents, where the edition pears to have been completed.

With the earliest circulation of the New Testant, the English prelates used their utmost exers to suppress it, pronouncing it the prolific seed heresy. Tunstall, Bishop of London, led the y, asserting that the translation contained nurous errors and corruptions, and that the translahad mingled with it many heretical articles, and nicious, offensive and erroneous opinions. He issued a requisition for the delivery, to his ar General, of all the copies within his jurisdic, under pain of excommunication and suspicion heresy. But the Bishop, anxious to accelerate, secure the destruction of the whole edition, ited a merchant named Packington, an acintance of Tyndale, to buy up all the copies, *tever they might cost*, avowing his determination burn them. Tyndale sold him his books, deing that he should get money enough to clear self of debt, and have sufficient remaining to ble him to revise his translation, and print it w. Besides, he was fully convinced that the ing of the Holy Scriptures would expose the rs to general detestation. "And so," says the brian, "forward went the bargain; the Bishop the books, Packington the thanks, and Tyndale the money." With such a customer it is not rising that an ample supply of Tyndale's Testat poured into England. A prisoner for heresy, g questioned by Sir Thomas More, the Chancelhow Tyndale and his friends were supported, ankly replied that it was the Bishop of London had helped them, for he had distributed ndance of money among them, for Testaments urn them; and that was their only support.

While Tunstall was sufficiently furnished with copies of the New Testament to burn, large numbers were secretly circulated in various parts of England, and with a confidence which was seldom betrayed. The infliction of fines, imprisonment, and death upon those who, disregarding the requisitions of Tunstall, retained and perused the prohibited volume, stimulated the desire of such as were unacquainted with its contents, to possess it, and endeared the possession to those who had it. Hence, the circulation of Tyndale's translation of the New Testament went on, notwithstanding the efforts of the Bishop and Chancellor More to prevent it.

(To be continued.)

, published in German by Luther, was an origiwork, and not merely a translation. Hence, lale's version seems to have been regarded as er's work in an English dress. There is, howno reasonable doubt that Tyndale made his lation directly from the original, though he proy derived such aid as he could from the modern ons.

GEORGE HOWLAND.—It is our painful duty to record the decease of this valuable member of our religious society, which took place on the 21st of last month, he being in the 71st year of his age. He was through life a member of New Bedford monthly meeting, in which he acceptably filled the station of elder.

He was extensively known, for his mercantile transactions, in which his integrity, perseverance and industry were conspicuous, and remarkably crowned with success. He was a liberal promoter of enterprises designed to advance the substantial and permanent interest of the community; especially those in which our own religious society was engaged.

He was remarkable for the simplicity of his manners, and was accustomed to impress on his children, the importance of self-denial, and of a life consistent with the profession of Friends.

For some months prior to his decease, his mind was evidently becoming increasingly withdrawn from worldly concerns and fixed on the things which accompany salvation. The gentleness of his deportment and tenderness of his spirit became more strikingly manifest.

But, remarks a friend and connection, "Still we were not aware of the depth of his christian experience, until the immediate prospect of death banished his natural reserve, and the love of God shed abroad in his heart induced him to plead earnestly with those around him to walk in the paths of rectitude."

When seized with his last and fatal disorder, and informed by his medical attendant that his recovery was improbable, he expressed his entire acquiescence in the divine will; and entered with the utmost composure, upon some necessary arrangements of business. From that time to his close, which was about four weeks, his heart appeared filled with the love of his Redeemer, and his mouth was frequently opened to speak in an impressive manner of things pertaining to life and salvation.

He uttered many weighty declarations indicative of the peaceful tenor of his spirit, the love which he felt for the whole human family, and his trust in the guidance and direction of the Holy Spirit. His close was evidently easy and peaceful, affording to those who witnessed his departure a consoling hope and trust that his spirit truly slept in Jesus.

MARRIED, in Friends meeting, Concord, Wayne County, Indiana, on the 27th of last month, JOHN REECE, to ANN, daughter of Ezekiel Haisley, all of that vicinity.

DIED, at Smithfield, Ohio, on the 7th inst., MARY ONG, relict of Jacob Ong,* in the 89th year of her age, a member of Smithfield monthly meeting. She held fast the beginning of her faith and confidence steady and firm to the end. She diligently attended all our meetings till within a few years, during which time she was almost entirely confined to her bed, from the effects of a fall, which caused much suffering at times. This she bore with Christian resignation and patience—spending a great portion of her time in reading the Holy Scriptures. She was also fond of reading the writings of our early Friends. To a friend who often visited her she said, "I am not able to get to meeting now—I always loved to go, and it is a comfort to me that I never staid at home, that I remember, when I was able to go. I have been favored to attend every Yearly Meeting in Ohio, since it was opened, until this lameness." She filled the important station of an elder in the church for many years. Since her confinement, at her request, Friends held the select Preparative meeting in her room; at such seasons she often had a word of exhortation and a portion of Scripture well adapted to the occasion. After the last interview of this kind she remarked, "Dear friends, I love to have your company; it is like a brook by the way to refresh the weary traveller; you expect to go to our Quarterly Meeting, give my love to all dear friends who enquire after me—I love them *and everybody.*" This, our dear friend, affords another proof of Holy Writ,—"Those that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God. They shall still bring forth fruit in old age; they shall be fat and flourishing."

——, Of acute Hepatitis, on the 11th ult., aged 60 years, THOMAS EVANS, an Elder of Miami Monthly Meeting, Waynesville, Warren co., Ohio.

This worthy Friend, dedicated himself in early life to the cause of his Redeemer and the Church. Though not favored with much literary education, yet, by the proper improvement of his time, he became learned in things useful and profitable to the humble servants of Christ. He was an able and efficient defender of the Faith once delivered to the saints, and as professed by our Religious Society; also an ardent friend of the oppressed of every colour and condition. From very early youth, he had known the Holy Scriptures, "which are able to make wise unto salvation, through faith, which is in Christ Jesus;" and knowing that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works," was in the daily practice of reading them to his family; a practice which we believe was blessed to himself and them. Throughout his brief illness he spoke of his departure with calmness and resignation; and while he acknowledged his own unworthiness, he relied with humble trust upon the mercies of God, through Jesus Christ, his Holy Redeemer. His loss to our religious Society—to his family and friends, is great, but they have the consolatory belief that he has passed from works to rewards, and that their loss is his everlasting gain.

*See a notice of the decease of this friend in vol. 2, p. 265.

—— At his residence in Woodbury, N. J., on Fifth-day, the 10th inst., in the 39th year of his age, BIDDLE REEVES, a worthy member of Woodbury Monthly Meeting.

—— On the 3d ult., at the residence of her mother, Susannah Stanley, in Milton, Wayne county, Indiana, SARAH CAROLINE, wife of Benjamin Wilson, in the 24th year of her age, a member of Duck Creek Monthly Meeting.

The Annual Association of Women Friends for Relief of Sick Children in the Summer season,

Take this method of informing Parents of the most respectable of the poorer class, who may have children suffering from the *Summer Complaint*, by a residence in crowded, ill-ventilated Courts and Alleys that they are now prepared to receive applications and will furnish gratuitously, Tickets for Excursions either by Railroad or Steamboat. In extreme cases if preferred, board in the country will be procured for mothers with their sick infants, free of expense.

Apply to either of the subjoined Acting Committee:

Lydia Shipley, No. 140 South Tenth St.,
Hannah G. Smith, No. 238 North Ninth St.,
Hannah S. Garrigues, No. 181 N. Seventh St.,
Lydia H. Remington, No. 190 N. Sixth St.,
Mary Ann Bacon, No. 117 Race st.,
Sarah Allen, No. 146 Pine St.,
Jane Canby, S. E. corner of Fourth and Branch Sts.,
Rebecca Collins, corner of Filbert and Oak St.,
Mary R. Stroud, No. 428 Juniper St.,
Rachel C. Smith, No. 304 N. Seventh St. above Tonwood,
Lydia Burrough, No. 14 N. 11th St.,
Deborah M. Williamson, S. W. corner of Arch and Seventh St.,
Lydia Thomas, No. 213 Filbert St.,
Phebe Marshall, 421½ Arch St.,

To aid in the promotion of this benevolent work the following Physicians have kindly consented,

Dr. Robert P. Thomas, No. 68 S. Twelfth St,
" William D. Stroud, S. E. corner 11th & Spring Garden.,
" James J. Levick, Arch above Eleventh St.,
" Lewis S. Somers, No. 256 N. Front St.,
" J. W. Ash, Philadelphia Dispensary, No. Fifth St.,
" G. W. Patterson, Northern Dispensary, No. Spring Garden St.,
" T. S. Reed, No. 375 S. Third St,,
" B. Howard Rand, No. 106 S. Ninth St.,
" Francis W. Lewis, No. 96 South Eleventh
" Thomas Hobson, N. E. corner of Eighth and Wallace St.

ABISHOP WHATELY'S BOOK OF SYNONYMS.

(Concluded from page 615.)

The synonyms are arranged or classed accord- to the parts of speech to which they belong namely, into particles, nouns, adjectives, and bs. The uses of all the words are well de- d, and sufficiently illustrated by examples; a e of contents and a complete index are also ed, rendering reference to any word as easy ooking for it in a dictionary. The table of tents, indeed, will be found to serve most of purposes of a vocabulary of synonyms; a ce at it will frequently give you all the ds of similar signification to the particular for which you may happen to require an ivalent. From the part of the book relating erbs, we take the following; the words under ce being, *To teach, instruct, inform, edu-*:—

Of these words, the first two are often used onymously, but they have also a distinct ning. 'Teaching,' strictly speaking, when nguished from instruction, is applied to the tice of an art or branch of knowledge; in- ction, to the theory. A child is, correctly king, instructed in the grammar of a lan- ge, and taught to speak the language. Thus, hing may be merely mechanical; while 'in- ction' implies a degree of understanding in pupil, as well as in the master. A child who been taught to learn lessons by rote, with- understanding them, will find difficulty in prehending instruction in the principles of t he has learned; hence, we speak of teach- a brute, but never of *instructing* it.

Information,* again, is distinguished from uction, in relation to the truths conveyed t. Matters of fact, made known to one who d not have known them before, are called mation; instruction elicits new truths out ubject-matter already existing in the mind— Whately's *Logic*, book iv. § 1.)

A traveller gives us information respecting gn countries; a metaphysician instructs us he principles of moral science—principles n from facts already known to us. The processes may take place at the same time; ild learning a lesson receives both informa- and instruction; he is taught things he r knew before, and also taught to apply and e use of what he does know already. In pure mathematics is the only branch of in- ction which includes no information, as the positions are all based on principles previous- ssumed. In short, a person who is informed, es something he did not before; one who is ucted, *understands* something he did not re; one who is taught, can do something he d not do before.

Education is more comprehensive than any of the other words before us. It includes the *whole course* of moral and intellectual teaching. One who gives occasional lessons is not said to *educate*. To *educate* (agreeably to its derivation, from 'e-duco,' not 'in-duco,') includes the *drawing out* of the faculties, so as to teach the pupil how to teach himself; which is one of the most valuable of arts.

"Moral training, considered *by itself*, is called 'teaching;' this constitutes no exception to the rule laid down, as its object is to enable us not to *know*, but to *do* what is right."—(P. 32—34.)

Few words, perhaps, are more apt to be misapplied than the string of adjectives treated of in the section next quoted—namely, *benevolent, beneficent, charitable, munificent, liberal, bountiful, philanthropic.*

"Benevolent and beneficent, together with their conjugates, have curiously diverged from their original meaning. Etymologically, 'benevolent' implied merely wishing well to others, and 'beneficent' doing well; now, 'benevolent' includes both kinds of feelings and actions, and 'beneficent' is restricted to acts of kindness on a great scale, and generally performed by some one of exalted station and character; hence, we speak of the 'beneficence' rather than the 'benevolence' of the Creator. It may perhaps be said to follow from this, that 'benevolent' draws our attention more to the character of the agent; 'beneficent' to that of the act performed —retaining, so far, a tinge of their etymology.

"'Charitable' (when not used in reference to a mild and candid judgment of others) seems to be restricted to one kind of benevolence—that which consists in alms-giving.

"'Munificent' resembles 'beneficent,' in referring always to favors on a large scale, and conferred by superiors; but there is this important difference, that 'beneficent' always implies some real and essential good done, while 'munificent,' as its derivation implies, may be applied equally to any gift, whether really useful or not. One who makes a present of jewelery or pictures to a friend, is munificent, but would not be called 'beneficent.' If he raised a distressed family from starvation, the word 'beneficent' would be more appropriate. But one who gives largely to the public, or to some institution, is called munificent. It seems to convey the idea of splendor. No man can be called munificent who does not give on a large scale.

"Any one who is ready to give freely, as the etymology implies, on whatever scale, is 'liberal.' 'Bountiful' again, is stronger than 'liberal,' and implies giving in abundance; it also differs from 'liberal' in being restricted to giving; while 'liberal' is applied to an easy style of expenditure in general; to the reverse, in short, of 'stingy,' or 'miserly.' Many people live in a liberal style, who are very far from be-

*he nouns are used here instead of the verbs for con- ence' sake, as they precisely correspond.

ing 'bountiful.' Bountiful always seems to imply giving out of an ample store.

"'Philanthropic,' as its etymology indicates, implies benevolence solely in reference to the human race, and always to masses, not to individuals. One who devises some plan to benefit numbers, is called 'philanthropic;' but we should not talk of 'philanthropically giving a loaf to a hungry child.'"—(P. 83–85.)

As space is beginning to press, our last extract must be short; it relates to words often enough employed indiscriminately—*imagination, conception, fancy.* "'Imagination' and 'fancy' are frequently confounded together, but are, nevertheless, very distinct in their signification. In the first place, 'imagination' implies more of a creative power than 'fancy;' it requires a greater combination of various powers, and is therefore a higher exercise of genius. 'Fancy,' on the other hand, is more an employment of ingenuity and taste, though it also requires inventive power. Secondly, 'imagination' implies a longer flight; 'fancy,' rather a succession of short efforts; the one is a steady blaze; the other, a series of sparkles. An epic poem would require an exercise of the first; a ballad, or other lighter production, of the last; hence, we may see that the difference between the two is, in some measure, one of subject-matter; for the same power which we call 'fancy' when employed in a melody of Moore, would be called 'imagination' in the works of Dante or Milton. In short, the efforts of 'fancy' bear the same relation to those of 'imagination' that the carving and polishing of a gem or seal does to sculpture.

"'In the third place, wit may come into works of 'fancy,' and could not be admitted into the province of 'imagination.' The same with what are called conceits.

"'Conception' has something in common with imagination, but it implies more decidedly a creative power, and is referred to something tangible and real; whereas, in efforts of fancy and imagination, there is always a consciousness of unreality. The province of 'conception' is that which has a real existence; hence, the productions of painters, sculptors, and musicians, are called 'conceptions.' 'Conception' also denotes something framed and originated in our own mind; whereas the imagination or fancy may be acted on merely from without. The poet or writer of fiction exercises his own conceptions, but awakens the imagination of his readers."

These quotations will give as general a notion of the work as can be conveyed by a few extracts. To those among our readers who may be in quest of such a book, we can decidedly recommend it as one that is certain to be useful. It is by far the best of the kind that we have ever happened to meet with; and we think that if it were universally studied and consulted, the result would be a great improvement of expression, both in common speech and literature.—*Chamber Journal.*

THE PEOPLE OF THE LONG HOUSE.

Such is the signification of the name by whic the Iroquois called themselves, after the form tion of that wonderful and interesting organiz tion, known as the League. The significance this title can be appreciated when it is unde stood to have originated in the circumstance th they likened their confederacy to a long hous having partitions and separate fires, after th own method of building houses, within whi the several nations were sheltered under a co mon roof. A more familiar title is that giv by the English, the Six Nations; but t Iroquois never applied to themselves any otl name than the Ho-de-no-sau-nee, of which t above title is a translation. These people, t Senecas, the Cayugas, the Tuscaroras, the On dagas, the Oneidas, and the Mohawks, con tuted one great family, dwelling in one "l house," knit together in their civil and so system by the strong, indissoluble ties of a c mon brotherhood. The Tuscaroras were mitted into the League as the sixth nation, late as 1715, and were never in equal allia with the other nations. The territory wh they originally inhabited, was the centre of t power, and more particularly their home cou afterwards became the State of New York; in their warlike expeditions they ranged at t own free will over the broad domain now cor tuting the central and northern portions of republic.

The Senecas occupied the most western tion of the State, and held with pride the of "Door keepers of the Long House; expi ive of the trust and honor with which the o members of the family regarded them, as t protectors from their enemies who would n naturally assail them at that quarter.

The name of a wise man of the Onondag tion is preserved by tradition, as the proj and founder of the League, but the date o origin is remote and uncertain. This orga tion had for its object the establishment of own empire and the securing of peace with rounding nations; to be attained either by admission of those nations into the League, their subjugation. As is usual with uncivi nations, the Iroquois were divided and subd ed into countless tribes, each asserting its independence, and assuming a hostile po towards the others. The founders of the L seem to have understood the disadvantag this condition, and the great obstacles it sented to the healthful growth and successfu blishment of their national supremacy. aimed to bind their tribes together upon a syst relationship, which, preserving the individu independence and equality of each separat

on, should yet in the confederacy develop an ndian empire of sufficient strength to subdue rrounding nations, and absorb them complete- into their own body. This they effected by eir League; an institution which we should gard as wonderfully adapted to their necessi- es and desires, had it been the result of long easured experience, of wise counsel and deli- ration, but which is yet more remarkable from e fact that it was the result of one protracted ort of legislation.

On the northern shores of Onondaga Lake was ndled the first council-fire of the men who had en summoned to form this League. Fifty rmanent sachemships were created, and these chems, united, constituted the Council of the ague, wherein was vested the legislative, judi- l and executive authority. Under this sys- m, the Iroquois enjoyed three centuries of un- terrupted unity and prosperity; their power d influence increasing, and their territory ex- nding, until their rule extended from New gland to the distant seclusions of the Mis- sippi, and from the St. Lawrence to the Ten- ssee.

The religious system of the Iroquois is mark- with peculiarities of the deepest interest. No ht of revelation beamed upon them. The ssed hopes and the glorious aims which the gos- of Jesus Christ affords, were to them as though y were not. No written word taught them attributes of Deity, the immortality of the l, or its precious redemption through Christ. Sabbath invited them to rest soul and body m earthly pursuits. Nature alone was their cher; and listening as they did to her ever pressive, ever instructive voice, guided by the nitions of *that guardian spirit implanted in ry human breast*, these children of nature at- ned to the knowledge of many important ths in religion, and to the understanding, in a arkable degree, of their duties to their Cre- r and to one another. True, at an early pe- d in their history, the Jesuit missionaries de great exertions for their improvement, and find *some* of the *principles* of these teachers orporated into their religious system. Such cepts as were in accordance with their own ablished faith, they tacitly admitted, but *every ng contrary to that* was firmly *excluded*. That their imperfect knowledge, many vague ideas l superstitious fancies should possess their nds, is a fact which need not excite surprise. eir literature was legendary and fabulous, and unlimited in amount as it was extravagant in ention; yet it was by no means of a gross aracter, nor debasing in its influence.

It is in the very heart of Indian society, in ir own social relations, rather than in their ations with other nations, and in their fidelity he principles of the League, that we discover effects of their moral and religious senti- nts; and here the influence they exercised was as direct and positive as that which the principles of Christianity exercise over the most enlightened communities. These sentiments furnished springs of action, rules of intercourse and powers of restraint. The love of peace, the unfailing readiness to perform acts of charity, the duties of hospitality, of friendship, and the obligations arising from the domestic relations, were sedulously cultivated, and attained a vigorous growth among the Iroquois.

To their fixed belief in one Supreme Being as their Creator and Sovereign is it chiefly to be ascribed that they held a faith more pure and spiritual than that of any other unchristianized nation, and that they have never fallen into an idolatrous worship, nor into debasing superstitions.

From century to century the universal red race has held an unquestioning belief in the existence of the Great Spirit, in his creative power, and in his constant superintending care. He was regarded as the God of the Indian alone, the author of their being, the giver of every temporal blessing, and the dispenser of happiness in a future state. They adored and praised him for all the gifts which there turning seasons brought into their store. Indeed, their religion and their worship were eminently one of thanksgiving, while their acknowledgments of his goodness were mingled with supplications for his continued favor, offered up in a childlike spirit of humility and trust.

The fact that they were unable to grasp the idea of an omnipresent deity, possessed of infinite power, is proved by their belief in a multitude of inferior deities, assistants and subordinates, termed the "Invisible Aids," through whose instrumentality the Great Spirit ruled the world. There was He-no, the Thunderer, to whom they looked for the gift of rain When they planted their fields in the Spring, this deity was invoked to water and nourish the seed, and at the harvest festival, they gave thanks for his care. There was Ga-oh, the spirit of the winds; personified as an old man sitting alone in the western part of the heavens, in his "Great Home of the Winds," struggling with the discordant elements. There were also the "Three Sisters," the spirit of beans, and the spirit of squashes, whom they call "Our Life," "Our Supporters, because upon these the Indians were particularly dependent for food, and they were regarded as the *special gift* of the Great Spirit. Besides these, there were spirits of medicine, of fire, water, &c.; in fact, almost every object in nature was placed under the guardianship of some spirit, *but these were not worshipped*. They also recognized the existence of an Evil Spirit, as creator of all things hurtful to man, as the source of misfortune and every calamity. From his influence, however they were accustomed to invoke the Great Spirit to protect them, he being the more powerful, and disposed to deliver

them from their enemy. The following is a form of prayer for this aid:

"Great Spirit, master of all things visible and invisible; Great Spirit, master of other spirits, whether good or evil, command the good spirits to favour thy children; command the evil spirits to keep at a distance from them."

The immortality of the soul, and future rewards and punishments, were essential parts of the faith of the Iroquois. Though here again it was only on the page of nature they read these truths, yet their belief in them was as firm and unchanging as the belief of those who have received the light of revelation. They, however, failed to recognize the doctrine of atonement for sin, or forgiveness. An act once done, whether good or bad, was registered beyond the power of change; and their only advance upon this point of faith, was their belief that good deeds cancelled evil deeds, and that heaven might be won, provided their merit outweighed their demerit. They believed that the wicked, after death, passed into the realm of the Evil-minded, to undergo a process of punishment. If they endured this and were not consumed, they were translated to the abode of the Great Spirit, and to the enjoyment of eternal felicity.

A prominent act of worship, and one preceding the celebration of all their festivals, was the assembling of the people, men, women and children, for the confession of sin; a "meeting for repentance," as it was termed. But this was not observed with any reference to seeking forgiveness for the past, but rather to a reformation for the future. One who was willing to confess his faults from a principle of religious duty, would hereby strengthen his mind against temptation.—*N. Y. Recorder.*

SAGACITY OF THE ELEPHANT.

In the course of my early morning rides about the vicinity of Colombo, I frequently reined in my steed to watch the quiet labours of a couple of elephants in the service of the government. These huge animals were generally employed in the commissariat timber yard, or the civil engineer's department, either in removing or stowing logs and planks, or in rolling about heavy masses of stone for building purposes. I could not but admire the precision with which they performed their allotted task, unaided, save by their own sagacity. They were one morning hard at work, though slowly, piling up a quantity of heavy pieces of ebony. The lower row of the pile had been already laid down, with mathematical precision, six logs side by side. These they had first rolled in from the adjoining wharf; and, when I rode up, they were engaged in bringing forward the next six for the second row in the pile. It was curious to observe these uncouth animals seize one of the heavy logs at each end, and, by means of their trunk, lift it up on the logs already placed, and then arrange it crosswise upon the with the most perfect skill. I waited while they thus placed the third row, feeling a curiosity to know how they would proceed when the timber had to be lifted to a greater height. Some of the logs weighed nearly twenty hundred weight.

There was a short pause before the fourth row was touched; but the difficulty was no sooner perceived than it was overcome. The sagacious animals selected two straight pieces of timber, placed one end of each piece on the ground with the other resting on the top of the pile, as to form a sliding way for the next logs; and having seen that they were perfectly steady and in a straight line, the four-legged labourers rolled up the slope they had just formed the six pieces of ebony for the fourth layer on the pile. Not the least amusing part of the performance was the careful survey of the pile made by one of the elephants, after placing each log, to see certain if it were laid perfectly square with the rest.

The sagacity of these creatures in detecting weaknesses in the jungle-bridges thrown across some of the streams in Ceylon, is not less remarkable. I have been assured that when carrying a load, they invariably press one of their fore-feet upon the earth-covering of the bridge to try its strength; and, that if it feels too weak to carry them across, they will refuse until lightened of their load. On one occasion the driver persisted in compelling his elephant to cross a bridge against the evident wish of the animal; and, as was expected by his comrades, the rotten structure gave way, elephant and rider were precipitated into the river, and the latter was drowned.—*Farmer and Mechanic*

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Hong Kong, March 28: There have been no less than 37 whalers from the Arctic seas. You may interest you to know that they almost all believe that Sir John Franklin is safe, and that he has got through the ice barrier into the inland waters, where he will not be reached until a new season arrives, which they say the present will be. Most of them have now departed. They say Franklin will not suffer for want of food. They give strange accounts of the Esquimaux vibrating from the Asiatic to the American continent and back again, carrying their boats made of skin and whalebone, over the ice, and launching them when they meet with open water. They all confirm the fact that the whales found in Behring's Straits and in Baffin's Bay, are the same species, proving the existence of a passage for a whale of the Asiatic species, they say, has never been seen to the south of 22 degrees of latitude; so they cannot have doubled either

Capes (of Good Hope or Cape Horn,) and whale is under the necessity of making his sence known by coming to the surface to w.

HEALTH OF LONDON.

This week's official report exhibits in the rtality of the metropolis a considerable in-se on that of the preceding week. In the k that ended 8th May, the deaths fell to 972; the week ending last Saturday they rose to 70. Last week was marked by a rise in the n temperature from 48·1 deg. to 52·7.; the d which had blown with remarkable con-cy for nearly three months from the north-t, changed to south-west on Friday, the 7th, continued in the same direction throughout week, and there were frequent showers of n. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1842–51. average number of deaths was 907, which, ised in proportion to increase of population, omes 998. The deaths of last week, there-e, exceed the estimated amount by 72. Last k the births of 712 boys and 689 girls—in 1,401 children, were registered. The average nber in seven corresponding weeks of 1845- was 1,380.

For Friends' Review.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

What means yon distant cannon's roar,
That moves the air with solemn sound?
No foe has trod our peaceful shore,
To scatter death around;
No, 'tis to Liberty—again
The people celebrate her reign.

Yes, this is Freedom's boasted hour;
Now proud Columbia's praise is sung,
And sounds of freedom, glory, power,
Through every vale are rung.
The warrior's breast with triumph glows,
While memory views his vanquished foes.

The orator, in flowing strains,
Proclaims the honours of the brave,
And points to Freedom's flowery plains,
And proud oppression's grave;
The bard calls forth his noblest powers,
And wreaths are twined from laurel bowers.

Light move the forms of brave and fair,
Mid scenes of mirth and revelry,
While sounds of music fill the air
In praise of Liberty;
And proudly 'neath her boasted sky,
The starry banner waves on high.

Ah! think ye of the bloody field
Where thousands gasped the expiring breath?
Where spirits *unredeemed* did yield
To the stern call of death!
Is independence prized so high
That with *immortal souls* ye buy?

Then, who are these—this sable train,
With downcast look, and tearful eye,
And weary limbs, that bear the chain
Of ruthless tyranny?
Thus mid the anthems of the free,
Why blend these groans for liberty?

Boasters of freedom, close your lips,
And hang your heads in silent shame!
Yet view this deepening shade, eclipse
The splendor of your name,
Then shrink before the face of day,
Or rise, and wash your guilt away!

My country! what is Freedom now,
That laws like thine should wear her seal?
Alas! yon form with haughty brow,
And tread of iron heel,
Has seized the sceptre, claims the throne,
The stamp tyrannic is his own.

My country! shall I call thee mine
While o'er thy soil oppression reigns,
While slavery clings around thy shrine,
With darkness, toil and chains?
And must I blush beneath thy crime,
And own thee as my native clime?

P. M. H.

Orleans Co. N. Y. 7th mo. 4th, 1852.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—By the arrival of the steamship America at Boston, on the 10th, and of the Baltic at New York, on the 13th inst., Liverpool dates have been received to the 29th ult. and the 2d inst. respectively.

ENGLAND.—The House of Commons was engaged in discussing the question of discontinuing the annual Government grant to Maynooth College.

The Ministers refuse to recommend the discontinuance, and they will probably be supported by a considerable majority. This is strongly indicated by the postponement of the debate at the instance of Ministers.

There appears to be a very considerable anti-militia excitement in both the cities and the country. Positive resistance to the bill seems to be the kind of warfare contemplated.

It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued, and perhaps dissolved about the 20th of this month. Baron Rothschild again offers himself as the candidate for the office of representative in Parliament of the city of London.

Strong efforts are making to direct emigration to Australia. Companies have been formed in Cork and London, to assist emigrants from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, where great destitution at present prevails.

The telegraph is now open between Galway and Dublin, and a sub-marine line is to be laid down between Holyhead and Lowth. The Scotch sub-marine line between Fort Patrick and Donoughadee, was expected to be in operation on the 10th inst.

The crops throughout England and Ireland were promising.

FRANCE.—More refusals to take the oath of fidelity to the Constitution are announced. The refusals come generally from members of the Council General, no fewer than 22 more of whom have resigned their offices rather than swear allegiance to Louis Napoleon. Some of these gentlemen were formerly representatives, and bear names well known during the existence of the republic.

A fusion of the elder and younger branches of the Bourbons is spoken of. The "Emancipacion" of Brussels says that the fusion is in fact, completed, and that a manifesto has been drawn up in the name of Count de Chambord and the Orleans princes, its publication being merely deferred for a season.

A rumor prevails that a coalition against Louis Napoleon has been formed by Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The report is, that these Powers will not object to Louis Napoleon becoming *elective* Emperor of France, but that any attempt on his part to found an Imperial dynasty would be strenuously resisted. The three Powers profess to regard Louis Napoleon as a temporary and provisional Power, and recognise the House of Bourbon as the only legitimate dynasty of France.

The Commission upon the Budget has shown an unlooked for spirit of independence. They have, by their report to the Assembly, rejected the demand of the President for 23,000,000, to defray the expenses of 31,000 men, whom he proposed to add to the army. The Commission also refuses the credits demanded for the new ministry of police, and expressed regrets at the confiscation of the Orleans property.

It is reported that M. Heckeren, Napoleon's special envoy to the Northern powers, was well received, but distinctly informed that the revision of the treaties of 1815, was wholly inadmissable, and also that the Congress of Nations, to which it was proposed to invite England for the purpose of discussing the political constitutions of Europe, was also out of the question.

Switzerland.—The Voss Gazette states that the protocols respecting Switzerland, were signed in London by the representatives of the five great powers, and that a collective note will be addressed to the Federal Government, calling upon it to re-establish the former constitution of Neufchatel. France, it is added, will undertake to enforce compliance, if the Federal Government should not at once execute the decision come to by the five powers.

Spain.—The Government has appointed a Commission to revise the tariff, nominally on free-trade principles. But little amelioration from the measure is expected.

Italy.—The Pope has offered a premium for steam-propellers built by Roman subjects.

Holland.—The Dutch Ministers have resigned, and a new Cabinet has been formed. The belief that Louis Napoleon has not relinquished his scheme of annexing that country to France, appears to be gaining strength.

Germany, &c.—The journals of Southern Germany contain lamentable accounts of the destitution prevailing in many districts.

Austria is negotiating, through the Rothchilds, a loan of three and a half million pounds sterling—two-thirds the amount in London, and the remainder in Frankfort.

The correspondent of the London Times says that a general feeling of discontent begins to show itself publicly in Austria.

It is reported that Baron Rothchild has purchased Syria for 500 millions of francs, and that he proposes to re-build Jerusalem and the Temple. There are to be chapels for all religions, a line of steamers from Beyrout to Marseilles, and a railway from Alexandria to Constantinople. The country abounds in iron ore and forests of valuable timber. It is said that the Jews will be urged to return and repossess the land of their fathers.

Cape of Good Hope.—The latest accounts state that the English have been victorious in several engagements, and have driven the Kaffer's from a large extent of country previously occupied by them. Their cattle have been destroyed, and their fie desolated by the English forces. The Chiefs ha in consequence, sued for peace, and negotiatic with them were in progress. Sir Harry Smith l returned to England.

China.—News from China to 3d month 17 have been received. The rebellion was still in p gress, and the insurgents were carrying all bef them Seu, the Governor General, was besieged the city of Knou-chow-foo, and an attack on Pel and Canton was expected.

Canada.—An extensive conflagration occurre Montreal on the 6th inst., destroying buildings a property variously estimated from one to two an half millions of dollars.

Mexico.—The Mexican Senate has confirmed grant of the right-of-way across the Isthmus of hauntepec, for forty years, to Col. H. G. Sloo. grantee binds himself to build, in one year, a pl road across the Isthmus, and a railroad as soon the travel will justify it. Mexico is to receive, forty years, two-fifths of the receipts of the ro and at the expiration of that time, the road i revert to Mexico, which is to pay to the grantee his heirs, two-fifths of the receipts of the road forty years. The other features of the grant similar to those in the Garay grant. Both par to the grant are to be represented in the mana ment of the company.

California.—The steamship Illinois, from pinwall, on the 4th inst., arrived at New York the morning of the 12th, bringing ten days l news from San Francisco. She brought 525 pas gers, $1,500,000 of gold dust on freight, and $5 000 in the hands of passengers.

The Legislature adjourned on the 5th of the month, after a session of four months.

Gov. Bigler was very ill with a bilious att Advices from the mining districts are highly fa able. The miners are generally receiving compensation for their labor, and while there fewer instances of extraordinary individual suc the average yield per man is increasing by the plication of science and proper machinery. excitement among the miners, in oppositio Chinese labor in the mines, was increasing. meetings had been held, and measures adopte expel them from the entire mining region.

Several very interesting communications hav peared in the public prints, purporting to ema from the Chinese, showing the benefits to be de from their great emigration to this country, an importance of the consequent trade which spring up between California and China. But appear to have little effect upon the miners, seem bent upon the work of expulsion.

From statistics carefully prepared, it appears the number of Chinese who arrived here bet February, 1848, and May, 1852, is 11,953. number that have returned or died is estimate 167, so that that class of our population may b down, in round numbers, at 12,000. Of t seven only are women. In addition to this, numbers are expected. It is proposed, in many tions of the mines, to sell their claims, give the proceeds, and tell them to leave.

The Chinamen had written to Hong Kong to vent any more of their countrymen from emigr to the gold regions.

Domestic.—No business of general interest been transacted by Congress during the past we

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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EPISTLE FROM THOMAS ELWOOD.

n the early part of the year 1686, Thomas ood published a general Epistle to Friends, which he endeavoured, with affectionate estness, to check the tendency to division declension which had then manifested itself e Society; exhorting his fellow members aintain a true consistency of conduct, and ard against the injurious effects of a world- irit. A part of this Epistle, as found in 7, Friend's Library, is given below:

Dear friends, unto whom the gathering arm e Lord hath reached, and who have known, our several measures, a being gathered by unto the heavenly life, and are witnesses e preserving power, by which you have been faithful to the Lord, and regardful of his ur: unto you, in an especial manner, is the ation of my true and tender love in the ; and for you, as for myself, are the breath- and fervent desires of my soul offered up, e one spirit, unto him who is your God and , that both you and I may be forever kept in resh sense of his tender mercies and great g kindness unto us, that therein our souls cleave firmly unto him, and never depart him. For, friends, it is a trying day, a f great difficulty and danger, wherein the y is at work, and very busy, setting his s on every side, and spreading his tempta- on every hand; and some, alas! have en- thereinto, and are caught and held therein, hom my soul in secret mourns.

nd truly, friends, a great weight hath upon my spirit for many days, and my hath been deeply exercised, in the sense I of the enemy's prevailing by one bait or to unsettle the minds of some, unto whom m of the Lord had reached, and in some re gathered to a resting place; but not abiding in that pure light, by which they were at first visited, and to which they were at first turned, the understanding hath been veiled again; the eye, which was once in some measure opened, hath the God of this world insensibly blinded again, and darkness is come over them to that degree, that they can now contentedly take up again, what in the day of their convincement, and in the time of their true tenderness, they cast off as a burden too heavy to be borne. O my friends! this hath been the enemy's work; therefore it greatly behoves all to watch against him: for it hath been for want of watchfulness, that he hath got entrance into any. For, when the mind hath been from off the true watch, in a secure and careless state, then hath he secretly wrought, and presented his fair baits, his allurements or enticements by pleasure or profit, to catch the unwary mind. And hence it hath come to pass, that some who have come out fairly, and begun well, and have seemed in good earnest to set their hands to God's plough, have looked back, and been weary of the yoke of Christ, and have either lusted after the flesh-pots of Egypt again, or turned aside into some by-path or crooked way in the wilderness, and thereby fallen short of the promised good land.

"But you, my dear friends, in whom the word of life abides, and who abide in the virtue and savour thereof, ye know the wiles of the enemy, and the power which subdues him, and the Rock in which the preservation and safety are. So that I write not these things unto you, because ye know them not; but the end of my thus writing is, to stir up the pure mind in all upon whom the name of the Lord is called, that we all may be provoked to watchfulness against the workings of the wicked one. Therefore, dear friends, bear, I beseech you, the word of exhortation, though from one that is little and low, and through mercy sensible of it, and who hath not been accustomed to appear after this manner; but the wind, ye know, bloweth where it listeth.

"Friends, call to mind the former times, and remember the days that are past and gone, when the day of the Lord first dawned unto you, and his power seized upon you. Ye know how weighty and retired the spirits of Friends then were; how grave and solid their deportment and

carriage; how few and savoury their words, tending to edify the hearers; how great a fear and backwardness was in them, to enter into familiarity with the world's people. O friends! that was a good day, and that was a safe state; for fear begets watchfulness, and watchfulness is a means to prevent danger. Therefore, all friends, keep in the holy fear, and therein watch against the enemy that he entangle you not, nor hurt your spirits by a too near familiarity, and intimate conversation with the people of the world; for therein, I assure you, lies a snare.

"For though it be both lawful and necessary, and in some cases also useful and serviceable to the Truth, to converse with them that are without, yet if any friend should adventure in a frank and free mind, beyond the limits of the pure fear, to entertain familiarity with the world's people, the spirit of the world in them will seek an entrance; and, if not diligently watched against, will also get an entrance, and bring a hurt and a loss upon him or them into whom it so gets. For being once entered, it will insensibly work, and dispose the mind to a condescension to and compliance with the people of the world it converses with, first in one thing, then in another; in words, in behaviour, &c., little things in appearance but great in consequence, till at length an indifferency gets up in the mind, and the testimony of truth is by degrees let fall. But while the pure fear is kept to and dwelt in, the watch is always set, the spirit is retired and weighty, and an holy awfulness rests upon the mind, which renders such converse both safe to the friends, and more serviceable to them they converse withal.

"And, friends, not only in your conversing with the world's people, but in all your conversation and course of life, watch against the spirit of the world; for it lies near to tempt, and to draw out the mind, and to lead back into the world again. You know, friends, that at the first, when the visiting arm of the Lord reached to us, he led us out of the world's ways, manners, customs and fashions; and a close testimony both in word and practice was borne against them. But how hath this testimony been kept up, and kept to, by all who have since made profession of the Truth! Ah! how hath the enemy, for want of watchfulness, stolen in upon too many, and led out their minds from that which did at first convince them, into a liberty beyond the cross of Christ Jesus! and in that liberty they have run into the world's fashions, which the wordly spirit continually invents to feed the vain and airy minds withal, that they may not come to gravity and solidity.

"Thence it hath come to pass, that there is scarcely a new fashion come up, or a fantastic cut invented, but some one or other that professes the Truth, is ready with the foremost to ru into it. Ah, friends! the world sees this, an smiles, and points the finger at it. And th is both a hurt to the particular, and a reproa to the general. Therefore, O! let the lot cast; let search be made by every one, and every one examine himself, that this Acha with his Babylonish garments may be fou and cast out; for indeed he is a troubler Israel.

"And all friends, who upon true search sh find yourselves concerned in this particular warn and exhort you all, return to that wh at first convinced you; to that keep close, that abide, that therein ye may know, as at first, not only a bridle to the tongue, but a c to the roving mind, a restraint to the wander desire. For assuredly, friends, if truth be k to, none will need to learn of the world wha wear, what to put on, or how to shape fashion their garments; but Truth will te all how best to answer the end of clothing, for useful service and modest decency. the cross of Christ will be a yoke to unruly will, and a restraint upon the wan mind; and will crucify that nature that deli in finery and bravery of apparel, in which true adorning doth not stand, but in the hi man of the heart, in that which is not corr ble, even a meek and quiet spirit.

"And the grace of God, which hath appe to all, and which hath brought salvatio many, will not only teach to deny all ung ness and worldly lusts, and to live soberly, teously, and godly in this present world will also lead those that obey it, out of all cess, and out of all superfluities and wo vanities, and will teach them to order their versation aright. Therefore to this hea grace let every mind be turned, and th stayed; that thereby all who profess the may be kept in the holy limits of it; th their whole conversation and course of in eating, in drinking, in putting on ap and in whatsoever else we do or take in all may be done to the glory of God, our moderation in all things may appea all men.

SLAVES IN CUBA AND BRAZIL.

A late return of the number of slaves em on the coast of Africa and landed in Cu Brazil has been published. The followin summary of the respective numbers fro to 1851:

Year.	Cuba.	Brazil.	Year.	Cuba.
1842	3,630	17,435	1847	1,450
1843	8,000	19,095	1848	1,500
1844	10,000	22,849	1849	8,700
1845	1,300	19,453	1850	3,500
1846	419	50,324	1851	5,000

London Yearly Meeting.—This large and eresting assembly convened on Fourth day, 19th of 5th month. The number of friends ttendance was considered to be about equal what usually appear. The subjoined sum- y is copied with considerable abridgments n the London and British Friends.

Upon the opening of the first sitting, infor- ion was given that John Hodgkin, the clerk ast year, was prevented from attending by isposition. Joseph Thorp, one of the as- nts, was therefore nominated Clerk for that e.

certificate on behalf of Eli and Sybil Jones, China Monthly Meeting, Maine, endorsed he Quarterly Meeting, as likewise a certi- e from the Yearly Meeting of Ministers and rs of New England, were read and sent into women's meeting. A committee was ap- ted to audit the receipts and expenditures of national stock. At the sittings on that day, tles were read from the Yearly Meetings of lin, Philadelphia, New York, New England, h Carolina, Ohio, and Indiana, none from imore having been received. The report of rings amounted to upwards of £8,000; e from Essex alone being more than £5000.

the afternoon session, Joseph Thorp was inted as Clerk, and Robert Forster and Ed- Backhouse, jun., as assistants, for the pre- year.

ter the reading of the Queries, a Friend essed the meeting at some length, on the ct of the answers thereto being read in the ng at large. He considered that this prac- ad certain disadvantages, which more than erbalanced the advantages. To many of ounger members, these answers were with- terest, and to others who themselves formed xceptions which the answers recorded, they distasteful. There was a disposition on the f both these classes to absent themselves the reading of the answers. He suggested ppointment of a committee for the purpose eiving and reading the answers, and of ring a summary thereof to be presented to eeting at large. In case the subject should reafter entertained, he and some other ds thought it should be referred to a com- e, and not occupy the meeting at large. ers to the Queries were then read, ending Durham.

th Day, Morning, 20th.—Answers to the s were read as far as Middlesex. A visit ceived from two women Friends under re- concern; one of whom was desirous to s upon her brethren the importance of on to "little things;" and the other im- ely urged upon her friends more entire dness of heart to the Lord's cause, and w gladdening and cheering it would be to their sisters who believed themselves called to the work of the ministry, to see their dear brethren more devoted to the same great work, and how gladly would they (the sisters) resign this service into their hands.

Fifth Day, Afternoon.—The answers to the Queries occupied the whole of this sitting, and were brought to a conclusion. Testimonies were read during the course of this and the preceding day, concerning eleven ministers deceased, viz: Sylvanus Fox, Thomas Squire, Elizabeth Robson, William Gundry, Mary Baker, Martha Yeardley, Mary Peirson, Lydia Chalk, Thomas Walker, Phœbe Newsome, and Jane Jacobs. A memoir was also handed in from Dublin, concerning Joseph Bewley, an elder.*

Sixth Day, Morning, 21st.—The various meetings were open for worship as usual. Our dear friends, Eli and Sybil Jones, from America, were present at Devonshire House, and were most acceptably engaged.

Sixth Day Afternoon.—After considerable religious engagement, both in supplication and exhortation, Eli Jones rose, and said: If he was out of order in what he was about to mention, he hoped Friends would bear with him, as he was ignorant of what was the right order; he said, he had for some time felt drawn to sit with the women Friends, if the meeting saw fit to allow him. His concern being united with, a note was sent to the women's Meeting, inquiring if it would now be a suitable time to receive a visit from a Friend under religious concern. Occasion was taken at the same time to accompany the note with the remainder of the Testimonies respecting Ministering Friends. Notice being returned in the affirmative, Eli Jones left the Meeting; George Stacey and Peter Bedford being appointed to go with him.

The usual time for the Meeing to adjourn having arrived, and so many having had an opportunity to express themselves, a Friend remarked that it might be proper now to consider of the propriety of issuing a General Epistle, embodying the concern of this Meeting for promoting the spiritual welfare of the Society. The issuing of such epistle, he distinctly made it understood, was never a matter of course, or regulated by precedent; but every year became the subject of deliberate consideration. He did not see, however, that it would be safe to depart from the ordinary practice, but believed it would be right to issue the said epistle. The Meeting uniting in the same view, the preparation of the document was referred to the usual Committee. The Meeting, having sat nearly three hours and a half, then broke up. The Large Committee met at the close, for the purpose of appointing a sub-committee of their number to prepare the General Epistle.

*A copy of the memoir has been received at this office, and will probably appear in an early number.

Seventh Day, Morning, 22*d*.—A Friend appeared shortly in testimony, and after the minute opening the Meeting had been read, a Representative spoke at some length on the state of the Society. He believed we were a declining people, and his impression seemed to be that the great evil to be deplored amongst us, was the money-seeking spirit. One of our American Friends next spoke, and was followed by a Friend, whose conviction was, that some means should be devised for bringing the younger and elder Friends more together in the management of the interests of our Religious Society. At present, he said, there was too much of a distinction of classes, the younger, for the most part, taking little active interest in the important concerns of the church; and that in social intercourse our principles might be more brought forward. Eli Jones, as a stranger amongst us, not as his dear brother, who had been so long in this country, and was, he trusted, about to return to his own land with the sheaves of Peace, desired that we should not look too much at the dark side of the picture, as it tended to discouragement. It was well to look at the dark side, so as to be acquainted with the reality of our state; but he thought it was not wise to dwell unduly upon it, but rather on the remedies to be applied to the state of things we regretted. He forcibly alluded to the attendance of our religious meetings, and to the great importance of the right training of the dear children. When the little children saw the parents' smile of love tempered and heightened by the love of our Heavenly Father, they would be led to seek an experience of that love. He trusted Friends would early train their children in the attendance of meetings; but feared that the practice was too prevalent for the father of a family to send his wife and children to meeting while he staid at home to attend to business matters; and children were keen-sighted observers of such inconsistencies, and in their young minds reasoned upon them—"father teaches us so and so, but he does not go to meetings himself on the week-day, as he makes us—is his business more important than that which he sends us to perform?" He related an anecdote of a Friend of high religious and political standing in America, who declined to attend an important committee meeting connected with state affairs, and when pressed for his reason said, that the time fixed would interfere with his week-day meeting for worship. The result was, that the committee altered their time of meeting to secure the attendance of the Friend; and he believed if Friends would generally decline to make engagements which interfered with their week-day meeting, way could be opened for them.

A Friend having the care of one of our largest public schools, bore his testimony to the good effects he had witnessed in the children of those parents who had been anxiously desirous to tr them up in the attendance of meetings, and lieved that, though no immediate fruit might seen, the result would be that their labors wo be blessed, and the fruit appear at a future d

Considerable discussion ensued on the stat the Society, in the course of which a Fri urged, at some length, the importance of n accurate statistical information in referenc the numbers of the Society. He though would be desirable that we should know, by year, the number of disownments wh take place in our various meetings, and causes of such disownment, the resignation membership, &c. &c.

The subject was, after a lengthened discuss referred to the Large Committee.

Second Day, 24*th*.—A somewhat length report was brought in from the committe pointed by the Yearly Meeting of 1850, to the Meetings of Friends in Great Britain. rious subjects of interest were referred to in said report, which after considerable discussi more particularly as regards the mode of c lation—it was decided to have printed and enerally distributed amongst our members. report of a sub-committee, appointed to our public schools, was then read, and this was ordered to be printed and circulated. address, prepared by the Committee of 1 to those who, though not in membership, professing with Friends, and attending meetings for worship, was brought in and and, with slight alteration, agreed to and or to be printed and circulated amongst tho whom it was addressed, through the care a the discretion of the various Monthly and parative Meetings. The subject of the graphical boundaries of the various Qua and Monthly Meetings was next taken int sideration, and occupied much of the time a tention of the meeting. It was finally re to continue the whole subject under the c the Committee of 1850, who remain on t pointment for this especial object. The mittee appointed at a former meeting to ex and audit the accounts of the National brought in a report, which, after some sion, was agreed to; and the several Qua Meetings were recommended to make scription of double the usual amount.

(To be continued.)

PAUL IMITATED.

A good imitation of Paul before Feli recently effected. A Swiss pastor had be demned to the galleys for distributing tr Savoy. The eccentric Dr. Malan, of G took a quantity of tracts and went into Sa distribute them. The police arrested hi he retaliated by preaching the gospel to and said he should continue to do so. conducted him to the commissary; he ann

Saviour to this official, and urged him to be verted. To rid himself of him, the commis- sent him to the judge. The judge interro- d the culprit, who replied by a sermon, say- he should prolong it! In vain the judge osed silence; the doctor continued to preach that fearing he would preach to the prisoners, ut in the galleys, and to be out of hearing of mportunate voice, they conducted him to the tier, and drove him into liberty.—*Foreign er.*

From the Christian Observer.

SPANISH PROTESTANTS AND THEIR PERSECUTION BY PHILIP II.

he religious history of Spain presents pecu- features. In its early period we find the ish Church opposing itself to the encroach- ts of the See of Rome. The country had me more entirely Roman in its manners and tutions than was probably the case with any r part of the world out of Italy; and the uage, after centuries of Pagan and Mahom- rule, has retained a greater similarity to n than has any other language, except the an. Christianity was introduced early into n. The national boast that it was first ted there by St. James, the son of Zebedee, not allowed by the Church of Rome when irst set foot in the country; but the national t was too powerful, and she was obliged to iesce in, or, more properly, to agree to a romise with respect to a tradition which so deeply fixed itself in the imaginations of Spaniards. The difficulty to be reconciled how to account for the apostle having con- d the country, and yet to allow to St. Peter to Rome a fair share of the good work. arrangement with this view was at least in- ous, if not historically accurate. After long grave discussion, it was determined that St. s having visited Spain, and made converts , dispatched seven of the most promising ome for episcopal ordination by St. Peter; hat thus, if the nation owed the knowledge e faith to one apostle, she was indebted for rganization of the Church to the other.

e Protestant student of history has but t interest in such idle legends. Still the r of the Bible looks upon Spain with a sort ysterious reverence. It is the furthest try of the west which we have any reason ppose was visited by an apostle. "When- r I take my journey into Spain," St. Paul ised to visit the disciples at Rome. Whe- he accomplished his intention, we are not med; but at any rate it was a vast design he meditated, in which a visit to Rome was to be a stage.

ter the break in its history, when we catch the Sacred Volume the last glimpse of tianity in Spain, we find that it had been planted there and was flourishing; and in the pages of ecclesiastical history the Spanish Church acts no unimportant part, by its councils and synods, in the religious questions that agitated the whole body during the decline of the Roman empire. The invasions of the Goths, the spread of the Arian heresy, and the subsequent conversion of the nation to the Catholic creed, present another blank in the annals of the Church. We cannot determine with certainty to what extent the spirit of Christianity actuated and animated the clergy and nobles, and how far it had leavened the mass of the people.

What remained of Christianity under the dominion of the Moors was likely to look to Rome, then asserting her authority over the Western Church, for keeping together the scattered members of the faith in Spain. At all events, we find that when the Spanish nation succeeded in freeing itself from the civil bondage of the Mahometans, the national church proved to be entirely under the spiritual jurisdiction of Rome, which from that period to the present has exercised a more undisputed sway in that country than even in Italy itself.

Spain, in fact, has been the theatre of an experiment on a grand scale, as to what the genuine tendency of Popery is, when unchecked by the civil power, and unmodified by any opposing influence. In that country it has assumed an unmitigated character, and shown itself in darker colors than even in the focus of Rome, which rays out the gloom. Many causes have operated to this effect.

In the front rank of these causes we would place the Inquisition; which, though it did not originate in Spain, at least took root and flourished there to an extent which showed that there was nothing in the soil to hinder its having been indigenous; becoming, as it did, the model on which, at a later period, the Inquisition of Rome was formed. We are told that, subsequently to the Council of Trent, when its decisions failed to stifle the disputes that were still agitated in Italy respecting sacraments, purgatory, and some late corruptions of the Romish ritual, the Pope consulted Caraffa as to what additional remedy could be devised against the evil. The cardinal replied, that the establishment of a searching Inquisition, after the model of that of Spain, was the only one he could suggest; and accordingly an Universal Tribunal, supreme over all others, was erected in Rome. The memorable Bull to that effect was published July 21, 1541.

The Inquisition in Spain had full scope for its working. It acted for the suppression, not merely of heretics, but also of unbelievers and secret enemies of the faith. Both classes were numerous in Spain. The Moors who had adjured Mahometanism, were still suspected, and on sufficient grounds, of not having become Christians. There were Jews also long domiciled in

the country, and whose blood was supposed to have mingled, through intermarriages, with that of the purest of the native Spaniards—the *sangre azul*, "the blue blood," as it was termed. Political offences came also under its cognizance, and the prejudices of one race against another served to strengthen the severity of the original institution. It is truly a remarkable evidence of the force of terror, that the Inquisition was able to overcome one and all of these conflicting interests and opinions, and to enslave the mind of the nation more completely than has ever been the case in any other quarter of the world, or under any other system of conjoined physical and intellectual despotism.

It was when the Church was wielding this tremendous power that the Spaniards were first brought acquainted with the doctrines of Protestantism, through the connection of Charles V. with his German dominions. These doctrines spread, we suspect, in a purer form in Spain than they did in Italy, where they were very early mixed up with certain speculations indulged in by different individuals, who, disgusted with the Papacy, had entertained heretical doubts on some of the cardinal truths of Christianity—in some cases even avowing infidelity—and who were ready, therefore, to hail with approval the propagation of the reformed tenets, or indeed of any other opinions, valuing them less for their own sake than as being opposed to the court of Rome. In Spain, however, these half-pagan views—for they partly proceeded from the revived study of the Classics—had not penetrated; and consequently the opinions of the Reformers, brought direct from the country where they were first promulgated in all their purity and freshness, fell, comparatively speaking, into honest and good hearts.

How the light then kindled was quickly extinguished in the blood of those who rejoiced in its rising, and the last spark trodden out by the Inquisition—this forms a chapter of painful interest in Spanish ecclesiastical history. It was written many years ago, by Dr. M'Crie, the well known author of the Life of John Knox, and some contributions have been subsequently made to the facts which he was the first to communicate in a connected shape to the world. His work, however, is in this respect superseded. The author of the present volume has given us many new particulars, and has supplied on various occasions fuller details than are to be met with in preceding works; but he wants the grasp and historical mind of his distinguished Scotch predecessor; and his book is therefore unsatisfactory, and may even mislead a reader who has no other knowledge of the subject. This will be understood from his announcement in the preface: "Though I necessarily speak," he says, "of both Roman Catholic and Protestant doctrines, it does not follow that I should analyze them, or discuss religious questions. My object has been, not to inquire into matters of faith, bu only into facts." In this false antithesis, ou readers will see, lies the unsatisfactoriness of th volume. The author imagines that to have o posed the Church of Rome, or to have fall under suspicion from the Inquisition, is sufficie of itself to entitle the sufferer to a place in l history, without his taking the pains to asc tain, at any rate to state, the precise groun involved in the question;—whereas, in our vie this forms an essential consideration. It is r the doctrines that in any given case may h been rejected, but those which have been put their places, that constitutes the real fact to inquired into. The martyr or confessor becon such properly speaking, not merely in refere to what he rejects or opposes, but also by w he upholds. A good deal of confusion in t matter would be obviated, and it frequen happens, by keeping in mind the apostle's mark—"a man is not crowned unless he stri lawfully." That M. De Castro's work there has, as he alleges, "no similarity to that of erudite Scotchman," is not necessarily in fav M. De Castro as being merely the later wri unless it be made to appear—and this has been done—that the views of both writers the subject are similar.

(To be continued.)

INFLUENCE OF EXAMPLE.

In a certain village in Switzerland, some y ago, there were heavy complaints among all possessed trees, that no fruit was safe; that children plundered it perpetually before it to maturity; and not only that, but tha green saplings had no security against t Another serious complaint was the barbari the children towards all living creatures in power. The clergyman, teacher, and el often laid their heads together, to find remedy for this inhuman spirit, by which child in the place was more or less affected. could not conceive why such a spirit shoul vail so specially in *this* village; but they find neither cause nor remedy: all exhorta all punishments, were in vain. The clerg of the village was changed; and the new mi was a great friend to schools. His first was to the school-house. The vice o scholars had been made known to him, a failure of all preventive measures hither plied. But, determining within himself to the whole course of proceedings in sch soon perceived that the teacher had a habi had acquired a singular dexterity in it, of ing down and killing flies with his cane, end of which he had fastened a piece of l The windows were all on one side, and bei posed to the morning sun of summer, the continually full of flies. The teacher's p along them, in front of his scholars; an

king to the latter, he struck down the flies as ey shewed themselves at the window. This nœuvre amused the children infinitely more an his instruction did, and they followed his ample. They were incessantly on the watch flies that buzzed through the room, caught em in their hands, and shewed as great dex- ity in this kind of chase as their teacher in s. But their amusement did not end here; y had learned to play with their captives, at them with detestable cruelty, and seemed find a wicked delight in observing the shiver- of their victims.

On observing these curious and far from pleas- peculiarities of the school, the intelligent humane clergyman easily accounted for the rit of destructiveness among the children; his first step was to induce the teacher to e his leather from the end of the cane; and t, to turn the desks so that the boys sat with ir backs to the windows, and the teacher's h lay on the other side of the room. Then minister went frequently into the school, and mined so severely, that both teacher and pils had more to do than to give their atten- to the flies. As this was not yet entirely sfactory in its results, the minister took ad- tage of the hot summer weather, to have in- ction given only in the afternoon, when the ool was not so full of flies, and thus he dually banished the insects from the thoughts teacher and children. But he knew that it of little avail solely to pull the weeds out of young mind. He obtained an unoccupied e of land fit for planting, and, not far from school, laid out a school-garden. This sed the teacher, and the children willingly part in the task, for they had soon learned ike their new minister, who came and worked ngst them. The garden was surrounded by dge planted with trees and shrubs, and each d had a tree or shrub given him to take care

A nursery was soon laid out, and provision le for plenty of larger gardens and orchards he village. And, behold! the spirit of des- tiveness among the children soon passed y; and every man's fruit and garden became , the youths even begging of their parents trees might be planted in the fields for them ake care of. The new spirit was communi- d from children to parents, till it spread ughout the entire village; every family had retty little garden; an emulation in cultiva- flowers sprang into existence; idle and bad its disappeared; and gradually the whole e was a scene of moral as well as of physical ity.

his incident, the truth of which can be hed for, has been communicated to us by a of rank, who happens to have lately become ainted with the circumstances, and has ght that their publicity may be advantageous. have no doubt of the fact, that the practice of amateur gardening is never associated with evil, but is always a token of advanced tastes and correct habits. Let every one, therefore, within his sphere, do what he can to promote this most desirable pursuit. We would further say, let every school, so far as it can conveniently be done, have its garden, not only for purposes of amusement, but as an important engine of education.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE HERALD OF FREEDOM.

The Editor has been informed that a weekly paper with the above title, has been recently established in Ohio; the object of which is to promote the general cause of freedom, and particularly to vindicate abstinence from the proceeds of slave labour. The following note clipped from its columns, is the only specimen yet received of its manner of advocating the cause which the conductor of that paper has espoused. Though fully convinced that a clear and consistent testimony against the holding of slaves can hardly be maintained by those who are in the free and unrestrained practice of using the products of servile toil, the Editor of the Review would be far from placing the fruits of slave labour on the same platform with those of piracy and theft. In the scale of oppression there are various grades, and a just argument is never strengthened by confounding distinctions which are easily discerned.

PRODUCTS OF SLAVE LABOR.

Mr. EDITOR:—Is not the subject of abstinence from the product of slave labour worthy of more attention than it has generally received at the hands of Anti-Slavery men and women? If the master has no just claim to the slaves themselves what right can he have to the proceeds of their labour?

Christians turn away with indignation and disgust from the fruits of piracy and theft, and why discriminate in favour of the fruits of slavery?

To illustrate, suppose I steal a bushel of corn from my coloured neighbour; a Christian would not knowingly purchase it of me; but if I *steal* or kidnap that neighbour and carry him into a southern State and compel him to produce a thousand bushels under the influence of the lash, then Christians become my willing customers, taking the whole lot without scruple.

Again: If I hire a slave, paying the master for his services, I am almost universally regarded as abetting and supporting slavery. Now let us see how much this differs from buying the productions of slave labour. I agree with a slaveholder that for a stipulated price one of his slaves shall come to my residence and produce

for me a bale of cotton. In the meantime I take care that the slave shall be treated with ordinary humanity. Well, by the next year I begin to entertain scruples about the propriety of hiring slaves. So I bargain with my slave-holding neighbour for a bale of cotton. Consequently he keeps his slave at home to produce it for me, and as an incentive to exertion occasionally applies the lash. Now I leave our readers to judge how much the slave would gain by my *increasing* morality. L. STUBBS.

West Elkton, Ohio.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH MONTH 26, 1852.

NEW ENGLAND YEARLY MEETING.—By the kindness of some of his friends, who were in attendance the Editor is enabled to present to the readers of the Review, a concise account of the proceedings of this body.

At the meeting of Ministers and Elders, on the 12th inst., Lindley M. Hoag was liberated to perform a religious visit to some parts of Europe, particularly to attend the Yearly Meetings of London and Dublin, and to visit Friends in Norway.

On Second-day, the 14th, the public Yearly Meeting convened, when a number of Ministers from other Yearly Meetings were present, viz: from Indiana, Ohio, North Carolina and New York, whose certificates were read.

Epistles from all the Yearly Meetings, except Philadelphia and Ohio, were received and read, manifesting much brotherly unity and concern for the promotion of the cause of truth throughout the Society wherever located. At a subsequent session the Epistle from London Yearly Meeting of this year, was also received and read.

The continued absence for a period of seven years of Epistles from Philadelphia and Ohio, was a cause of much painful concern to the Meeting, and a large committee was appointed to take this matter into serious deliberation, and report to a future sitting.

On Third-day morning the state of Society being taken under consideration, much lively religious exercise was felt and expressed on account of reported deficiencies, particularly as to the non-attendance of Meetings. For the maintainance of the important testimonies of our religious Society as they were severally brought before the meeting, there was evidently much real concern felt by a large number of Friends. The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings were quite interesting. The brotherly concern and lively interest felt by that body in promoting the comfort and real welfare of our friends, Eli and Sybil Jones, in their arduous religious service on the coast of Africa, were animating and instructive, showing that they were truly fellc helpers in the Lord's work, and not only so, b some of them wise fathers, by their excellent cou sel imparted in a letter addressed to them previo to their embarkation.

This letter being inserted on the minutes of th meeting was read in the Yearly Meeting. T proceedings of that body were approved.

On Fourth-day, an instructive memorial respe ing Sophronia Page, prepared by Salem Montl Meeting, was read.

The report of the Boarding School Committee w an excellent one, manifesting much interest in t cause of education, and a desire to have it practi and thorough. The Committee recommended th extensive repairs and improvements should be ma to the buildings, and additions to the arrangeme for the comfort and accommodation of the pup The Yearly Meeting entered heartily into the c cern of the Committee, and directed that volunt subscriptions should be entered into to provide necessary funds. The School is vacated for purpose of effecting these objects.

A Committee was appointed to unite in a conf ence of the Yearly Meetings proposed to be hel Baltimore, in the 5th mo., 1853. The Commit appointed last year on the removal of the Yea Meeting to a more suitable location, reported t they were united in proposing Lynn, Mass., as best place; public meetings for worship, to be h both at Lynn and Salem. This was adopted by Meeting, and the Committee continued to make ther report next year, as to whether the ecess accommodations can be provided there, with s other information as may enable the Yearly M ing to judge when the proposed change can be perly made.

Large Committees were appointed, taken from different Quarterly Meetings, to promote the s jects of select education, and the strengthening stirring up of Friends in various parts, to faith ness and diligence in religious concerns.

On Sixth-day morning the Committee appoi in relation to Philadelphia and Ohio Yearly M ings, made a report in which they stated, in fee and appropriate language, that they had come to conclusion that it would be right to perform the of brethren of one common faith, and in the fee of love to address again those Yearly Meetings, siring the restoration of that full interchange o fectionate interest which formerly characterized proceedings of each with their brethren. In cordance with this report, they produced essay epistles. The Meeting cordially, and with general expression concurred, and the Clerk wa rected to sign and forward them.

A Committee appointed for the purpose, repo that they had deliberated upon a proposition

ithfield Quarterly Meeting, that the prohibition the discipline of a man marrying his deceased e's sister, or a woman marrying her deceased sband's brother, should be removed, and that they l come to the conclusion that it would be right to ove the restriction. The Meeting united with r report, and that provision of the discipline is ordingly annulled.

he meeting was expected to close on the after- n of that day, as there was little remaining to m the attention of the meeting; yet no informa- of its actual close had reached us when this ber went to the press.

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the London and British FRIENDS, for the cur- month, we have an account of Dublin Yearly ting, which, though held prior to that of Lon- and New England, we defer until next week. may, however, mention here that our friends, nd Sybel Jones, whose departure from our shores noticed in a late number of the Review, at- ed that meeting; as did likewise our friend nas Arnett, whose embarkation at New York, ursuance of a prospect of extensive religious r, on the east of the Atlantic, was referred to, e 29th number of our 2d volume. This be- friend also attended the late Yearly Meeting ndon; being then about to leave the scene of ng continued Gospel labours in Europe. And ve now the satisfaction to inform our readers e has safely landed on our shores; having ar- at New York, on the 16th inst., in the Eu-

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WILLIAM TYNDALE.

(Concluded from page 633.)

529, Tyndale finished his translation of the ooks of the Old Testament, and commenced publication in separate tracts, with ornamented cuts, and with notes, which gave great offence clergy. When the manuscript of Deutero- as ready for the press he set out for Hamburg, sing to have it printed there; but on the way s wrecked on the coast of Holland, and lost his money and manuscript.

however, proceeded on his journey, and joined by Coverdale, they repeated their on Deuteronomy, and notwithstanding the ence of the sweating sickness, which swept usands in that city, they finished their work, ith the assistance of a pious lady, had it l there; thus completing the Pentateuch. as the only part of the Old or New Testa- in the translation of which Coverdale and le assisted each other.

n Tyndale published his translation of the estament, he desired, as he states in his pre- Genesis, those who were learned to amend if any thing should be found amiss. But the papists, he observes, instead of amending it, raised an outcry against the translation;* saying there were many thousand heresies in it, so that it could not be mended. When his Pentateuch was published, he humbly submitted it to Hebrew scholars, expressing his willingness that it should be burnt if they would first put forth another translation which should be found more correct.

The writings of Tyndale had by that time been extensively circulated, and had been productive of much good. One great object which he endeavors to illustrate is the important difference between the Old and the New Testaments. The former dispensation pointing by signs and ceremonies to the latter, in which a spiritual but sublime simplicity of worship takes the place of outward pomp and splendour.

One prominent dogma of the Roman Catholic church is that certain traditions orally transmitted from the time of the Apostles, of which the church, or more properly, the clergy were supposed to be the depositories, are of equal authority with the Holy Scriptures; but Tyndale laboured to prevail on the Christian world to search the Scriptures, and to look to them, and not to the traditions of the church, for a correct exposition of the doctrines of Christianity. The publication and circulation of the sacred writings in his native land, in the English tongue, to which Tyndale so greatly contributed, as they served to unmask the pretensions of the Romish church, gave great offence to the bigotted adherents of that faith. Even before his translation of the New Testament was published, he was exposed to the thunders of the Vatican. In the records of Bishop Tunstall is preserved a bull, dated in the eighth year of Leo's pontificate, (1521,) on seven closely written folios, against Luther and his sect. This blasphemous document, denouncing torment here and hereafter upon these heretics, contains a list of names, among which we find William Tyndale and two of his countrymen, noted as English. In the same record is also contained a proclamation issued by Henry the Eighth, in the 21st year of his reign, (1529,) declaring his determination to purge his kingdom of certain books in English and Latin, which had been circulated there, replete with venemous heresies and blasphemies; and commanding all lords, spiritual and temporal, judges, sheriffs, &c. &c., to cause all such books to be brought in on pain of immediate imprisonment. At the end is a list of about ninety Latin and eighteen English

*Sir Thomas Moore in some strictures on this translation shows his wit rather than his candor, by remarking that to point out all its errors, would be to copy the whole book; and to look for individual ones, would be like searching for water in the sea.

books; first, the New Testament, followed by eleven other of Tyndale's books.

Fox, the martyrologist, declares that the disturbance given to Henry, his nobles and the clergy, by the publication in English of the New Testament, and a few other of Tyndale's works, and the efforts to destroy them, were similar to the commotion at the court of Herod, at the news of the birth of Christ, when he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him.

It appears that an elaborate document denouncing the writings of Tyndale, dated May 28, 1530, was prepared and published in the presence of the king, his council, and a convocation of clergy, at the palace of Westminster. This document, we are told, occupied eight skins of parchment, closely written on both sides, in a very neat and small character, and was witnessed with the attestations and seals of three parliamentary notaries. After setting forth the solicitude of the king to preserve his subjects from the contagion of false, heretical and dangerous opinions respecting the Christian religion, and his apprehension that numerous books in the English tongue, printed beyond sea, but circulated within the realm, might overturn the Catholic faith; it proceeds to state that having collected these books and submitted them to his council, prelates, and divers learned men of both universities, with directions to read them, and give him their opinions with regard to the doctrines they contained; the council convened at the king's palace at Westminster, and consisting of the lord legate, arch-bishops, bishops, and learned men, had come to an unanimous opinion that all those books contained many errors and detestable heresies. Those heresies are there specified at length, amounting collectively to about two hundred. Among the declarations denounced as heretical by this learned assembly, we find these; that all things necessary are declared in the New Testament—the Gospel is written for all persons, estates, dukes, princes, pope, emperor—that the water of the fonte, (that used in baptism,) has no more virtue in it than the water of a river—that there is no purgatory, and that there is not a word spoken of it in the Holy Scriptures. The determination of the king is then expressed to expel all books containing such pestilent heresies, and having obtained the unanimous testimony of his prelates and learned men, to their false and corrupt doctrine, he admonishes all good subjects to beware of false prophets. Orders for the delivery of such books are then given, with a threat that punishment will follow in case of a refusal.

It is added that as an opinion had been spread that the king was bound to give the Scriptures in their own language to his people, he had taken the advice of these prelates and nobles, who declared that he was not bound so to do; yet he would have the New Testament translated, and in case the p ple were meek and submissive, and he should th it would conduce to their good, he would give it them.

This decree was quickly followed by a royal pro tion in which it was declared inexpedient for the p ple to have the Scriptures in English, and their e forever from the realm was pronounced. The hibition was extended to German and French tr lations. The books were ordered to be delivere fifteen days; and all persons refusing to del them were to be arrested and brought before king and his council for punishment. Still t violent efforts of Henry and his council, in w Sir Thomas Moore took an active part, to supp and exterminate the writings of Tyndale, were i fectual; copies of them were preserved to attes industry and piety of their author.

As Tyndale was a voluntary exile from his na land, and resided during several years at Antw Henry, his cardinal, and chancellor, made grea ertions to have him brought, by some means, England. Stephen Vaughan, the British envo the low countries, was employed for this purp and as he could not easily discover the place of dale's residence, he addressed letters to him w he sent to three different cities of Germany. V inducements the envoy offered to Tyndale, we not informed, but it appears that he promise procure a safe conduct from the king. But dale seems to have been apprehensive that the of John Huss might be his. For it may be rem bered that when Huss presented himself at council of Constance, he was in possession of a conduct from the Emperor Sigismund; yet he imprisoned and eventually committed to the fl by order of the council. We are informed tha of the emissaries obtained a conference with dale in the vicinity of Antwerp, which was ducted by the reformer with a caution clearly cative of his suspicion that personal violence probably be offered to him. The interview pears to have taken place in the open air, and Tyndale took particular care to prevent his from discovering his place of abode. In this ference he ably vindicated his allegiance to th and the purity of his motives in the compositio circulation of his writings; but he positive jected every offer which was made to induce h trust himself within the British realm.

One of Tyndale's works which gave part offence to Henry was written while the divo Queen Catharine was on hand. This divor reformer strenuously opposed, declaring that God has joined together, neither the pope n other man, can lawfully put asunder.

That Tyndale's fear of trusting to the prom Henry's emissaries was well founded is o

a the fact that one of his friends named Frith, ding in Holland, towards whom the same kind are as to Tyndale was extended, trusting those rances, went over to England, where he was mitted to the tower, and thence led to feed the s of Smithfield.

hough no persuasions or promises could induce dale to venture upon English ground, means e found about the year 1534, to wreak the ven- ce of Henry and his chancellor upon him. Thomas Moore, in examining some persons sus- ed of heresy, who had come from Flanders and many, made particular inquiries in relation to dale, and gained accurate information respecting person, appearance and places of resort. He residing at Antwerp, with a merchant named tz, who had become greatly attached to him. y and his council employed an agent named tips to procure his arrest. This agent having uated himself into the favour of his intended m, and shared his hospitality, went at length ussels, and at great expense obtained a warrant rest him for heresy. As the virtues of Tyndale endered him very popular at Antwerp, Phillips ot venture to entrust the execution of his war- to the officers of that city, but procured his as- ts from Brussels. Pointz, who appears to have cted Phillips from the first, being called from e on business, Phillips took that opportunty to w all Tyndale's money, under pretence of hav- st his own, and then to procure his arrest, to- r with his books and papers. In this penniless tion he was committed to prison in a village en Brussels and Malines. Pointz and the h merchants at Antwerp, made the most stren- efforts to procure the liberation of Tyndale. z in particular, exerted himself in various , and at the imminent risk of his own life, to ish his innocence, and to procure his release; ll these efforts were unavailing.

ndale's imprisonment lasted nearly two years. as subjected to the form of a trial, and finally mned on the authority of a decree at Augs- against what was called heresy. He suffered in the autumn of 1536; being first strangled hen burnt. Nearly the last words which he d were, "Lord, open the king of England's " And it is a remarkable circumstance, that y after this event Henry issued an injunction he Bible should be placed in every church for e use of the people. It is also asserted that e year in which Tyndale suffered, seven or editions of the New Testament, in English, published. It is also stated that before the of 1541, thirteen editions of the whole Bible published, each containing from fifteen to y-five hundred copies.

MARRIED, on the 17th inst., at Friends' Meeting-house, Mansfield, Burlington county, N. J., JOSEPH H. TROTTER, of this city, to EDITH, daughter of Cleayton Newbold, of the former place.

DIED, on the 4th inst., at Westtown Boarding School, EDWARD H., son of Nathan Smith, of this city, in the 14th year of his age, a member of the Western District Monthly Meeting.

——, On the 31st of last month, at her residence, Union Springs, Cayuga county, N. Y., PHEBE FIELD, in the 85th year of her age, a highly esteemed member of Scipio Monthly Meeting.

This dear Friend in early life, by yielding to the baptizing power of the Holy Spirit, became an eminent minister of the Gospel; faithfully laboring in her Master's vineyard during a lengthened life, retaining her faculties unimpaired till near her close. She frequently expressed her willingness to depart, saying she had been favored with an evidence that she should be accepted, but not for any works of righteousness she had done:—it was all in mercy—adorable mercy. To a dear friend, taking leave of her, she remarked, "I have a well grounded hope that my name is written in the Lamb's book of life."—Thus she has come to her grave in full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season.

——, On the 10th of last month, at the residence of his son, Lawrie Tatum, in Cedar county, Iowa, GEORGE TATUM, formerly of Gloucester county, N. J.; but at the time of his decease an Elder of Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting, Columbiana co., Ohio, in the 68th year of his age.

Our dear friend had left his home about the 1st of 4th month, in company with his wife and youngest daughter, to visit his children who had recently settled in Iowa. After arriving there, he spent near two weeks pleasantly among his friends, though suffering most of the time with a cough and inflammation of the lungs. On the night of the 26th of 4th month, he was taken more poorly, and the following morning remarked to his wife, "I have been narrowly looking over my accounts to see how they stand between me and my Heavenly Father. I see many short comings, but have a hope of acceptance." On the 30th, he said, "I feel as though I could bear all without murmuring, if I may but be thoroughly washed and cleansed, and made fit for an entrance into *His* kingdom. My hope is in a higher Physician than man." At another time he said, "I have a hope through unbounded mercy—not in any merit of my own, nor from any works which I have done. No! no! it is all of mercy—free, unbounded mercy." Amidst all his bodily suffering he was preserved in a spirit of meekness and love—in patience and resignation; and to the last retained his mental faculties, uttering many sweet and Heavenly expressions, while strength was given to articulate. The example of faithfulness and dedication to the cause and service of his Divine Master, which our friend had long manifested, remains to stimulate survivors to a like Christian course. Strongly attached, from conviction, to the doctrines and discipline of our Religious Society, and his heart being in good measure sanctified by the operation of Divine Grace, and his spirit being a meek and quiet one, he was qualified to labour in the different departments of Society, where his lot was cast, for the advancement of the cause of his Redeemer.

TRIP UP THE GAMBIA RIVER.

A Highly Interesting Sketch of Travel in Africa.

There is a river so far under the sovereignty of our country that she levies custom duties on all merchandise that enters it—one of the most beautiful rivers in the world, and one of the richest in the hopes of civilization—yet almost wholly unknown to the English reader. Having ourselves had an opportunity of visiting the Gambia, and not as a mere passing voyager, we are in hopes that the slight sketch we purpose giving of its general aspect will excite the curiosity of some, and perhaps occasion the surprise of others.

Before the high land of Cape Verd could be distinctly traced, we felt that we were approaching the sultry regions of Western Africa. This feeling increased as the faint remains of the trade-wind gently wafted us toward the mouth of the river. All nature now seemed to become changed. The sky had lost its deep blue color and assumed a light and dazzling hue, from the sultriness of the air and the reflection of the yellow sands; the atmosphere was dry and intensely hot, so that, without any previous agreement, we found all the ship's company clothed in their thinnest apparel; the waters of the sea were now commingled with those of the Gambia and wore a lighter tint than the usual waves of the ocean; while one or two large sharks swam near the vessel, watching if any offal should be thrown out, or any living creature should fall overboard. Passing by Cape St. Mary we soon anchored off the island bearing the same name, where the main channel of this noble river is about three miles across; although above and below it is twice wider.

St. Mary's is a British settlement—the seat of British government and trade in the district of Senegambia since the abolition of the slave trade. The island is about sixteen miles in circumference, and contains 3000 or 4000 inhabitants. Its principal town, Bathurst, has a long row of well built dwelling and store-houses fronting the river, presenting a very interesting appearance to the stranger, who scarcely expects to witness such signs of civilization on his first view of life in Africa. The cottages and huts of the natives lie in the back-ground. Here are to be found men of all shades of color, and all degrees of civilization; it would be a perfect Babel if all were to speak their native languages —but a broken English takes the precedence of other tongues. The negroes who have been located on the island and trained to habits of industry are in general decently clothed, and possess comfortable cottages surrounded by little gardens; but groups of people from inland towns are to be seen in all the rudeness of a semi-barbarous condition. The mixed progeny of European men and negro women occupy a middle rank, while British merchants and officers form the caste of the highest order. A few black have, by dint of persevering industry, risen t mercantile rank and influence, and they imitat the English style and mode of living.

The colony of St. Mary's is not only a rece tacle for thousands of recaptured slaves—whe they learn the arts and ways of humanised li —but it is a focus of civilization, and of its a tendant blessings, to the neighboring countrie An important trade is carried on between En land and the nations of the Gambia. Vesse of considerable burden can reach M'Carthy Island, two hundred and fifty miles up the riv and small merchantmen of thirty or forty to navigate the stream about two hundred mi farther, nearly to the Falls or Rapids of Bar conda. As our principal object is to depict t country and its native inhabitants, we shall dwell upon the localities inhabited by forei settlers.

It was a beautiful day in January when weighed anchor to proceed up the Gambia. T month and that of December, with part of J vember and February, are the finest in the y —the only ones in which an Englishman perfectly enjoy himself. After this period weather becomes intolerably hot. June is a mo of tornadoes; then comes two months of r and another of tornadoes, which is followed the drying season, the most unhealthy par the year, for then the vegetable matter wh had accumulated upon the surface of the and has been decomposed by the superve rains, sends forth its pestiferous effluvia, causes those fevers which prove so fatal to ropean emigrants. At this season *every on* sick; and the question is—who shall die or shall live? But after two or three years constitution becomes acclimated, and the an fever is no more dreaded than the influen England. Yet the dull, foggy, dreary mo of our English winter are really delightfu think of in Western Africa. The thermo ranged from 80 to 84 degrees Fahrenheit i hottest part of the day; but the air was s hilirating that it was difficult to imagin temperature to be so high.

A sea breeze which prevails on the coas ing the day time filled our sails and fanned the splendid stream. An awning was s over the stern part of the deck, and we sat in the luxury of repose to enjoy the won scenery with which we were surrounded. was rich and magnificent; the vast river ap studded with promontories and islands, a low banks were lined with the majestic man This tree grows in the margin of brackish and propagates itself by letting down su which take root in the submarine soil, at forming impenetrable groves of ever v beauty. Wherever the bank is high eno be dry, the mangrove disappears, and the are decked with other trees—such as the A

k, the teil-tree, the monkey-bread, the tama-
nd, the locust, and lofty palm tree. In these
en spaces the natives build their towns, and
ltivate the adjoining land, around which dense
rests have sprung up, the abodes of wild beasts,
rds and reptiles, of many species.

At nightfall the sea breeze died away, and we
down our anchor, except when the channel
s clear and the tide flowing, in which cases
e vessel gently floated up with the assistance
her boat. In the midst of the stream these
enings were delicious, and our repose under
e awning was safe and sweet. The cry of the
æna, the howling of the wolf, and an occa-
nal roar of some larger animal, were dis-
ctly heard as they ranged the forests or
ured the open country in search of prey; these
l the snorting of the hippopotamus, as he
yfully tossed the water on high, reminded us
the mighty monsters of Africa. But in mid-
er we were secure from the violence of the
sts and the annoyance of the insect tribe.
e latter form one of the scourges of these
ical countries, especially in moist situations.
soon as night puts on her sable mantle, the
squitoes issue from their lurking places in
ntless millions, like those ephemeral insects
ch bask for a few hours in the summer heat
England.

lthough England claims the sovereignty of
Gambia, there is still a small French settle-
t which was by some mismanagement ex-
ted from British jurisdiction. In a late war
our opposite neighbor, the king of Barra,
sovereignty of the river bank, for half a mile
nd throughout the length of his dominions,
ceded to the English. This old king was a
tyrant and a sturdy warrior; nor did he
l to the cannon and rockets of his civilized
y without a severe struggle, in which many
were lost. He was as despotic over his own
ects as haughty toward strangers, treating
people as if they were his own goods and
tels. If he wished to purchase an article of
gn luxury, or to buy a horse or a wife, he
armed men to plunder one of his own vil-
s of its children, whom he sold or bartered
atify his desires. On the shores of Barra,
overs of lawless fraternity might have found
t suited for their Elysium; for no Chris-
priest has ever trod the soil, no civilized
lation has ever corrupted the native mind!
they *are* victims of wild and gloomy super-
n, and the law of nature seems to be one of
xed selfishness; for "might overcomes
" throughout these *untutored* tribes.

e morning we found ourselves beside the
h of a large creek. These are natural ca-
penetrating far into the country, causing
ngs in the mangrove thickets, and making
y highways for social communication and
ierce.

e entered the boat, and rowed up this creek for nearly a mile. The sun's morning rays could not penetrate through the trees, and the breeze had not yet sprung up, so that there was a shady calm and stillness almost startling. It is chiefly in these places that so many English seamen have met their death. Vessels come up the large creeks for timber, and the sailors inhale the malaria, bred in the pestiferous woods. Their feverish bodies are deprived of sleep through the closeness of the atmosphere and the swarms of mosquitoes; and the disease is aggravated by toiling under a vertical sun and drinking spirituous liquors, so that ordinary remedies fail of having any effect, and whole crews have thus miserably perished. At this time of the year, and after sunrise, there was no fear of such miasmata. At length we reached a break in the mangroves, and found ourselves in sunny fields with every sign of animated nature. Monkeys chattered over our heads, and hurried down with their usual curiosity to see the white men; birds of brightest plumage flew about in countless hundreds, guinea-fowls, pheasants and wood-pigeons, seemed to court the sportsman's gun; the hawk screeched above us, and a royal eagle winged his upward flight. A native town lay before at a short distance. It was inhabited by Jaloofs, who dwell in certain countries of Senegambia—a name given to the region between the Senegal and Gambia rivers. The Jaloofs are very dark in their complexion, but are regular in their features and of handsome form, approaching the European model of size and figure. Their hair is short and curling, and their skin of a jetty black. They frequently tattoo themselves with gunpowder, or the juice of a certain tree.

The village which we visited was composed of a number of huts irregularly situated. They were generally round, the sides composed of wattled cane supported by strong stakes, and the roof a thatch of long grass. Sometimes the sides are plastered over with mud, and the *tout ensemble* has the appearance of a large bee-hive. The richer or greater men, who possess several wives, have a proportionate number of huts, all enclosed within one fence. A man's riches are calculated by the number of his wives, whom he employs in cultivating the soil, and in other ways which bring pecuniary profit. The women are really a kind of household slaves, and upon them devolves all the laborious part of field and domestic work. Nor are they regarded as fit companions for their husbands, but eat their meals alone, and often find themselves the scorn of their own children. No wonder that many Africans regard the birth of a female child as a great calamity. Poor thing! its prospects for life are very dreary and disheartening. It is only in countries where the Bible is made the rule of morals that woman is raised to her proper rank in society. The great Lawgiver, who has denounced polygamy, and declared that wo-

man should be a "help-meet" for her husband, who must love and cherish her as his own flesh, has prescribed the only efficacious rule for delivering the weaker sex from degrading bondage or heartless oppression. Nothing but Christianity will persuade an African to be married to one wife in lasting wedlock. His pecuniary interests are concerned in polygamy, for his wives support him in idleness and dissipation; if they do not work for him he must work for himself. Beside, "if I marry according to the white man's fashion, I cannot change in the event of my disliking her," is an argument in the mouth of every pagan negro. Ignorant of love and of domestic happiness, the haughty African pretends to despise the nuptial bonds to which the European submits; but their women envy the state of Christian females. The result of our moralising upon this important subject after all our observations made in different lands, approaches nearly to the old saying—that "England is the paradise of women."

(To be continued.)

WHERE DOES WOOD COME FROM?

If we were to take up a handful of soil and examine it under the microscope, we should probably find it to contain a number of fragments of wood, small broken pieces of the branches, or leaves, or other parts of the tree. If we could examine it chemically, we should find yet more strikingly that it was nearly the same as wood in its composition. Perhaps, then, it may be said, the young plant obtains its wood from the earth in which it grows? The following experiments will show whether this conjecture is likely to be correct or not. Two hundred pounds of earth were dried in an oven, and afterwards put into a large earthen vessel; the earth was then moistened with rain-water, and a willow-tree, weighing five pounds, was planted therein. During the space of five years the earth was carefully watered with rain-water or pure water. The willow grew and flourished, and, to prevent the earth being mixed with fresh earth, or dirt being blown into it by the winds, it was covered with a metal plate full of very minute holes, which would exclude everything but air from getting access to the earth below it. After growing in the earth for five years, the tree was removed, and, on being weighed, was found to have gained one hundred and sixty-four pounds, as it now weighed one hundred and sixty-nine pounds. And this estimate did not include the weight of the leaves or dead branches which in five years fell from the tree. Now came the application of the test. Was all this obtained from the earth? It had not sensibly diminished; but, in order to make the experiment conclusive, it was again dried in an oven and put in the balance. Astonishing was the result—the earth weighed only *two ounces* less than it did when the willow was first planted in it! yet the tr had gained *one hundred and sixty four poun* Manifestly, then, the wood thus gained in th space of time was *not* obtained from the earth we are therefore compelled to repeat the questic "Where does the wood come from?" We a left with only two alternatives; the water wi which it was refreshed, or the air in which lived. It can be clearly shown that it was n due to the water; we are, consequently, unal to resist the perplexing and wonderful conclusi it was derived from the *air*.

Can it be? Were those great ocean-spaces wood, which are as old as man's introducti into Eden, and wave in their vast but solit luxuriance over the fertile hills and plains of So America, were these all obtained from the t air? Were the particles which unite to fo our battle-ships, Old England's walls of wo ever borne the world about, not only on wi of air, but actually as air themselves? Were firm table on which I write, the chair on wh I rest, the solid floor on which I tread, and m of the house in which I dwell, once in a f which I could not as much as lay my finger or grasp in my hand? Wonderful truth! this was air.—*Life of a Tree.*

THE USES OF IRON.

Iron now enters into the composition of alm every thing intended for permanent and dur uses. In New York and other cities it is b quite generally introduced into buildings. fronts, in many cases, are composed almost tirely of iron; manufactories for complete ho are doing an extensive business, and the edi they construct are beautiful and durable, w they may be removed from place to place v out great difficulty. We see, also, that proposed to pave the streets of New York it. The Post says it will furnish a n cheaper and more durable street than any has yet been constructed. It shows th would be six per cent. cheaper than the gr pavement at Glasgow, forty per cent. ch than the pavement of London, and three dred and thirty-eight per cent. cheaper tha Russ pavement that is now being laid do Broadway.

In addition to this advantage, it is stated it would be much more cleanly and more e cleaned when dirty. The cost in this re would not be more than one-tenth of the now required to clean the streets of New In tractile power the difference between it the old pavement is obvious. Over the sm thoroughfare it would make, one horse draw four times as much as it can draw ov present pavement. This advantage is of importance in the saving of vehicles as w horseflesh.

We expect that within a few years houses
l be built, and streets paved entirely with
s useful metal. The stimulus which so gene-
a use of it would give to iron mines is incal-
able.

FE ON THE BEYOODLA DESERT IN AFRICA.

An Incident in Bayard Taylor's Travels.

The men were about to pitch my tent near
e suspicious looking holes, but I had it moved
a clear, open space, not far distant. In
morning as Achmet was about rolling up my
trass, he suddenly let it drop and rushed
of the tent exclaiming, "Oh, master, come
come out! There is a great snake in your
!" I looked, and true enough, there was an
y spotted reptile coiled up in the straw mat-
. The men heard the alarm, and my servant
immediately came running up with a club.
he was afraid to enter the tent, he threw it
ne, and with one blow I put the snake be-
l the power of doing harm. It was not more
two feet long, but thick and club-shaped,
a back covered with green, brown and yel-
scales, very hard and bright. The Arabs,
by this time had come to the rescue, said it
a most venomous creature, its bite causing
nt death. '*Allah keerem!*' (God is merci-
) I exclaimed, and they all heartily re-
ded, 'God be praised!' They said that the
rrence denoted long life to me. Although
irds were to be seen at the time, two large
s appeared and lighted near the snake.
walked around it at a distance, occasion-
exchanging glances, and turning up their
s in a shrewd manner, which plainly said,
you don't, old fellow! want to make us be-
you're dead, do you?' They bantered each
to take hold of it first, and at last the
est seized it suddenly by the tail, jumped
ward two or three feet and then let it fall.
ooked at the other, as much as to say, 'If
not dead, it's a capital sham!' The other
a similar essay, after which they alternate-
agged and shook it, and consulted for some
before they agreed it was actually dead.
of them then took it by the tail and sailed
rough the air, its scales glittering in the
s it dangled downward."

is tale, supposing the facts correctly related,
s to show that these birds not only possess,
ne extent, the power of reasoning, but be-
aware, by some means, of the capability of
; serpents to injure them. Jacob Taylor, who,
e former part of the eighteenth century,
the practice of computing almanacs, and
; them in great part with essays, often po-
, of his own composition, tells a story in
of them, of an island occupied by deer, which were strangers to the rest of the animal race. A flock of cattle being at length lodged on the island, the deer manifested no alarm at the appearance or roaring of the bulls; but upon a dog making his entrance, the deer were immediately terrified and took to flight. Upon inquiring the cause of this difference, he introduces a philosopher who informs him of a sympathy between animals of the various races that chew the cud; and that they are not afraid of each other. This explanation, he admits, renders "the grand arcanum plain" enough; but a wonder still remains, how the deer knew the dog did not chew the cud as well as they. And there are hundreds of cases in which the means of acquiring the knowledge which animals evidently possess, are equally inexplicable.

Among the instincts or capacities of the winged breed, that one by which fowls of the Vulture kind are led to their appropriate food, is not the least curious. The discovery is usually attributed to the powers of the eye; but observation and reflection lead to the conclusion that the vulture is led to its prey by the sense of smelling, not of sight. When a dead animal is left unburied, in a rural situation, we soon perceive a few vultures sailing high in air, apparently approaching by successive spirals to the point below which the object of attraction is located. If they were directed by sight, why do they not proceed directly to their prey? This theory, it is true, admits a sensitiveness of the olfactory organs, which is not easily conceived. But the powers of smell possessed by the hound, would set credulity at defiance, if the facts were not well known. That an animal running at full speed over the ground should leave a smell behind which could be followed several hours afterwards, by a hound also running at nearly his utmost rate, is too incredible to be believed on doubtful testimony. Yet the fact is well known. And further; if, when a hound first falls on a scent, he begins the chase in the wrong direction, he will proceed only a few leaps without discovering his error. The scent followed in a retrograde order, no doubt, becomes more faint. An instance is related of a child being lost among the hills in the interior of Pennsylvania, and after all efforts at discovery in the usual mode had proved unavailing, a dog of well known sagacity, was set to smell the shoes or stockings which the lost child had last worn,

and then started off in search of the child. He got upon the scent and actually led the way to the object of pursuit. Here was an achievement, accomplished by a dog, which would have baffled the utmost efforts of science and art.

NATURE MAKES us poor only when we lack necessaries, but custom gives the name of poverty to the want of superfluities.

THE OASES OF LIBYA.

Nought wholly waste or wretched will appear
Through all the world of Nature or of mind;
Hope's tender beamings soften Sorrow's tear,
The homeless outcast happy hours will find:
To polar snows the Aurora-fires are given,
The voice of friendship cheers the groping blind;
The dreary night hath stars to deck the heaven;
One law prevails beneficently kind:
E'en not all darkness is the silent tomb,
Faith points to bowers of bliss beyond the gloom.

So, Libya, in thy wide and fiery waste,
Gladdening the traveller, plots of verdure lie,
As if, when demons thence all life had chased,
They dropped in beauty from the pitying sky.
How weary pilgrims, dragging o'er the plain,
When first green Siwah's valleys they espy,*
Cast off their faintness! swiftly on they strain,
Drinking sweet odours, as the breeze floats by:
They see the greenery of the swelling hills,
They hear, they hear the gush of bubbling rills!

Oh! beautiful that soul-enchanting scene!
The fresh leaves twinkling, and the wild-birds singing;
The rocks so mossy, and the grass so green,
From tree to tree the vine's young tendrils swinging;
Fruits of all hue—pomegranate, plum, and peach,
Tempting the eye, and thoughts luxurious bringing;
Flowers of all breath that each stray hand may reach,
The glittering bee among them blithely winging:
While skies more clear, more bluely seem to glow,
To match the bright and fairy scene below.

NICHOLAS MICHELL.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The royal mail steamship Europa arrived at New York on the 16th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 5th inst.

ENGLAND.—The general intelligence from England possesses little interest.

The Royal Agricultural Society have appointed a deputation to represent to the Government the importance of the guano question. It seems to be the opinion of jurists, that the claim of Peru to the Lobos Islands is not based upon any just title, since those islands furnish neither shelter nor sustenance for a single human being, and are, in fact, incapable of being turned to any account whatever, except to supply the world with guano.

The total number of pieces of cast iron in the Crystal Palace was 136,665, weighing 3,784 tons. The total cost of the building was £176,630.

A reduction of 1s. 4d. per cwt. in the import duties on foreign refined sugar will come into ope tion on the 5th prox., reducing the duty to 19s.

SHIPS FOR AUSTRALIA.—There are now forty-f vessels advertised in the Post-office Packet List take out private ship letter bags to Australia, a all of which are to sail by the middle of the n month. The aggregate tonnage of these vess amounts to above 30,000. Thirteen of these v sels are for Sydney, and twenty-two for Melbou and Port Philip.

The sub-marine telegraph communication tween Holyhead and Lowth is completely es blished; thus, bringing England and Ireland wit speaking distance.

A perfect system of communication by elec telegraph is in use between the various offi within the Bank of England.

The steamship Franklin, from Havre, with d to the 8th inst., arrived at New York on the 21s

News from the Cape of Good Hope to the 2d last month, represent the Kaffirs as still unsubd Two of their Chiefs have been captured and ecuted, for the purpose of striking terror into rest. Emigrations to Australia were still going A rupture between France and Belgium is sai be impending.

IRELAND.—Captain Tyndall, one of the Gov ment Commissioners, appointed by the Ear Derby, has arrived in Galway to make observat on the capabilities of that port as a packet stat

A reward of ten pounds has been offered for apprehension of Meagher.

There is no news of interest from France.

NETHERLANDS AND HANOVER.—It is propo we learn, by a number of capitalists, to for company, the object of which is to complete chain of canal communication between the Zuy zee and Meppen, on the river Ems, in Hanc and to purchase about twelve thousand acre valuable peat-field in Holland. The total co the canal, and the other necessary outlay, is mated at about £125,000. By this project, v carried out, more than two hundred miles of te and dangerous navigation will be saved to the ping of Hanover, which brings the timber other produce of that country and Prussia t various ports of the Zuyderzee and other pa the Netherlands.

HONDURAS.—The New Orleans Picayune h ceived intelligence that the inhabitants of Ru as also five other islands dependent on Hon Bay, had refused to acknowledge British auth and claimed the protection of Honduras, whic been accorded them.

The superintendent had given orders to hav government buildings at Ruatan sold, which done at a great sacrifice. Everything was state of rebellion and disorder, and the most s consequences are apprehended.

Advices from Belize to the 2d inst. report th mahogany crop the present year will be twelve million feet.

DOMESTIC.—The Whig Convention for nor ing candidates for the offices of Presiden Vice-President of the United States, met at more on the 16th instant; and on the 53d the numbers stood for Scott, 159; Fillmore, Webster, 21. The first named candidate ha majority of the whole, was announced as the lar nominee of the Convention. W. A. Gr of North Carolina, was nominated for Vice- dent by 232 votes out of 293.

* Siwah, the Ammonia of the ancients, the most fertile of the Oases of Libya, presenting a succession of undulating hills and green meadows, watered by many springs, and producing every description of fruit-bearing trees.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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orial of the Monthly Meeting of Dublin, ncerning JOSEPH BEWLEY, *an elder, deased.*

ur beloved friend, Joseph Bewley, was born ublin, in the year 1795, and was the eldest f Samuel and Elizabeth Bewley. Under parental care and oversight, he had the privilege of being educated in a life and ersation consistent with our Christian pron. This, we believe, was blessed to him : n recurring to his early life, we find him, yet a youth, exhibiting a gravity of dision and a stayedness of conduct, which gave nds to hope that a precious work had been ily begun in his heart; and, as he grew in , it became evident that it was his anxious vour to live in the fear of the Lord. Abidn this fear, he became learned in the school rist; and, as he advanced in life, the power vine grace was manifested in forming him vessel of usefulness in the Church. Gifted superior natural abilities, which were imd by cultivation and enlarged by observand experience, he submitted them to the fying operations of the Holy Spirit, and ated them to the service of the Lord.

was early introduced into an extensive ntile concern, of which his valued and respected father was the head; and in he afterwards became a partner. For years he pursued the paths of honorable uccessful industry, and his conduct as a ant was marked by a high sense of coml integrity. Whilst thus diligent in busiwe believe he endeavoured to be "fervent irit, serving the Lord," and was careful he world and its concerns should not gain endancy in his heart. He was thus raised d a desire for the accumulation of wealth, as enabled to hold the good things of this life in their true estimation, as compared with the great interests of eternity; and his judgment being matured by experience and influenced by religion, he became eminently qualified to be the counsellor of others. He retired from business several years previous to his decease, and was thus enabled to devote much of his time to the concerns of his friends. Many resorted to him for advice, and to the details of their affairs he was always ready to lend a patient and attentive ear. He frequently assisted young persons at their outset in life; and the kind and considerate interest he evinced under such circumstances, is remembered with gratitude by several of this number.

In 1825, he was married to Elizabeth Pike, of Cork: this union was terminated in First month, 1848, when his beloved partner was removed by death, after a very short illness, leaving three children who still survive. The separation was keenly felt by our dear friend; but this, as well as other close trials, he sustained with Christian fortitude and resignation.

As a parent, he was watchful, tender, and affectionate: he felt the responsibility of his position, and was anxiously solicitous that his children might be trained in a religious life and conversation; and that he might be enabled, by example and precept, to "bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

In the year 1829, he was appointed to the station of Overseer. In the discharge of the duties of this office, he maintained a lively concern for the welfare of the different classes amongst us. He was desirous of cherishing every appearance of good in any; and he was patient and long-suffering towards those who stood in need of the care and admonition of their friends. Standing as a watchman, he was earnest for the preservation of good order and the maintenance of our Christian discipline; and when occasion shewed its necessity, he was not wanting in the exercise of Christian firmness. In 1831, he was placed in the responsible office of Elder. In this capacity, he was tender, discriminating and judicious: we believe he endeavoured to be found faithful, and it may be said of him that he "ruled well," and was honored by his friends for his work's sake.

Humility was a conspicuous trait in the character of Joseph Bewley; for, although he had

acquired considerable influence among his brethren, he sought no pre-eminence. "A meek and quiet spirit," united with kindness of heart and equanimity of temper, obtained for him the love and esteem of a large circle of relatives and friends. He was naturally diffident and retiring, and seemed to feel himself restrained from taking much part in public affairs, and to consider that a narrower path of duty was assigned to him. But his desires for the welfare of his fellow-men, and his sympathies for the sorrowing and afflicted, were not circumscribed by the bounds of religious association. His heart was open to feel for the sufferings of every class; and his pecuniary means were liberally but unostentatiously employed in the alleviation of distress, and in contributing to increase the comforts of those whose resources were limited. The wide-spread affliction, resulting from the general failure of the potato crop in 1846, called forth in his mind feelings of deep commiseration for his famine-stricken countrymen. He originated the movement for their assistance which led to the formation of the "Friends' Relief Committee;" and, as one of its secretaries, he devoted himself with unwearied assiduity to the arduous endeavour to alleviate the distress which then so extensively prevailed. So closely did he apply himself to this benevolent work, which was necessarily continued through a lengthened period, that his health was impaired by the exertion.

It was, however, to the concerns of our own religious body, and to the support of its various institutions, that our dear friend felt himself especially called; and it was here that the talents with which he was entrusted found their appropriate sphere of exercise. His solid religious experience, and well matured judgment in matters relating to the discipline of the Church, rendered him peculiarly serviceable to his brethren. He was prepared to sympathize with the messengers of the Gospel who came amongst us; and was made willing, on several occasions to accompany such friends in their important engagements. He also considered it his duty frequently to visit his brethren in their monthly and quarterly meetings, and was often very helpful in them. It might be truly said that "the care of the churches" was upon him; and that he was disposed, according to his measure of the gift of grace, to spend and to be spent in promoting the cause of his Lord and Saviour.

In the Yearly Meeting of 1850, when the state of our religious society was under consideration, he gave expression in a weighty manner to a concern he felt, that a general visit might be made to the meetings of friends in Ireland. The result was the appointment of a committee for this service. In the progress of the arduous and extensive labours of that committee, as he passed from place to place, in company with his brethren and sisters who were united with him in this appointment, he w
often brought into mourning on account of t
low state of the church; and whilst mingli
with his fellow professors in their meetings
discipline, he was frequently engaged to offe
word of exhortation or of encouragement;
siring that the things which remain might
strengthened, and the dawn of a brighter day
witnessed amongst us. The pertinency of
counsel, and the weightiness of his spirit
these occasions, are still fresh in the memor
many of his friends.

But his services with respect to this visit
not terminate here; for he believed it laid u
him to embody, in an "Epistle of Tender C
sel," the feelings of Christian solicitude
which he and other members of the commi
had been led, whilst engaged in this "worl
faith and labour of love." This docum
which was adopted by our last Yearly Meet
is fraught with instruction; largely set
forth the feelings of a mind earnestly solici
for the spiritual good of all. It may be rega
as a legacy to his friends—a last written t
of his love.

After attending the Yearly Meeting in
don, and the summer quarterly meetin
Moate, our dear friend seemed released
much further service; his health appear
have suffered from the close occupation o
few previous months, and an illness of
weeks' duration ensued. From this illne
apparently recovered; and on the 13th of
month, he left home with his family to
some relatives at Newcastle, a quiet and sec
watering place near Castlewellan, in the c
of Down; intending to remain there a
time, for the more complete re-establishme
his health. The enjoyment of this recess,
ever, was brief; for only two days after
rival at Newcastle, it pleased the all-wis
poser of events to call this dedicated s
away in the midst of his usefulness, from
to rewards. His decease, which took pl
the 15th of Ninth month, occurred und
cumstances peculiarly solemn and awak
and is an impressive monition of the ne
of being in a state of preparation for the
change which awaits us all. He was ret
with his children, on foot from an excurs
the neighbourhood, when, without any pr
tory symptom, he fell to the ground, a
taken up lifeless.

But sudden as was the call to put off
ity, there is good ground to believe th
summons found him with his loins girt
and his light burning, and like unto th
wait for the coming of their Lord; and
verently trust that, through redeeming l
mercy, his purified spirit has entered in
rest which is prepared for the people of

His remains were interred in Friends'
ground, Cork-street, in this city, on the

nth month, 1851; the funeral being attended a large concourse of his friends and fellow-izens. He was aged about 56 years.

Given forth by our Monthly Meeting of ends of Dublin, held there the 10th day of ond month, 1852, and signed by a large nber of men and women Friends.

LONDON YEARLY MEETING.

(Concluded from page 644.)

Third-day Morning, Fifth mo. 25th.—On the ning minute being read, our friend, Thomas ett, stated to the meeting that in looking to-ds the prospect of returning to his own land believed he should not feel released without ng up to what he considered his religious y, by offering to pay a visit to our women nds now in session at this Yearly Meeting. he concern of our friend being united with, as accordingly encouraged to proceed to the harge of what he felt laid upon him; and a was sent to the women's meeting to make usual inquiry in such a case; the clerk ac-panying the note with the Report of the ly Meetings' Committee, &c. Notice was returned that the proposed visit might now erformed, and women Friends also made the inquiry respecting receiving a visit from of their number on a religious concern. being replied to in the affirmative, the said ds were conducted into the meeting. The that rose was Sibyl Jones, who began by ng the injunction of the Almighty, through f his prophets, "Keep silence before me, slands, and let the people renew their gth; let them come near, then let them ; let us come near together to judgment," enlarged upon the language in a very ty and impressive manner, both in its ap-ion to meetings for worship and those for cting the affairs of the church.

e other Friend, Isabel Casson, had a brief unication, but instructive, and calling to amination. Her opening words were those prophet, in which he says, "From the host part of the earth have we heard songs, glory to the righteous. But I said, my ss, my leanness, woe unto me! the treach-dealers have dealt treacherously, yea, the erous dealers have dealt very treacher-'

yl Jones spoke a second time in a very ng strain, reviving the interpretation of nd-writing on the wall, "Thou art weighed balances, and found wanting." After supplication, by her companion in con-he women Friends withdrew, accompanied re stated. At the same time, Thomas left the meeting, accompanied by Edward and John Ransome, in order to pay posed visit to the women's meeting.

he clerk mentioning that the reading of the Reports of our Public Schools was the next business in order, it was suggested by a Friend, that it would tend to economize the meeting's time, without at all lessening our interest in these institutions, if a condensed statement of the principal contents of these reports could be given. This was acceded to; the clerks being instructed to follow out the suggestion which had been made.

Ackworth School, however, was properly made an exception to this course, and the report was read in full, it being what might be termed the *national* school, or the only one under the immediate charge of the Yearly Meeting. The reading appeared to give great satisfaction—the institution presenting some improved features in comparison with former years. The family had mostly been highly favoured in regard to health—the teachers continuing religiously concerned to fulfil their respective duties—the children in their education making satisfactory progress—the income *exceeding* the expenditure by upwards of twelve hundred pounds*—by which means the debt on the institution had been reduced to about £2000. The improvements upon the Girls' wing had been accomplished, while the liberality of Friends had much more than defrayed the expense; and a balance remained of something like four hundred pounds, which had been applied towards an object of pressing importance to the establishment, the providing of a supply of water, in which success had attended that effort. It may also be noted, that the average cost of each scholar was much the same as for the last ten years, and somewhat under that for 1850.

The Reports of the other Schools were also read in the condensed shape already referred to; and that for Ackworth was ordered to be printed and circulated as usual.

These reports appeared generally satisfactory to the meeting. The number of children now receiving education at our schools is as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ackworth,	169	119	288
Croydon,	81	44	125
Sidcot,	35	36	71
Wigton,	23	23	46
Rawden,	25	21	46
Penketh,	34	22	56
Sibford,	34	23	57
Great Ayton,	37	38	75
Brookfield,	30	22	52
Totals,	468	348	816

After the reading was finished, a friend remarked, that it would be observed that the average cost was about five pounds lower in those

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*It is right to explain that this great excess arose chiefly from a legacy of one thousand pounds from the late Ann Hopkins Smith, of Olney.

schools which were partly industrial; and this sum on each of three hundred scholars gave a sum of fifteen hundred pounds. While he was less anxious for education economically, than for an efficient and well conducted education, he thought the saving in the cost was far from being the only recommendation—the bodily as well as the mental vigour being promoted by the union he advocated.

An aged Friend then at some length gave expression to a concern which he had long felt on behalf of children between six and ten years old, for whom the parents, in many places, could find no suitable school. The importance of the subject was deeply felt by the meeting; and Friends were ultimately advised to keep it in view in their respective localities; in order that some remedy might be devised for obviating the disadvantages under which children thus situated laboured.

Read the Report of the London and Middlesex Quarterly Meeting, respecting the registry for young men and young women, &c., together with another report from the same meeting, in reference to a matter entrusted to them by minute of last Yearly Meeting—the care of young men coming to the metropolis in search of employment. It was stated in the report that the matter continued to claim the attention of that meeting. One Friend earnestly solicited donations of books for the library to be formed in connection with a reading room in White Hart Court, Gracechurch street, for the use of this class of our members.

Much interesting information was received from the Committee of the Meeting for Sufferings, appointed to correspond with Friends in foreign parts. No communication had been received from Friends in Australia during the year. E. Backhouse, Jun., read an interesting account of the visit of John and Elizabeth Meader, to Norway and Germany, to which countries he had accompanied them. Epistles to and from our friends in Norway were read. The deputation of Friends to Congenies and the South of France, consisting of R. Alsop, Thomas Chalk, J. T. Foster, and John Sharp, presented a report of their visit.

Fourth Day, Afternoon.—Reports were read of the proceedings of W. Forster and his companion, E. Richards, in presenting the anti-slavery address of our Society to the Queen of Spain, and an account of the visit of John Candler and Robert Were Fox to Portugal, where they also presented the address to the Queen of that country. A discussion ensued as to whether the Society might feel that it had done its work in reference to the document, but after some forcible allusions to the United States and Brazil, and their connexion with slavery, the subject was referred to the Meeting for Sufferings, who were encouraged to proceed therein as way might open.

Fifth Day, Morning.—A minute of t Meeting for Sufferings, contained a report fr a committee of that meeting entrusted to wat against enactments of the Legislature likely affect Friends, stating that a petition had be presented to the House of Commons, on beh of the Society, against the Militia Bill. T step was warmly approved by the meeting; a after a deliberate consideration of the subj with a full and free expression of opinion, s was felt to be its vital importance, and such necessity, under the emergency of the case, the employment of any effort calculated to feat the passing of so injurious a measure, it was concluded this meeting ought not to satisfied with what had been done and well c by its representative committee; but that it the religious duty of this meeting, in its name, to present another petition to the H of Commons against the said bill. A comm was therefore nominated to prepare said peti and bring it to our next sitting, and in a capable of having appended the signatur representatives from all quarters.

In the evening a meeting was held at th quest of our friend Sybil Jones, for the you members of our Society. It was very lar attended, and proved an interesting and ins tive opportunity.

Sixth Day, Morning, 28th.—The meetin commenced by a Friend, who offered some eral religious advice, after which an epistle the Yearly Meeting of Baltimore, which been accidentally delayed, was brought in read. The committee appointed for that pose then brought in the following draft of tition against the enrolment of the militia

"*To the Commons of the United Kingdon of Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembl*

"The Petition of the undersigned Memb the religious Society of Friends of Britain and Ireland, met at their Yearly ing in London, on the 28th day of the Month, 1852,

"Respectfully showeth, that whilst ass at this time for the transacting of matter tive to the religious welfare of this our and for the advancement of the kingdom Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, they ha served with unfeigned sorrow the furth gress of the bill now before Parliament enrolment of the militia.

"That whilst they regard the militia in all its bearings as utterly indefensib entertain a strong conviction of the pe debasing influences connected with the habits and training involved in the n contemplated in this bill.

"That in accordance with their well Christian testimony against all war, they unshaken belief that the true security country is dependent, under the divine

on the Christian spirit of its people and go-
nment, and not upon an armed force.

'That whilst they rejoice in the pacific spirit
ich has for many years pervaded this country
l influenced the councils of its government,
y believe that the suspension of the enrolment,
a militia force has contributed to this result,
they deprecate as a dangerous and retro-
de step, any re-enactment for this purpose.

'That with these convictions, and under a
mn sense of religious concern, they approach
legislature, and whilst expressing their faith-
attachment to the person of their beloved
reign, and their steady loyalty to the go-
ment of their country, they most respect-
y and earnestly entreat that the bill may not
into a law."

he excellent and well-timed document was
l paragraph by paragraph, and after eliciting
able and pointed remarks from several repre-
atives and others, one of whom particularly
ded to the course which Friends ought to
at the forthcoming election, in only sup-
ing candidates who were pledged to pacific
sures, was adopted, ordered to be engrossed,
recommended to be signed by Friends at the
e of the meeting. We may here add that it
engrossed before the breaking up of the sit-
, and then received the signatures of 728
nds. Epistles were brought in and read,
essed to Friends in Ireland, New York,
adelphia, Baltimore, North Carolina, New
land, Ohio, and Indiana; all these were ap-
ed by the meeting, and signed by the clerk.

ixth Day Afternoon.—The general epistle
hen brought in by the Friends appointed to
are the same, and read, and we may add, ap-
ed to give the most lively satisfaction to the
ing—so much so, indeed, that Friends
ted the unusual course of passing and
ting it with once reading, and without the
l practice of reading it paragraph by para-
h. It is an impressive document, and had
lemnizing effect on the meeting. A dear
Friend took leave of his brethren, touch-
alluding to the uncertainty of his ever
ing with us again, spoke of the comfort he
derived in the course of the various sittings
ie meeting in witnessing the unity and har-
which prevailed. "My love flows toward
" he concluded, "individually and collect-
, and I earnestly desire that grace, mercy,
peace may be yours." One of our Ameri-
Friends next addressed the meeting, express-
is earnest hope that his younger Friends
d not, when they reached their homes, for-
he impressions they had received during the
gs of the Yearly Meeting. A Friend from
nd followed in a brief communication; and,
a solemn pause, the clerk read the closing
te.

TRIP UP THE GAMBIA RIVER.

A Highly Interesting Sketch of Travel in Africa.

Concluded from page 654.)

Most of the Jaloofs are now nominally Musselmen, though few of them know any thing of the Mohammedan creed. Their conversion was made by the sword of some Moorish king, who forced them to acknowledge God and his prophet; which faith they hold in conjunction with their native superstitions and heathen practices. They eat twice a day—in the morning and at sunset. At the time of our visit they were preparing to take their early repast, and the chief or headman of the village courteously invited us to eat with him and his (male) friends. However, upon witnessing the provision, and the process of eating it, we respectfully declined, on the plea that the food did not agree with us; which was true enough. But we signified our desire for friendship by accepting a draught of milk presented in a calabash. The natives sat on the ground round wooden bowls, and helped themselves with their hands to a preparation of millet called *kooskoos*, stewed with a little meat. The latter was divided with their fingers; and with the same natural instruments they formed the stew into little balls, which they adroitly chucked down their throats. We gave the chief a little tobacco, with which he was much pleased, and we then withdrew to our boat. Outside of the men's huts we met a number of women, who had come to see the white men. Their dress was a simple cloth fastened round the waist, and descending nearly to the ankles like a petticoat; but some of them had a number of necklaces and other ornaments round various parts of their bodies. The men likewise wore a cloth about their loins, having another to throw over their shoulders—which the women also have for a full dress.

On another day, as we sailed by the dominions of a Mandingo king, we paid a visit to one of his towns. It differed little from that which we have already described, only it was larger, and the huts were constructed with mud walls. The residence of the chief, who was a "great man," was made of the same material, being a circular apartment with an outer and inner wall; but a number of huts were enclosed within his precincts. We were at a loss to discover how any one could obtain access to the interior, as neither door nor window at first appeared; but our interpreter showed us a small aperture, through which one must creep on hands and feet, and which supplies the places of door, windows, and chimneys. The palaces of the warrior-kings are sometimes fortified, and are of larger size and better workmanship than those which we have described. The Mandingoes are not so jetty black as the Jaloofs, and have more of the Guinea style of nose, lips, and hair; but they are tall and well formed. They are a war-

like people, and possess many kingdoms in this part of Africa.

As we sailed up the river, we began to lose the mangroves, and to form a closer acquaintance with the alligators, which bask in great numbers on the sunny banks. The sea-breeze also began to fail us, and our progress was slowly made by the tides and the towing-boats. We were therefore obliged to anchor while the water ebbed; but this enabled us to go frequently ashore, and make short excursions to see the country where it was not covered with wood. The danger of wild beasts and serpents, the fear of losing ourselves, and the dread of meeting with any hostile depredators, deterred us from penetrating into these vast forests. The grass also is a great hindrance to peripatetic movements, as it grows as high as a man's head; but the natives frequently set fire to it, when the country presents the appearance of a vast conflagration. There is a danger, however, of valuable timber being burned at the same time. So with the cornfields; the seeds are planted immediately before the rain begins to fall; after it is over, the harvest is ripe, the whole process occupying but a few months of the year. The tops of the stalks are cut off, the grain is winnowed by women, and the stubble is subsequently burned.

One day in the course of our peregrinations we fell in with a village of pastoral Foolahs. We were surprised to see the lightness of their complexion. The young women especially were very fair, not being darker than an ordinary mulatto. They were of European shape, with black, silky hair, well proportioned, and of delicate features. As they wore little clothing they exhibited their form to the best advantage, and seemed proud of their proximity in color to the Tubalo or white man, with whom they claim a kind of consanguinity. The pastoral Foolahs differ from the Teucolors in color as much as in their national habits and customs. The latter are a powerful people, possessing many kingdoms, interspersed among those of the Mandingoes and Jaloofs; but the nomadic tribes have no lands of their own; they are passionately fond of cattle, which they feed in the territory of any chief who will not injure them, paying tribute for the right of pasturage. They are frequently the victims of those international feuds which the slave trade has produced, and are plundered by marauding chieftains, who live at the expense of their neighbors. They do not seem to have any definite notions of religion, or even of a human soul; but while they keep aloof from the religious practices of other pagans and the dogmas of Mohammed, they are the victims of many fears connected with witchcraft and sorcery. Most of the Teucolors are Mussulmen. A third class of Foolahs are the Loubies—a vagabond, stunted race, the gipsies of Western Africa.

Such are the principal inhabitants of this noble river, which is almost unknown in histo and has never been celebrated in the verse o poet. Yet deeds of war and barbaric chiva have been here wrought which might h formed the theme of many a lay of Border m strelsy. The Gambia has had its noted warri and adventurers, its councillors, crusaders, a Robin Hoods. One of the last of these fr booters, named Kemintang, was for many ye the scourge and terror of the upper districts the Gambia. His eventful history and sav deeds of valor and cruelty might have formed narrative of no small interest to the lovers romance.

The want of authentic records must for e leave unsolved some very interesting questi of African history. How came such a vari of nations, speaking different languages and h ing different manners, to be so curiously in mingled on this portion of the earth's surfa How is it that these people are now found i semi-barbarous condition, while traces remai civilization and mental culture of no mean der? For the language of a people contains hieroglyphics of their former character, just the Pyramids and ruined temples of Eg would convince us of her ancient grandeur i literary records had perished in the flames wh consumed the library of Alexandria. The guage of the Foolahs contains words and te nations exceedingly like the names of the Carthaginian heroes who fought with giga Rome. In other respects it bears the mark considerable taste and genius; its euphonic intricate grammatical changes cannot have the product of a barbarous people. It exh far richer traits of refinement than does the lect of modern Egypt, and deserves the stud a curious philologist. A rough sketch o grammar and imperfect vocabulary of word manuscript, by R. M. Macbrair, may be see the library of the British Museum. Are t people the descendants of the once far-fa Carthaginians? If not, how came they with such a colour of skin, and such a guage?

The Mandingo tongue, altogether diff from the Foolah, may be called the Itali Africa—so simple, euphonical, and full of vowel sounds. It would make a beautiful guage for ladies, and might be formed into melodious verses of Tasso. Whence this lect was derived, and how it was moulded such pleasant combinations, is another m among the wonders of Africa.

After passing several beautiful islands, inhabited by wild beasts and serpents, we r ed M'Carthy's Isle—an oasis of civilizati this vast desert of the mind, and as suc serving of separate consideration: it is o the brightest hopes of Central Africa. T ver, which below this place is about three-q ers of a mile in breadth, gradually narro

as Fattatenda, where its stream is 100 yards
e, and two or three fathoms deep in the dry
on. Here are various depots of European
chandise, as a considerable trade is carried on
the interior by means of native merchants.
tide rises a few inches as far as the Falls or
ids of Barraconda, above Fattatenda. Be-
this point the river is not navigable for
s, and the country assumes a wild aspect.
hile we tarried up the river the weather be-
intolerably hot, and we proceeded down-
before the coming rains. From the middle
arch till the same time in May, the ther-
eter stood 104 degrees to 110 degrees Fah-
eit in the shade during the whole of the
It did not sink lower than 90 degrees in
ight. A strong wind blew from the east,
rched as the deserts from which it came,
g up every kind of moisture, and filling
place with light sand. It seemed impos-
to stir in this burning temperature, and we
much annoyed with the prickly heat in our
and with other inconveniences from nox-
insects. In May the evenings began to
cloudy, and sheet-lightning appeared in
istance. The negroes now became busy in
elds, where the women were employed in
g grain. The first shower fell near the
f May, and in a few days the tornadoes
. These may be classed with the grandest
mena of nature. Due notice of their ap-
h is given by a blackness which rises from
rizon until it covers the whole heaven—
deep and solemn silence prevails, as if na-
were collecting all her energy to swell the
g blast. Meanwhile all the animal crea-
ay be seen hurrying to their wonted places
elter, birds, beasts, fowls, with trembling
to escape the storm. Presently a rustling
is heard, and then a terrific wind sweeps
rth, as if it would hurry away everything
esistless violence. The rain next falls in
ts, not dropping, but pouring, so as to
he ground in a few minutes. Lightning
s from every quarter of the heavens at the
instant, illuminating the country in the
t night, and making the smallest objects
. Forked streams of electric fluid shoot
d down the black clouds, and rattling
er drowns every other sound in the noise
deafening peals. These tornadoes always
rom the east, and when overtaken by one
m in sailing down the river, we took in all
nd were blown forward with amazing ve-
scudding on bare poles till the angry wind
mewhat lulled. It has been computed by
measurement, that as great a depth of
as fallen in one day in Western Africa as
; a whole year in England.—*L. Times.*

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time most judiciously spent is not that which
the most present gratification, but that which
es the most solid and permanent fruit.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The Dallas, (Ala.,) Gazette, says that "the first Artesian well * of Mr. J. E. Matthews, in Cahaba, is completed. It is 735 feet deep, and sends forth a stream of water measured at 1200 gallons per minute. The famous French well at Grenoble, it is said, does not discharge more than half that quantity. The water, says the Gazette, boils up, soaring like a cataract, forming a branch of considerable size, and the low grounds, some two hundred yards distant, require ditching, to carry off the immense quantity of water collected upon the surface. Mr. Reid, the successful borer of this well, has commenced boring another, some sixty yards distant, for Mr. Mathews, which will be some 1500 or 2000 feet deep. To prevent injury to the first, it is necessary to make the second one much deeper, so as to reach a different stratum of water. The first well is tubed, as the second will be. Mr. Reid is also boring a well for Dr. English, two hundred yards distant from Mr. Mathews'. It is now 536 feet deep, and discharges 200 gallons of water per minute.

A correspondent of the Gazette also gives the following in relation to the first well of Mr. Mathews, which was bored for the purpose of obtaining sufficient water to supply a steam cotton mill:

"First, a well was dug in the ordinary way; 32 feet, through the red clay, sand and gravel lying upon the rotten limestone. A large pine log was then procured, and a hole, 3¼ inches in diameter, bored through it. After sharpening the end and putting an iron band around it, the log was put down and firmly driven and forced into the rock. The well was then filled up—the upper end of the log appearing about a foot above the surface. The boring then commenced, and with the various tools and contrivances of the art, the earth was rapidly penetrated.

"As each lower sheet was reached by the tools, the water was thrown up through the hole in greater quantities, and with more violence. When the 'first water'—that is, the water just below the first sandstone—was reached, the upward flow of the water did not exceed 7 gallons per minute. It was increased to one hundred gallons when the second sandstone was perforated, and on reaching the third sheet of water, upwards of three hundred gallons per minute rushed up through the orifice, seemingly impatient of its limits.

"Thinking that the quantity of water would be increased by enlarging the hole, they rimmed it out 9½ inches in diameter, and 538 feet deep, to the sandstone lying above this third bed of water, and inserted a tube from the first, and resting upon the third sandstone. They were not disappointed. The water, from a small

* A concise notice of this well, appears at page 495 of this volume.

stream, became a large column, rushing upwards with violence, at the rate of 1300 gallons per minute, and running off in a considerable rivulet."

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 3, 1852.

THOMAS ROBSON.—A recent letter from a friend in England, informs us that Thomas Robson, of Huddersfield, was released from the trials of time, on the 19th of 5th month last, in the 84th year of his age.

This valuable Friend and Elder had become extensively known and justly esteemed in this country, in consequence of his attendance upon his wife Elizabeth Robson, throughout her second visit of gospel love to the meetings of Friends on the American continent. Though he appeared among us only in the character of a companion to his wife, his religious weight and conciliatory demeanor greatly endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, on this side of the Atlantic.

He had long appeared to be quietly and patiently waiting for a call to join the general assembly and church of the first born, whose names are written in Heaven.

He was permitted to pass away to his final rest, apparently without pain, the lamp of life going quietly out.

Though we have in previous numbers taken notice of the character and sudden decease of Joseph Bewley, we have introduced into the present one, the testimony of Dublin Monthly Meeting, of which he was a member, respecting him.

Though but little past the meridian of life, he had established a character, both in civil and religious society, such as few attain during the longest period allotted to man.

Agreeably to the expectation expressed in our 39th number, the printed minutes of New York Yearly Meeting have come to hand; but too late to permit the Editor to make the proper selections from them, for the present number. Such portions as may be judged likely to interest our readers, will be published next week.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting House, Washington, Dutchess Co. N. Y. on the 25th, of 5th, mo. last, JOHN G. LANE, of North Castle, West Chester Co. to ANNA J., daughter of Beriah Swift, of the former place.

——, At Friends' Meeting House, New Hope, Green Co. Ohio, on the 22nd, of 4th, mo. last DANIEL B. WALTHALL, of Clinton County, to ELIZABETH H., daughter of Robert Fawcett, of the form place.

DIED,—On the 25th, of 3rd, mo. last, at his re dence in Germantown, Pa., JOSIAH EVANS, an teemed member of Frankford Monthly Meeting the 36th year of his age. Conscientious in busin and in the discharge of various duties, he won esteem of a large number of friends and acqu tance. His close was peaceful—almost his words were, "how comfortable I feel."

——, On the 17th, ult., at her residence in mantown, Pa., SUSAN M. EVANS, widow of above named Friend, a member of the same M ing, and daughter of the late Samuel Thomas, in 37th year of her age. In the course of her ill she made the impressive remark—"a sick bed poor place to prepare for death." At another she repeated the passage, "when thou pas through the waters I will be with thee; and thr the rivers, they shall not overflow thee, &c.," ing, "I think I can say, this has been my h experience"

——, At his residence in Perquiman's Co., N on the evening of the 16th ult., JOSIAH NICHOI in the 55th year of his age; a highly esteemed I of Piney Woods Monthly Meeting.

EXECUTION OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LA

A case has lately occurred at Harris which if correctly reported in the *Standar* that city, strikingly illustrates the feeble te by which the colored people in the State their freedom under the action of the Fug Law.

James Phillips, a coloured man, who ha sided fourteen years in Harrisburg, and wife and family there, was arrested in the part of 5th month, upon the charge of be Fugitive Slave, and taken before Richard Allister, United States Commissioner. claim appears to have rested entirely on th timony of two witnesses. The first, whose was Augustine G. Hudson, testified that Pl was the slave of his father in Virginia gave him to his brother, by whom he wa to Henry T. Fant; and that Fant hired a man named Blackford, who lived 30 miles over the Blue Ridge, in Page count witness acknowledged that he had not seen since he left, that no pursuit was made time, and that he did not remember what y was hired with Fant, but thought it was b '33 and '38. It does not appear that he that Fant's slave had escaped; all he kne *Jim was reported* to have left. This witn not know the age of the *boy* when his sold him. He had with him a power of a which the counsel for the prisoner at len into his possession, in which the alleged was described as six feet high, but that tion had been erased, and altered to fi eight inches, with the sand fresh on th

t the Commissioner declared the erasure of no nsequence.

The other witness, James H. Vowles, *thought* prisoner was the slave of Fant. He recog- ed him by a family likeness. He heard the her of the former witness say he gave the Jim to his son. He admitted that he had seen the prisoner since 1832 or 1833, at ich time he might have been about 16 years ; the witness himself, according to his own ount, being then about twelve. Yet he *ught* he could recollect him from his family ness, and that of his brothers.

On this testimony the certificate was granted. llips was committed first to the Dauphin nty jail, in the presence of his agonized wife, rent the air with her screams ; and the next was sent off to Virginia.

The case excited great interest at Harrisburg, a messenger was sent on to endeavour to chase the alleged fugitive. But when last rd from, the object had not been effected.

DUBLIN YEARLY MEETING.

Dublin Yearly Meeting commenced, as usual, First-day, the 25th of 4th Month, and from attendance then, was evidently about as e as last year. There were, however, more lish Friends present, both ministers and rs, than we have known for the last five rs.

t the first sitting on *Second Day morning*, representatives were read over, only two of m appeared to be absent Certificates for and Sibyl Jones, from New England, were read; together with minutes for Richard er, of Scarbro'; Isaac Robson, Hudders- ; Isabel Casson, Hull; Margaret Abbott, ton; Rachel and Priscilla Rickman, Lewis ; Sarah Ann Doeg, of Carlisle. Thomas Ar- was also present, but his certificate had been at a former Yearly Meeting.

he usual Report was made from the Meeting Ministers and Elders, and the Epistles were proceeded with. There were communica- s from all the meetings with which we cor- ond, except North Carolina, which was af- ards received and read at a subsequent sit- A large committee was appointed to pre- drafts of Epistles in reply to such of these ight be deemed desirable. During this sit- a visit was paid from the women's Yearly ing, by Ann Wakefield, who was very essively engaged amongst us in the minis-

cond Day, Evening.—The Friends ap- ed, named Samuel Bewley as clerk, and as White Jacob, and Benjamin Grubb, as ants; which nomination was agreed to by neeting. The Report from Indiana on In- affairs was read, and Thomas Arnett, in al- g to it, gave a very interesting account of the position and exertions of Friends respecting the Indians, and the difficulties under which they labored, owing, in a great measure, to the distance of the settlements.

Third Day, Morning, 4th Month, 27th.—The reading of the Answers to the Queries was commenced. Upon the first there was but little remark, until Eli Jones arose, and spoke at some length on the duty of attending our meetings for worship, &c., citing the example of the Jews, who went up to Jerusalem to the temple, *with their whole household.* In the answer to the Sixth Query, there was an exception from Munster Quarterly Meeting, on account of some of its members having joined the society of Free Masons. The subject occupied much of the attention of the meeting, and there was a general expression of opinion against such a proceeding; but as there was no rule immediately bearing upon the case, it was left with the Yearly Meeting's committee to bring in a minute on the subject for the approval of a future sitting.

Third Day, Evening.—The reading of the Answers was finished, and the state of Society, as therein exhibited, taken into consideration, and very fully spoken to by many Friends.

Fourth Day, Morning, 4th Month, 28th.—The usual meeting for worship was held, and in the evening the business commenced with reading the London General Epistle, followed by the accounts of the sufferings of Friends for tithes, &c. A testimony from Dublin Monthly Meeting, respecting Joseph Bewley, an elder, deceased, was brought in and read. It was a long and interesting document, and a feeling of deep solemnity spread over the meeting as several Friends expressed their unity with the testimony. A ministering Friend said, that J. B. had been to him as a younger brother and an armor-bearer, and that they had often gone forth together in the service of the church. An aged Friend remarked that, looking forward to the short time that must elapse prior to his own departure hence, he had hoped that our dear friend would have been left behind, but it had pleased the great Ruler of events that it should be otherwise. Eli Jones said, that although J. B. was personally unknown to him, yet he had listened with deep interest to the testimony, as showing an early and great dedication of heart. Referring to the mantle of Elijah, he trusted there might, in like manner, be those amongst us, who, like Elisha, might stand in the place of our departed friend. A proposal by a Friend, that the testimony should be printed and circulated, was generally united with, and a minute made to that effect.

Fifth Day, Morning, 4th Month, 29th.—Several testimonies from London Yearly Meeting, for deceased ministers, being on the table, it was asked by a Friend if they properly formed part of our business ; when it was explained that the Yearly Meeting's committee exercised a dis-

cretion in selecting such as they deemed most interesting, and the reading was accordingly proceeded with. At this sitting a Report was read from the London Meeting for Sufferings, on the education of the coloured population in the West Indies. The subject excited a good deal of interest, as being one of those objects with which Friends can fully unite. Eli Jones spoke of the intelligence and capabilities, and wish for instruction which he had observed in the negro race, wherever he had met them; and gave an interesting account of the visit of himself and wife to Africa.

The Yearly Meeting's committee brought in the draft of a minute respecting the exception to the Sixth Query, the substance of which was, that "all Friends joining the Free Masons, or such other secret societies, should be patiently laboured with, but in case of their refusal to withdraw therefrom, Monthly Meetings *must* proceed to disown them." The minute was adopted, and therefore now stands as a rule.

The sitting on *Fifth Day Evening* was a short one; and, after the reading of the School Reports, which elicited little or no remark, adjourned, in order to allow time for a meeting for young persons, at the desire of Thomas Arnett.

Sixth Day, Morning, 4th Month, 30th, was the usual meeting for worship.

At the *Evening sitting* the Yearly Meeting's committee reported that they had paid some attention to the subject referred to them at a former Yearly Meeting, respecting the difficulties experienced by Friends holding landed property; but that they were unable to report any progress having been made in the matter. Drafts of epistles to the various meetings in correspondence were read and agreed to. The remaining minutes of last year were read, and representatives appointed to the next Yearly Meeting to be held in London. The business being now gone through, the meeting dropped into silence, which was broken by several Friends referring, with thankfulness, to the quiet covering which had been felt at times to be over us; to the large number of younger Friends present at the different sittings, and to the deep interest which they seemed to evince in the proceedings.—*British Friend.*

From the Christian Observer.

THE SPANISH PROTESTANTS AND THEIR PERSECUTION BY PHILIP II.

(Concluded from page 646.)

He has detailed at length—and the narrative is considerably the most interesting of any that his book contains—the circumstances of the persecution, by the Inquisition, of Carranza, Archbishop of Toledo. His history is a striking illustration of the pertinacity with which that tribunal pursued its victims, and of its vengean knowing no respect of persons. Bartolemé Carranza, (the historians seem pleased to gi his name in full, not certainly from any rese blance of character with his New Testame namesake,) was, in his beginning, a friar of t order of Preachers. He sat in the Council Trent, and accompanied Philip II. to Englan where he signalized himself by his anti-Prote ant activity. His zeal and general eminen met their reward in his subsequent appointme to the archbishopric of Toledo. His fall, ho ever, dates from only a few months later. was consecrated at Brussels; and on his way his diocese was directed by Philip to visit Char V., who, on his abdication, had retired to t monastery of St. Yuste, in Estremadura, a who was now on his death-bed. Carranza h been all along one of the dying monarch's clesiastical favorites, for Charles was fond of p pit eloquence, and had generally in attendance him in his journeys some one or other of most famous preachers of the day. What t place at this last interview between them never been distinctly made known. This m is certain, that Carranza made no secret of having adopted some of the leading Protest tenets, and did his best to work the same con tion in Charles. Bishop Burnet and Mr. C ridge incline to think he succeeded. At events, the appropriate topics of the death- he drew from this source. In the course of subsequent trial, it was alleged by Juan Regla, Charles' confessor, as the evidence of eye-witness, and not denied, that the archbis absolved the monarch without the sacramen Penance, subjoining this thoroughly Protest because scriptural, assurance :—"Your maj may have the greatest confidence; for there i sin, because the blood of Christ cleanseth f it." The confessor adds—and no wonder, sidering the audience—"All present were s dalized at the hearing."

With regard to the precise cause of the a bishop's downfall, our author speaks myster ly. We understand him, however, to imply Carranza's behavior at the death-bed of Ch occasioned Philip's enmity against him. mediately previous to this last visit—for it place at Philip's desire—there could have nothing of the sort. It is said, by one autho that Philip even contemplated a process ag his father, as having died in heresy, and withheld only by the consideration that his succession to the crown would be in conseq affected. There was, however, no impedim his taking an unavowed vengeance on the ordinate instrument, as he considered Car to be, of his father's perversion. This w prehend to be the most likely explanatio pretext for attacking the archbishop was found. He had previously published a cate cal work, in the preface to which he stat

ect to be, "to explain to the people what is essary for them as to their profession of the h, and for this purpose to resuscitate the anuity of our forefathers of the Primitive urch." Dangerous words, it seems, were se last, inasmuch as our author says all Proants were then professing, in their writings, t their only object was to restore the Church he vigor and integrity of the first ages. We, are familiar with the like pretensions in our day; though, as compared with the former, se may be considered as made in a "non-naturense," when the purity and vigor of the early rch are sought in the fourth rather than in apostolic century. The Catechism gave rise keen controversy. Indisputable that the bishop had used in it Protestant language, only question was as to the *animus* with h this was done. His enemies alleged that was thereby covertly insinuating Protestant rine; his friends, that having obtained permisfrom the authorities to read heretical books, rder to refute them, his style had become unciously colored by familiarity with these ings, nor had he been, they admitted, alsufficiently careful to discriminate between error brought forward for confutation, and ruth as held by himself. The judges of the Office supplied perhaps the most decided nce against him, in alleging that the seology on doctrinal subjects used by all the ics brought before them was explicitly that e Catechism. The storm was fast thicken-

A brief had been shortly before published ul IV.; and Valdez, the Inquisitor-General, mined on enforcing it by the arrest of Car-. The details of the arrest are given by our r—for the first time, he says, published a MS. in the Escurial.

mirez and De Castro, with the *alguacil* r and a few of the assistants with wands, ded the stairs, and, knocking at the door of oom where the friar Antonio Sanchez was ng, a voice from within answered, "*Who ?*" To which those without replied, *n to the Holy Office!*" They then passed the chamber of the archbishop, when, havlled, himself answered, "*Who is it?*" hey replied, "*The Holy Office!*" The ishop threw back the curtains, and raised ad above the pillow in the bed. Rodrigo ntered, then Diego, and then the *alguacil* , with six or eight men. Rodrigo approache bed, and, after making a low bow, knelt on the floor, and in tears thus addressed rchbishop:—"*Most illustrious senor, your nce will give me your hand and pardon* The archbishop answered, "*Why so, go? pray rise.*" On which he beckoned uacil to come forward. The latter aping also said, "*Most illustrious senor, I am nded by the Holy Office to make you its er!*"

Unluckily, among the archbishop's papers were found, and for the most part in his own handwriting, a commentary on the Galatians, compiled from Luther's; another on the Epistle to the Romans, drawn from the same source; tracts on the Gospels, full of phrases and sentences belonging to Melancthon; in short, had there been any doubt beforehand as to the nature of the inspiration which dictated the famous Catechism, these discoveries set it at rest. After a trial before the Inquisition, procrastinated for more than seven years—after innumerable attempts on the part of his friends to procure his release, baffled by equal determination in the Holy Office, reluctant to let go its victim all the more on account of his high rank and character —Carranza and his cause were finally transferred to Rome, by express order of the Pontiff, Pius V. Before, however, this could be accomplished, both the Inquisition and Philip had to be threatened with the extreme indignation of the Holy See. Pius V. was personally friendly to Carranza, but he died before the process was completed. The final award was given by his successor, Gregory XIII. Reckoning from his first arrest to the concluding sentence, Carranza had been in the fangs of the Inquisition for seventeen years; a wonderful instance of the power of that tribunal, in all causes and over all conditions of men truly supreme. Gregory condemned the doctrine of the Catechism; required Carranza's recantation of sundry heretical propositions; suspended him indefinitely from his ecclesiastical functions; and sentenced him to five years' confinement in a convent, on the supposition, considering his advanced age, of his not living so long. We have given these particulars of the judgment, as M. de Castro publishes them for the first time, and as even Ranke has fallen into the mistake of supposing that a formal sentence of death was pronounced on him by the Roman Inquisition. His end was still nearer than had been calculated on. Certain penances had been prescribed, and among them the visiting the shrines of sundry churches in Rome. The fatigue of this last, acting on a diseased habit of body, induced fever, from which he never rallied. He died in presence, we are told, of the Sacred Host, declaring that he had never fallen into heresy of any kind.

We might select other narratives of individuals who at this period suffered for the faith. Indeed the whole reign of Philip II. is full of such instances. Spain and Italy are the only countries where the priests have succeeded in extirpating the seeds of Protestantism. This, as we have said, is owing to the Inquisition; and the same result, doubtless, would have followed in France, had not the people resisted the attempts that were made by the court of Rome to introduce it into that country. The Protestants never succeeded, in the two former countries, in forming themselves into an organized community

Individuals, more numerous than is usually supposed, embraced the purer faith; but they stood comparatively alone, without sympathy or support, as not being members of a body, and were in consequence cut off in detail as they successively appeared.

As respects the translation of the Scriptures into Spanish, it is a curious fact, that while the Inquisition prohibited all prose translations, it offered no impediment when verse was the medium employed. Our author gives an instance of a poetical version into Castilian of the Book of Job being positively sanctioned, at the very time when translations of the same, already existing in prose, were placed in the "Index Expurgatorius." The explanation, according to our author, is, that the verse translation being of course not so literal as the prose one, the people were not thereby brought into direct contact with the Inspired Volume, nor could consequently turn it to so good account. The Protestant controversialist would be puzzled to quote chapter and verse, in the case of a composition moulded in the lofty style of Castilian poetry; he would be always liable to the retort of not being sure he had attained the real meaning, and might possibly be grounding himself on a mere uninspired metaphor. Even Berean zeal, in such circumstances, would have been at fault, had it been, not the Scriptures, but a poetical paraphrase, which they had "to search, and see whether these things were so."

We doubt, however, whether this fully accounts for the difference in the permission thus accorded. At all events, the consequence of forbidding prose translations of the Bible into Spanish are well worth notice. There was, of course, the unspeakable loss and damage to the nation at large in being debarred free access to the Word of Life. But a further evil was generated, and, by way of retribution, it fell on the language itself, whose instrumentality in the dissemination of the Truth was thus withheld. We allude to the difference which exists between Spanish and other modern tongues—English and German, for example—with reference to their powers of free and manly expression. In its elements and original structure, Spanish is a most rich and powerful vehicle of thought. In works of humor, it stands, we are told, unrivalled. But it is altogether defective in the higher qualities of style. The reason is, it possessed no great writer, at the period when the language was assuming a definite character, to give currency to and redeem from vulgar associations its prevailing idioms. Above all, it had no translated Bible to call out its abundant stores, and to exalt and dignify its common words, in their being made the exponents of a book which, irrespective of its Divine origin, was at once the most ancient, the most lofty, the most diversified in its subject-matter, of any. Our own language and the German have enjoyed this advantage, and have benefited accordingly. Still the influence ... quired was of no common kind. The discussi... does not belong to our present subject. It ... enough to remark that the modern nations ... Europe originated in conquest. The first c... sequence of successful invasion was the loss ... the language of the conquered people; but t... mutual wants of the conquerors and the conqu... ed soon obliged them to contrive a clumsy m... ture of their respective languages. Such is ... humble origin of the best dialects of Euro... Now, the natural association of thought and f... ing which such languages must for many c... turies have conveyed, could be neither those ... simplicity nor dignity. *Vulgar* was their nam... and so long as their origin was kept in mi... the intellectual aristocracy of each coun... would shun, as a *misalliance*, the connectio... their thoughts with the language of villains ... slaves. It requires but small acquaintance v... literary history to know how averse were all ... of letters, till a comparatively late period, f... writing in the vulgar tongue. Among the ... jections to a liturgy in the vulgar tongue, at ... time of the Reformation, one was, that the B... itself, if translated, would have a ludicrous ef... The objection seems strange to us; but it ... then conscientiously entertained by many; ... something of the same feeling, we are told ... experienced by persons who have consta... lived in countries where the Liturgy is in L... on their first hearing it in a modern langu... Our reformers, however, persevered in wha... every view, was the right course; and the ... sequence was, uncongenial associations ... gradually dispersed. In giving us a transl... Bible, we owe them not merely the boon of l... ing, each man for himself, "in his own ton... the wonderful works of God;" they have ... sides, in putting it to this use, imparted t... language its noblest and most distinguis... qualities, as an instrument of thought. ... "well of English undefiled" is mainly du... its proximity to "Siloa's brook that flows ... by the oracle of God."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF BAYARD TA...

Khartoum, in Soudan, Jan. 16, 18...

Here, for the first time, I fully realize t... have reached Central Africa. You will, per... be able to appreciate the impression, when ... you that the first dish on our table at dinne... sheep roasted whole, and eaten without k... and forks; that the horse which has been ... priated to my daily use is a red stallion, o... wild breed of Dar-Fur; and that my p... playing with which I lose an hour's time ... day, are a full-grown lioness, a leopard an... hyenas. When we ride out, of a mornin... jet-black attendants, in white and scarlet d... follow us on six dromedaries, or, if we cho... dispense with them, two footmen run befo...

clear a way through the street. This is a ght taste of that barbaric pomp and state which e involuntarily associates with the name of udan.

On reaching here, the first thing I did was to k a house, as in these lands a traveller who shes to be respectable, must take a residence arriving at a city, even if he only intends to y two or three days. I went to the residence the shekhs of the different quarters, none of om was at home; then to the Governor of t city, but he was absent in Kordofan. ally, in wandering about the streets, we met certain Ale Effendi, who took us to a house ich would be vacant the next day. It was a ge mud palace, containing an outer and inner an, two sleeping-rooms, a kitchen, store-rooms, artments for servants, and an enclosed court- rd and stables, all of which were to be had at 0 piastres ($5) a month—an exorbitant price, I have since been informed. Before engaging I desired to ask the advice of the Austrian ce-Consul, Dr. Reitz, for whom I had letters. received me with true German cordiality, and uld hear of nothing else but that I should mediately take possession of an unoccupied m in his house. Accordingly, the same day my arrival beheld me installed in luxurious arters, with one of the most brave, generous l independent of men as my associate.

As the Consul's residence is the type of a se of the best class in Khartoum, a descrip- n of it may give some idea of life in the place, der the most agreeable circumstances. The und-plot is one hundred and thirty paces are, and surrounded by a high mud wall. ide of this stands the dwelling, which is about f that length, and separated from the princi- side by a narrow garden and court-yard. tering the court by the main gate, a flight of ps conducts you to the divan, or reception- m, in the second story. From the open ante- mber, you look to the south over the gray stes of Sennaar, or, if the sun is near his set- g, you see a reach in the White Nile, flashing e the point of an Arab spear. The divan has ushioned seat around three sides, and matting the floor, and is really a handsome room, al- ough its walls are mud, covered with a thin ting of lime, and its roof palm-logs, overlaid th coarse matting, on which rests a layer of id, a foot thick. In the second story are also e Consular Office and a sleeping room. The sement contains the kitchen, store-rooms, ser- nts' rooms, &c. The remainder of the house only one story in height, and has a balcony king on the garden, and completely embow- ed in flowering vines. The only rooms are the ing hall, with cushioned divans on each side, d a drapery of the Austrian colors at the end, d my apartment, which overlooks a small rden-court, wherein two large ostriches pace and down, and a company of wild geese and wild swine make continual discord. The court at the entrance communicates with the stables, which contain the Consul's horses—a white steed, of the pure Arabian blood of Nedjid, and the red stallion I ride, which was sent by the King of Dar-Fur to Lattif Pasha, and presented by him to the Consul. A *hegin*, or trained dromedary, of unusual size, stands in the court, and a tame lioness is tied to a stake in the corner. She is a beautiful and powerful beast, and I never pass her without taking her head between my knees, or stroking her tawny hide till she rubs against me like a cat and licks my hand.

Passing through a side door into the garden, we come upon a whole managerie of animals. Under the long arbours, covered with luxuriant grape vines, stand two surly hyenas, a wild ass from the mountains of the Albara, and an Abyssinian mule. A tall marabout, (a bird of the crane species, with a pouch-bill,) stalks about the garden, occasionally bending a hinge in the middle of his long legs, and doubling them back- ward, so that he uses half of them for a seat. Adjoining the stable is a large sheep-yard, in which are gathered together gazelles, strange varieties of sheep and goats from the countries of the White Nile, virgin-crane, and a large *antilopus leucoryx*, from Kodorfan, with curved horns four feet in length. My favorite, however, is the leopard, which is a most playful and affec- tionate creature, except at meal-time. He is not more than half grown, and has all the wiles of an intelligent kitten, climbing his post and springing upon me, or creeping up slyly and seizing my ancle in his mouth. The garden, which is watered by a well and string of buckets turned by an ox, has a rich variety of fruit trees. The grape season is just over, though I had a few bunches yesterday; figs are ripening from day to day, oranges and lemons are in fruit and flower, bananas blooming for another crop, and the pome-grape and cream-fruit (a variety of the Mexican *chirimoga*) hang heavy on the branches. There is also a plantation of date- trees and sugar-cane, and a number of ornamen- tal shrubs, few of which are at present in blos- som.

There is no plan whatever in the disposition of the buildings. Each man surrounds his property with a mud wall, regardless of its loca- tion with respect to others, and in going from one point to another, one is obliged to make the most perplexing zigzags. I rarely venture far on foot, as I soon become bewildered in the labyrinth of blank walls. When mounted on the Consul's tallest dromedary, I look down on the roofs of the native houses, and can take my bearings without difficulty. All the mysteries of the lower life of Khartoum are revealed to me, from such a lofty post. On each side I look into pent yards where the miserable Arab and Negro families lazily bask in the sun during the day, or into the filthy nests where they crawl at night.

The swarms of children which they breed in these dens sit naked in the dust, playing with vile yellow dogs, and sometimes a lean burden-camel stands in the corner. The only furniture to be seen is a water-skin, a few pots and jars, a basket or two, and sometimes an *anangreb*, or coarse wooden frame covered with a netting of ropes, and serving as seat and bed. Nearly half of the population of the place are slaves, brought from the mountains above Fazagl, or from the land of the Dinkas, on the White Nile. One's commiseration of these degraded races is almost overcome by his disgust with their appearance and habits, and I found even the waste plain that stretches towards Sennaar a relief after threading the lanes of the quarters where they live.

Notwithstanding the nature of its population, Khartoum is kept neat and clean. It will be a lucky day for Rome and Florence when their streets exhibit no more filth than those of this African city. The bazaars only, are swept every morning, but the wind performs this office for the remainder of the streets. The *soag* or market, is held in a free space, opening upon the inland plain, where the country people bring their sheep, fowls, camels, dourra, vegetables and other common products. The slaughtering of animals takes place every morning on the banks of the Blue Nile, east of the city, which is thus entirely free from the effluvia arising therefrom. Here the sheep, cows, goats and camels are killed, skinned and quartered in the open air, and it is no unusual thing to see thirty or forty butchers at work on as many different animals, each surrounded by an attendant group of vultures, hawks, cranes, crows and other carnivorous birds. They are never molested by the people, and we sometimes ride through thousands of them, which have so gorged themselves that they scarcely take the trouble to move out of our way.

The place labours under the disadvantageof being the most unhealthy part of one of the most unhealthy regions in the world. From the southern frontier of Nubia, where the tropical rains begin to fall, to the table land of Abyssinia on the south, as far up the White Nile as has been explored, Soudan is devastated by fevers of the most malignant character. The summers are fatal to at least one half of the Turks, Egyptians and Europeans who make their residence here, and the natives themselves, though the mortality is not so great among them, rarely pass through the year without an attack of fever. We have now the most healthy part of the year, and yet of all the persons I see, three-fourths are complaining of some derangement of the system. The military hospital, which I visited, is filled with cases of fever, dysentery and small-pox.—*N Y. Tribune.*

Industry and frugality are the avenues to competence.

FACTS AS TO OYSTER-EATING.

The consumption of oysters in London is en
mous. During the season of 1848–49, 130,0
bushels of oysters were sold in our metropo
A million and a half of these shell-fish are c
sumed during each season in Edinburgh, be
at the rate of more than 7300 a day. Fifty-t
millions were taken from the French chan
banks during the course of the year 1828 ; a
now the number annually dredged is proba
considerably greater, since the facilities of tra
port by rail greatly increase the inland consun
tion of these as of other marine luxuries. Frer
naturalists report, that before an oyster is qu
fled to appear in Paris, he must undergo a cou
of education in discretion; for the artifi
oyster-beds on the French coast, where the a
mals are stored to be carried away as requir
are constructed between tide-marks; and th
denizens, accustomed to pass the greater par
the twenty-four hours beneath the water, o
their valves and gape when so situated, but cl
them firmly when they are exposed by the
cession of the tide. Habituated to these al
nations of immersion and exposure, the prac
of opening and closing their valves at regu
intervals becomes natural to them, and would
persisted in to their certain destruction, on th
arrival in Paris, were they not ingeniou
trained so as to avert the evil, Each batch
oysters intended to make the journey to
capital, is subjected to a preliminary exercise
keeping the shell closed at other hours th
when the tide is out; until at length the sh
fish have learned by experience that it is nec
sary to do so whenever they are uncovered
sea water. Thus they are enabled to enter
metropolis of France as polished oysters ou
to do, not gaping like astounded rustics.
London oyster-man can tell the ages of his fl
to a nicety. They are in perfection when fi
five to seven years old. The age of an oyste
not to be found out by looking into its mou
it bears its years upon its back. Everybody
has handled an oyster-shell must have obser
that it seemed as if composed of successive lay
or plates overlapping each other. These
technically termed 'shoots,' and each of th
marks a year's growth; so that, by count
them, we can determine at a glance the
when the creature came into the world. Up
the epoch of its maturity, the shoots are regu
and successive : but after that time they bec
irregular, and are piled one over the other
that the shell becomes more and more thicke
and bulky. Judging from the great thick
to which some oyster-shells have attained,
mollusc is capable, if left to its natural char
and unmolested, of attaining a patriarchal
gevity. Among fossil oysters, specimens
found occasionally of enormous thickness;
the amount of time that has passed between
deposition of the bed of rock in which such

mple occurs, and that which overlies it, might calculated from careful observation of the pe and number of layers of calcareous matter posing an extinct oyster-shell. In some ient formations, stratum above stratum of exguished oysters may be seen, each bed consistof full-grown and aged individuals. Happy ods these pre-Adamite congregations must e been, born in an epoch when epicures were et unthought of, when neither Sweeting nor n had come into existence, and when there e no workers in iron to fabricate oyster-knives!

Westminister Review.

ENGLISH LUXURIOUSNESS.

ew of us whose lives are passed in republi- simplicity, have any definite idea of the unt of wealth and splendor that surrounds y of the English nobles in their princely lences. An intelligent American, writing t England describes some of these things.

he Duke of Richmond's home farm, at dwood, sixty miles from London, consists of nty-three thousand acres, or over thirty-five re miles. And this is in crowded England, h has a population of 16,000,000, and an of only 50,000 square miles, or just 32,000 of acres, giving, were the land divided, two acres to each inhabitant. The residence he Duke is a perfect palace. One extensive is covered with yellow silk and pictures in richest and most costly tapestry. The dishes plates upon the table are all of porcelain, r and gold. Twenty-five race horses stand ne stable, each being assigned to the care of ecial groom. A grotto near the house, the s spent six years in adorning. An aviary pplied with almost every variety of rare elegant birds. Large herds of cattle, sheep deer, are spread over the immense lawns.

ne Duke of Devonshire's place, at Chatsh, is said to excel in magnificence any other ne kingdom. The income of the Duke is million of dollars a year, and he is said to d it all. In the grounds about the house, kept four hundred head of cattle, and four- hundred deer. The kitchen garden contains ve acres, and is filled with almost every ies of fruit and vegetables. A vast *aboretum* ected with the establishment, is designed to ain a sample of every tree that grows. There so a glass conservatory 387 feet in length, in breadth, 67 in height, covered by 76,000 re feet of glass, and warmed by seven miles pes conveying hot water. One plant was ined from India, by a special messenger, and alued at $10,000. One of the fountains, the house, plays 276 feet high, said to be highest jet in the world. Chatsworth con- 3,500 acres, but the Duke owns ninety-six sand acres in the county of Derbyshire. ain, the entire is one vast scene of paintings, pture, mosaic work, carved wainscoting, and all the elegancies and luxuries within the reach of almost boundless wealth and highly refined taste.—*Pennsylvania Freeman.*

"SPIRITUAL RAILWAY."

Lines written by Maungwudaws, an Indian chief, in his 52nd year.

The line to heaven by Christ was made,
With heavenly Truth the rails are laid;
From earth to heaven the line extends,
To life eternal where it ends.

Repentance is the station then,
Where passengers are taken in,
No fee for them is there to pay,
For Jesus is himself the *way*.

The Bible then is engineer;*
It points the way to Heaven so clear;
Through tunnels dark and dreary here,
It does the way to glory steer.

God's Love the fire, His Truth the steam,
Which drives the engine and the train;
All you who would to glory ride,
Must come to Christ, *in Him abide*.

In first, and second, and third class,
Repentance, Faith, and Holiness,
You must the way to glory gain,
Or you with Christ can never reign.

Come then, poor sinners, now's the time,
At any place along the line;
If you repent and turn from sin,
The train will stop and take you in.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship Niagara, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 23d, and the Atlantic on the 26th ult., bringing Liverpool dates respectively to the 12th and 16th ult.

England.—In the House of Lords, the Earl of Malmesbury had announced the determination of the government to suspend for the present, the bill for the extradition of French criminals. This bill had excited much indignation among the people, who regarded it as a means to give the French police power over political refugees.

Petitions from Jamaica and the West India Islands, had been presented to Parliament, complaining of the distressed condition of those colonies, and assigning as the cause, the sugar act of 1846.

The Earl of Derby, stated to a deputation of farmers, that the claim of Peru to the Lobos Islands, is undisputed by England, and has been acknowledged by her for 18 years.

The new steamers between Liverpool and Australia, are to commence their trips on the 1st of the 8th month next.

Fragments of a large steamship, supposed to be the President, have been washed ashore on the coast of Scotland. The appearance of the wreck indicates that it has been a long time in the water.

The Queen has issued a proclamation forbidding the exercise of Roman Catholic ceremonies except in places of worship.

*The Bible is profitable for reproof, instruction, &c., but cannot be styled an active agent.

France.—The Government has submitted to the Legislative corps, bills imposing a sumptuary tax on carriages, horses and dogs, and on the manufacture of paper and card boards of all kinds.

Government has decided to withdraw the allowance granted during the last 22 years, to the Polish refugees in France.

Germany.—The districts of Mulhausen and Heiligenstadt, have been visited by a great calamity. The bursting of a water spout caused such a sudden rise in the waters of the Unstrut and other streams, that not only is the whole harvest of the present year destroyed, but the fields are covered with stones and sand to such an extent that it will be impossible to bring them into cultivation for years to come. In a quarter of an hour the Unstrut rose 18 feet above its usual level. The loss of life is not yet known; but it is considerable.

Italy.—The Roman States of the Church have joined the Postal Union, agreed upon by Germany, Italy and Austria.

The incorporation of the arts and trades abolished in 1800, by Pope Pius the Seventh, has been revived by a Papal decree, and placed under the surveillance of the clergy.

The Swiss journals state that the Pope has contracted for the recruiting of the Papal army with 6000 picked men, mostly Swiss.

Switzerland.—The Neufchatel question becomes more complicated. On the 7th, the Federal Flag of Switzerland was brought from Basle to the city of Neufchatel, and set up in the centre of a square formed by officers of the Canton. The Major of the Neufchatel Rifle corps then addressed the officers, calling on them to be true to that flag, and, if necessary, the Federal Government would assist them in maintaining their independence. A large crowd witnessed the ceremony.

Austria.—The *Weiner Zeitung* has published a semi-official balance of the Austrian Finances. From this statement it appears that, from 1840 to 1846, the finances of Austria were flourishing; but in 1846 the disturbances in Gallicia, in 1847 the state of Italy, and the general unquietness in 1848, had caused a large expenditure over receipts. In 1850, the deficiency was no less than 71 millions of florins; and this condition of affairs continued till the middle of 1851.

Since then the aim of the Finance Department has been to get rid of all kinds of paper currency, except Bank notes, and to supplant the small notes of a few cents, by copper coin. The deficiency of revenue is to be met, not by forced issues, but by voluntary loans.

Turkey.—The greater part of Bosnia Zeira, the capital of Bosnia, was destroyed by fire on the 23d of the 5th month.

Greece.—The Government has under consideration a treaty by which the Greek church refuses to return under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

India.—News from Rangoon to 4th mo. 23d, have been received. The Burmese had attempted the recapture of Martaban by surprise, but were driven back with great loss. The cholera among the British troops was abating.

Australia.—New mines are daily discovered and the excitement continues to increase. Adventurers are flocking in from all quarters, many them from California.

Rio Grande.—The steamship Yatch, arrived New Orleans, brings Rio Grande dates to the ult. The outrages along the frontier were on increase. Murders were of frequent occurre and the newspapers are filled with accounts of cursions on the American side by the Mexicans Indians.

The liberal party had succeeded in electing Ramon Prietee, Governor of Tamaulipas, but predecessor has refused to give up his office, w had occasioned great excitement at Matam The editor of one of the papers, and a numbe citizens, had been arrested and imprisoned for nouncing the course of the Governor.

Buenos Ayres.—Intelligence from Buenos A has been received to 5th mo. 3d.

The provincial elections passed off withou slightest disturbance, and the popular candi were returned by considerable majorities. Al newly elected deputies were moderate men.

The Governors of all the provinces were to on the 25th of 5th month, at St. Nicolas, to d when and where the General Congress was semble.

A special Minister had been sent to arrang settlement of the long pending question of the nite treaty of peace.

California.—The steamship Prometheus, San Juan de Nicaragua, on the 12th ult., arri New York on the 21st, bringing dates from Francisco to 5th month 19th. There is no ne importance.

Domestic.—Congress.—The Senate b the establishment of a Branch Mint in Cali after being amended by the addition of a s limiting the contract of the Secretary of the sury for buildings and machinery to $30 passed the House on the 22d ult.

The bill, as amended, being returned to t nate, the amendment was concurred in, a bill finally passed that body on the 23d ult.

On the 23d, the Speaker laid before the H message from the President of the United enclosing a note from the Spanish Envoy Ext nary and Minister Plenipotentiary, asking ind for the Spanish subjects whose property was d ed in the popular tumult in New Orleans, in 8th last, growing out of Cuban affairs. The Pr recommends the favorable action of Congres message was referred to the Committee on I Affairs.

Henry Clay.—This able orator, and e person, after a lingering illness, died on the m of the 29th ult. a few minutes after 11 o'cl his rooms in the National Hotel, Washingto appeared to be sensible to the last, and easily, sinking quietly to his last rest. H words, addressed to his son, are said to have "I am dying—I am going." The two Ho Congress immediately adjourned, and the tive offices, were closed. He was born in H County, Virginia, on the 12th of 4th mo. 17 was consequently in the 76th year of his ag was a member of the Senate of the United the time of his decease, and had long occ conspicuous place in the public concerns country.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

V. PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 10, 1852. No. 43.

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e from the Yearly Meeting, held in London, djournments, from the 19th of the Fifth th to the 28th of the same, inclusive, 1852; he Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of nds in Great Britain, Ireland, and else-re.

R FRIENDS—Our coming together at this s been to our spiritual refreshment, and confirmation of our faith. We are bound owledge with thanksgiving, that, notwith-g all our unworthiness, our gracious Lord we humbly trust, been mercifully pleased us by his presence, and to grant us re-tokens of his love and care. Under the f his unmerited mercy, we offer you the apostolic salutation, "Grace and peace tiplied unto you through the knowledge and of Jesus our Lord."

you that believe, saith the Apostle, is precious. It is the experimental sense n themselves, and one with another, that tes the fellowship of the saints. By na-low-partakers in the effects of the fall, trespasses and in sins, it is as He has ed them by his Spirit to abhor and to their sins, as He has given them to know be their Passover, sacrificed for them, g them nigh unto God through his s blood, that they have become brethren doption; in the blessed and endearing ship of the children of God. Rooted t up in Christ, He is felt to be the alone nd centre of their unity.

efore, beloved brethren, ye who, in the s of the Father's love, are in any mea-takers of the heavenly calling, let it be nent engagement of your souls in deep e and humility, to "consider the Apos-High Priest of our profession, Christ The promised Messiah, He to whom ding dispensations had pointed, and in whom they were ended and fulfilled, He who was with God, and was God, the Word who hath declared to man Him that is invisible, even He was made flesh, and dwelt amongst men. Though He was rich, yet for our sakes He became poor; veiling, in the form of a servant, the brightness of his glory, that through Him the kindness and love of God towards man might appear, in a manner every way suited to our wants and finite capacities. His righteous precepts were illustrated and confirmed by his own holy example. He went about doing good; for us He endured sorrow, hunger, thirst, weariness, pain; unutterable anguish of body and of soul even unto death; and was "in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." Thus humbling himself that we might be exalted, He emphatically recognised the duties and the sufferings of humanity as among the means whereby, through the obedience of faith, we are to be disciplined for heaven; sanctifying them to us by Himself performing and enduring them, and, as "the Forerunner," at once plainly marking and consecrating for his followers, the path in which they must tread. But not only in these blessed relations must the Lord Jesus be ever precious to his people. Exalted to be a Prince and a Saviour, in him has been revealed a Redeemer at once able to suffer and almighty to save; an High Priest, "touched with the feeling of our infirmities," who, having made reconciliation for our sins by the offering up of Himself once for all, "is gone into Heaven," there to appear, our Mediator and Advocate, in the presence of God.

Beloved Friends! how high and holy is our vocation in being called by the name, and invited to the service, of such a Saviour. And whilst we take our comfort in believing that He is indeed precious to the souls of many, fervent are our desires for ourselves and for you, that as we advance in life we may in all things be more and more growing up into Him who is the Head. But we have had renewedly to feel that it is only as the heart is, in very truth, quickened by the Spirit of the Lord, that any can be made truly alive unto God through Jesus Christ. There is not one amongst us, whatever be the advantages of his education, the amiableness of his disposition, or his advancement in refinement and intelligence, there is not one of us to

whom, in his natural state, the language of our adorable Redeemer may not be addressed, "Ye must be born again." These are words of universal and perpetual application; in them is set forth that work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the heart, *that renewing* in the spirit of our minds, by which we may every one of us be made as "lively stones" in that spiritual house in which the Lord Himself delights to dwell.

To you, dear friends who are in the position of parents, the condition in the sight of the Lord, of your beloved offspring, is unspeakably important. Shrink not, we entreat you, from your solemn responsibilities. Remember that your children are born for eternity; and let it be your great concern to lead them to the Saviour, that they may be early trained to bear his yoke, and be prepared for an inheritance in his kingdom. Let not their wills be unsubjected, but keep your right places; ruling your households in the fear of God and in the authority of his love. Be tenderly watchful that his holy name may be sanctified among them through your conversation and example. Seek for opportunities to instruct them in the Truth as it is in Jesus, and be especially concerned that the disciplining of their hearts in righteousness, may be steadily going forward. And, under a deep sense of the importance of these duties, may your prayers unto God be fervent for that wisdom and help which will not fail to be found sufficient for all the needs of those who honestly trust in Him.

The public worship of Almighty God is enjoined upon us as an acknowledgement of our love to Him and of our dependence upon Him; and we regard the occasions which, in the economy of the church, are provided for this solemn duty, as precious opportunities for waiting upon the Lord that we may be taught by Him; for the exercise of spiritual gifts in the ability which He giveth, and for the strengthening of the bond of Christian fellowship by a mutual participation in those strong consolations which are in Christ Jesus our Lord. The meetings established amongst us in the middle of the week, present advantages peculiarly important to us for the enjoyment of all these blessed privileges. We could wish that it were in our power to bring those amongst us who absent themselves from these meetings to a sense of the loss which they are themselves sustaining, and which they are in danger of entailing upon their offspring. Can it be, dear friends, that your peace can consist with such neglect; or is it not rather a sympton that the health of the soul languishes; that its salvation with you is a matter of secondary moment; that earthly things have the place which belongs to heavenly things, and that this world has a stronger hold upon your affections than the life to come. Prayer is the duty and privilege of us all: we need the pardon of our sins; and in this our dependent condition need the renewed help of the Holy Spirit, by day, to enable us to maintain the warfar tween the flesh and the spirit. And are no intervals of cessation from the cares of bus afforded by our meetings in the middle of week, opportunities for this purpose which o to be highly prized? It is because we d that our dear friends everywhere may deriv that help which comes from communion God, from the fervent and frequent exerci prayer through Jesus Christ, and from fellowship of their brethren, that we are strained in love to bring these things b them.

We have received as in former years an l tle from our friends in Ireland, and one each of the Yearly Meetings on the Ame continent. It continues to be acceptable t thus to maintain an intercourse with our be distant brethren; and greatly do we desire the members of our religious society everyw being individually earnest to be brought da day to a closer walk with God, may so wi an increase of faith and hope and love, tha may be yet more and more united in the pre fellowship of the Gospel.

Reports have been received and read fro several Quarterly and other Meetings, o distraints upon our members on accoun Ecclesiastical demands. The total value t including the costs of distraint, amounts t wards of eight thousand pounds. We con to feel the great importance of upholding well-known testimony to the entire freedo the ministry of the Gospel, and against usurpations and corruptions that pervade so a portion of the professing church. We e all our dear friends to maintain it in the r ness that becometh the Gospel, but in upr ness and faithfulness unto the Lord.

The recent proceedings in Parliament o subject of re-organizing a militia throughou kingdom, have introduced this meeting into religious exercise. The whole system of v so directly at variance, not only with the precepts of our Lord, but with the whole of his Gospel, that any attempt to bring its influence those who are engaged in the nary peaceful occupations of life, canno awaken painful apprehension. Our testi against the bearing of arms, being grou upon the supreme authority of the Lord we have had afresh to feel that in maintain our strength and safety consist in drawing near unto Him, and in seeking to live the government of His spirit. May it b engagement of our souls so to witness the pe God to rule in our own hearts, that not r on fleets or armies, but in simple trust i Lord Almighty, this important Christian ciple may be upheld by us in godly sinc not with fleshly wisdom, but by the gra

l, and thus be commended to the consciences
thers.

'e rejoice with our friends in a sense of the
sings of which they are partakers, while we
pathize with them in their conflicts and
s; and we cordially desire their encourage-
t for every right service of the day. Amidst
arious exertions that are making at the pre-
time for the promotion of the good of man-
, whilst we would strengthen every effort
has its spring and its continuance in the
of Christ, we tenderly invite all our mem-
to keep very near to the sure guidance of
Spirit of the Lord, as to their respective
of duty. As this is the case, we believe
in their labours for the good of others, they
be preserved from undue excitement, and
ed to guard against the love of popularity,
everything inconsistent with the character
spiritually-minded Christian.

conclusion, dear friends, it is our concern
we may become a watchful, lowly-minded,
ng people; that we may live more distinct
the spirit of the world; that our affections
oe thoroughly fixed upon heavenly things,
anywise seeking our own glory, or desir-
occupy conspicuous positions in the world,
ather that we may individually serve God in
generation according to his will. Thus
our hearts be more and more prepared to
e the gifts of the Spirit, if it please the
to confer them upon us, and to exercise
in faithfulness and love. Building upon
t, as our foundation, we should witness a
h in our own souls; walking in his light,
ght would not be hidden or obscured, but
shine to his praise, drawing and directing
to the same blessed fountain of light, and
and love.

ned in and on behalf of the Meeting, by

JOSEPH THORP,
Clerk to the Meeting this year.

NEW ENGLAND YEARLY MEETING.

rinted copy of the minutes of that meet-
ving been received, the subjoined extracts
hem are made.

Second Day, 14th of Sixth month, after
the reception of truly acceptable epistles
he Yearly Meetings of London, Dublin,
ork, Baltimore, North Carolina and Indiana,
xpressing the value set on these brotherly
unications, the following addition appears:
are again brought to the necessity of re-
g that we have received no Epistles from
iends of Philadelphia and Ohio Yearly
gs. This meeting is introduced into sol-
nd deep feeling in view of this painful
nd the situation of Friends, both within
yond our limits, in relation to those two
Meetings; and under a weighty sense of
sibility, and with living desires for right direction, we appoint the following friends to take the subject into solid and careful consideration, and seeking to know the mind of Truth therein, to report their judgment to a future sitting of this meeting. The names of 37 friends are then given.

In the afternoon, Samuel Boyd Tobey was appointed as Clerk, and Stephen A. Chase to assist him for the present year.

The Records of this Meeting for the past year were now read.

The Annual Report of the Committee having charge of our Boarding School, was laid before us and the several important propositions contained in it received the deliberate attention of this Meeting; and it is concluded that agreeably to the proposal of the Committee, the School shall continue to be vacated during the present summer term, and in order to obtain the necessary funds for making the repairs and improvements referred to in the Report, this Meeting recommends that Friends generally, in our several Meetings enter into free and voluntary subscriptions, contributing according to their means and freedom, and not withholding their mite, however small may be the amount that some individuals may feel able to give—and believing that the object will be promoted by entering into a subscription at the present time, we appoint the following Committee to call upon Friends now in attendance of this Meeting for their contributions and report at a future meeting.

This committee consisted of 28 friends. The report is as follows:

To the Yearly Meeting.—The Committee for the superintendence of the Yearly Meeting Boarding School at Providence, report, that the objects of their appointment have received their attention. Meetings of the Committee have been held at the school-house monthly, and the schools have been visited in the intervals of these meetings by members of the Committee deputed to that service. The semi-annual examinations at the close of each term, have also been attended by the Committee.

The deportment of the scholars, with a few exceptions, has been orderly, and their improvement in their studies satisfactory, evincing industry on the part of the teachers, and a commendable disposition on the part of the pupils to profit by the advantages enjoyed at the school.

Among the subjects of more particular concern with the Committee, has been that of enforcing the necessity of thoroughness in teaching and learning the rudimental parts of an English education—correct reading, spelling, and writing a good hand; while more advanced studies, including the Latin, Greek and French languages, mathematics, &c., have been regularly taught.

A knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and of our religious principles and testimonies, so far as it may be imparted by school education, has

been considered important, and its acquisition has been an object of concern and attention in the school; and much labor has, from time to time, been bestowed to promote conformity to our well known and consistent practice in relation to simplicity in dress and the use of the plain language.

The rules of the school in relation to these and other subjects, were, at the first meeting of the Committee the last year, revised, and having been printed, were directed to be furnished to each scholar on entering the school, and to the School Committees of the several Monthly Meetings; and it is very desirable and important that Committees of Monthly Meetings should carefully consider, when they are applied to for certificates for scholars to be admitted to the school, of the fitness of such applicants as to their habits and moral standing, as well as docility and willingness to conform to the wholesome discipline and rules of the school; and to grant certificates with due and proper discrimination in these respects.

The proposition of the School Committee to our last Yearly Meeting, in reference to the discontinuance of the holding of meetings for worship in the school-house, having been adopted by the Yearly Meeting, the subject was carefully deliberated upon by the School Committee at their meeting 7th month 1st, and it was our conclusion that the meetings for worship in Providence should, after that time, until the Committee should conclude otherwise, be considered the meetings for the scholars and family to attend.

We believe that advantages have resulted from this arrangement of much greater importance than sufficient to outweigh the difficulties sometimes experienced of all the family attending there. These difficulties have arisen chiefly in inclement weather, and when it would be improper for children, and particularly females, to walk the distance to the meeting in Providence. But the advantages are many and important: giving the children an opportunity to mingle, according to their several capacities, in religious concern, in a meeting for worship composed of many Friends with whom they are not associated at other times, and a meeting held in the public manner in which our society have always felt themselves bound to hold their meetings for religious worship.

During the last summer, under the care of the Committee having charge of repairs, new warming apparatus in the school-house, and other improvements, including a very complete arrangement for the supply of rain water, and its use in the facilities for bathing and washing in the eastern wing of the school-house have been made, and have been found beneficial in promoting the health and comfort of the family. Our late valued friend George Howland kindly gave his personal attention and superintendence to this work during its progress, and farth manifested his interest in the prosperity a good of the Institution, by contributing liberal towards the expenditure in thus adding to t comforts and conveniences of the school.

At our meeting in the Second month t Committee came to the conclusion that the I stitution, having been in constant operatic with the short vacations, since its first openi in the year 1819, no sufficient time had been forded to make that thorough repair and re vation of the house which the convenien health and comfort of the family require; a it appearing that alterations in some of rooms, and several other matters of importa are necessary to be done, important advanta would be derived by vacating the school for coming summer term, for a thorough repair renovation of the school house and appurten ces, the subject was laid before the Meeting Sufferings, for their advice in relation ther That meeting advised and consented that school should be vacated until the time of Yearly Meeting, for the proposed purposes, that the subject of a longer vacation be t brought before the Yearly Meeting for their cision.

In the meantime a sub-committee has b authorized to proceed with such of the prop repairs and improvements as are earliest req ed, relying upon the approval of the Ye Meeting and the liberality of Friends to su the necessary means to defray the expenditu

We have thought that at the present tim might be interesting and useful to re Friends of the early concern of the Ye Meeting in the establishment of a school fo "virtuous education" of the youth of our ciety, and briefly to advert to the progre this engagement as manifested by a referen the records of the Yearly Meeting and Me for Sufferings.

So far as we discover, the first minute was made upon the subject in the Yearly M ing was in the year 1779, when official infc tion was called for from the subordinate ings in relation to the state of education a them. The next year, 1780, after solid deration, it was concluded to attempt the blishment of a school; and it was recomm to "the several Quarterly and Monthly Me the promoting of free, liberal and volu subscriptions, donations, bequests and de adequate to the design and importance c subject,"—"and that it become the ca Friends in future, in all the meetings, to pro annually, subscriptions to be applied to th of the school, until the income of the fun be sufficient, and so make such annual sub tions unnecessary."

The subject was then committed to th and management of the Meeting for Suffe which accordingly proceeded to take cha

e case, and entered vigorously upon the work. was a time when Friends, in common with hers, were laboring under many difficulties and barrassments, in consequence of the war then isting between this country and Great Britain. vertheless, in 1782 the Meeting for Sufferings ued a powerful and extended printed address Friends, in which they quote the memorable rds of George Fox, when he expressed his ncern that our children should be instructed in vhatsoever things were civil and useful in the ation."

This address was liberally responded to, con- ering the pecuniary situation of most of our mbers at that time, and, from year to year, ds were raised and forwarded to the Meeting Sufferings. Rhode Island Monthly Meeting tributed freely of the income of property in possession. A room in the meeting-house at rtsmouth, R. I., was prepared for the recep- n of scholars, and the school was opened un- the care of Isaac Lawton as teacher, in the h month, 1784.

A very judicious code of Rules and Regula- ns was prepared by the Meeting for Suffer- s for the observance of the teacher and scho- , and in a minute on record, they say—"Be- s the necessary literary instruction, the dren are to be taught habits of regularity, decency, of respectful subordination to their eriors, of forbearance, affection and kindness ards each other, and of religious reverence ards their Maker, and those habits of silence recollection, taught and practised in the ent schools, and inculcated in the Holy iptures."

he school appears to have been continued l the year 1788, when the funds being found be inadequate for its support, they being fly applied to the board and instruction of children of the poor, it was concluded best he Yearly Meeting to vacate it for a time, ntil some more adequate provision could be e for its support, and the funds on hand e placed on interest to be increased from time ime by subscriptions and donations.

ince the School has been in operation sub- ptions among a limited number of Friends e been several times made for specific objects, ne enlargement of the School buildings, the uring of philosophical apparatus, &c., by h we believe much usefulness has been de- l to the school.

here are now many improvements and repairs osed—all very desirable and some absolute- ecessary.

the Yearly Meeting deems it proper to re- mend a subscription for these purposes, we ot doubt it will be entered into with cheer- ss and liberality. We trust there are none ng us, who will not be disposed to do some- g for this institution—and however small be the contribution, that some individuals may feel themselves able to make, it will be acceptable and will place them on the list of those who, according to their ability, are benefactors to an institution, alike intended for the benefit of all—and the usefulness of which has already been extensively felt within our borders, and which we trust, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will continue to be experienced, not only in our day, but in succeeding generations.

[The names of the officers of the school are omitted on account of the length of the article.]

The accounts of the Superintendent and Treasurer of the School Fund have been audited.

The expenditures of the School for the year ending with the winter term, have been—

By Superintendent,	$15,168 30	
Interest and insurance paid by Treasurer,	159 17	
		$15,327 47
The income from the School Fund,	$6,838 51	
Balance in Treasurer's hands last year,	178 81	
Hired of Manufacturer's Bank	2,500 00	
Advanced by the Treasurer,	51 85	
		9,569 17
From Board, Tuition and other sources, including balance in Superintendent's hands last year,		6,034 95
		$15,604 12
Leaving unexpended in Superintendents hands,		276 65
		$15,327 47
From income of funds specially appropriated to the purpose, a further sum has been expended on the farm and premises, of		$390 00

We recommend that the terms of last year for board and tuition be continued—books and stationary being charged at actual cost, viz :—for members of our Yearly Meeting, thirty dollars per term, for members of other Yearly Meetings, fifty dollars per term, and for children not members, one or both of whose parents are members of our Yearly Meeting, forty-five dollars per term, and that the same price be charged for any others who may be admitted; five dollars per term additional charge being made in all cases for instruction in the Latin and Greek languages, and the same charge for French. Payments to be made half at the commencement and half at the middle of each term.

That the amount to be appropriated the coming year for free board and tuition, be restricted to the amount of the income of the charitable fund. Monthly Meetings to send forward to the School Committee in the Ninth and Third months, the names and ages of such children, within their limits, as they may think suitable

to receive the benefit of the fund, and any information regarding them which may aid the School Committee, and the children to be received, to be selected by that Committee. The condition of the bequest of the principal part of the charitable fund being in the words of the donor, "For the schooling of such members of the society as are actually poor, supported or not as such by the respective Monthly Meetings. Females to have equal advantages of the whole of the legacy as males."

We trust the cause of education, and the religious training of the youth of our society are held in unabated estimation by Friends. The children of our families are a sacred trust committed to our care, for whose culture in every sense a solemn responsibility attaches.

This institution for the guarded education of the youth of our society, which has been so much the object of the religious concern and care of Friends, and which has shared so largely in their liberality in its founding and support, will, we trust, continue to be the object of undiminished interest.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the School Committee.

STEPHEN A. CHASE, Clerk."

Providence, Sixth month 1st, 1852.

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING.

In conformity with the intimation contained in last week's Review, we now present to our readers some extracts from the printed minutes of that body.

Seventh Day, the 29th of the month.—The Committee having charge of the Nine Partners Boarding School, offered the following Report:

"*To the Yearly Meeting*:—The Friends to whom was confided the care of the Boarding School at Nine Partners, have attended to their appointment through the past year, and deeply regret that they cannot present to the Yearly Meeting a more encouraging statement. The School has been supplied with competent teachers, and the Committee had hoped that it would be sustained on its original foundation: but these hopes have not been realized, although great pains were taken to invite the co-operation of Friends. The average number of pupils, during the past year, has been 37—a number entirely inadequate to sustain the school.

"The improvement which the scholars have made in their various studies has been satisfactory to the Committee, who have also gratefully to acknowledge the preservation of general health in the establishment.

At the Yearly Meeting in 1850, it was strongly urged that the interest felt by friends generally would be much increased by making the Institution select; that parents would then fully confide in its ability to afford their children guarded education, and that this confide being established, no doubt need be entertai that the school would again become extensiv useful, as in former years. Under these fav ble prospects the school was made select, ag ably to the direction of the Yearly Meeti and the Committee used great exertions to der it in all respects worthy of support.

"But these labors, though continued, h not resulted as they had desired.

"The School has not, for several terms, b large enough to defray its expenses. A spe meeting of the Committee was called in Second month, to take into deliberate consid tion the state of the Institution. At this t it was ascertained that various repairs v needed on the house and premises to the am of about $500, and that the Institution w be unable to meet its expenses by several dred dollars.

"After deliberation, and considering the convenience that would attend continuing school while making these repairs, the Com tee concluded to suspend it for the summer and submit to the Yearly Meeting a state of its affairs.

They have appointed a Committee to charge of the house and farm, and pay suc tention to the property as may be required, further instructions are received from the Y Meeting.

"The state of the finances is as follows—

"General expenses for the last year, $5,51

"Received for Board, Tuition, &c. 4,77

"Loss on the past year's transactions, 74

"By the Books the total indebtedness of Institution appears to be 978 26. There the hands of the Treasurer, a legacy which not been appropriated by the Committee, with some remaining interest, now amoun $600, which may be applied, if necessary wards the above deficiency.

"The inventory of the personal propert taken 1st of 5th month, including provisio hand, is $2,628 49.

"The annual interest of the permanent is $494 32, which has all been expende $20. Eighteen children have been mo less benefitted by the fund during the year. Signed on behalf of the Committee,

"WM. UNDERHILL, Clerk

On considering the Report of the Comm it was concluded to transfer the control management of the school, and property nected with it, to the Meeting for Sufferin with full power to act in the premises unti next annual assembly in 1853. The Committee, Treasurer of the Fund, and others as are acting on behalf of this Me

hereby continued, and authorized and di-
ed, to act under and by direction of the
ting for Sufferings, in all respects, as hereto-
under this Meeting, until the above named
od.

econd Day, the 31st of the month.—A very
resting Report from the Trustees of the Mur-
Fund was read. The labors of the Trustees
arrying into effect the benevolent design of
donor, were satisfactory to the Meeting, and
were encouraged to continue their charita-
efforts. The Report is as follows:

To the Yearly Meeting.—On a review of
labors for the past year, the Trustees of
Murray Fund' may say that they have en-
ored faithfully to discharge the responsible
s which have devolved upon them.

ey have received for interest and dividends of Bank Stock, $2455 00
hich, with the balance on hand at last Report, of 164 51

kes, $2619 51

gainst this amount the following appropriations have been made, viz:

ooks, printing, binding, &c.	$354 30	
The assistance of numerous poor families and individuals, thro' heir Committee on Charity, and otherwise,	1270 75	
The Colored Orphan Asylum,	550 00	
Friends' School at Adrian, Mich.,	250 00	
American Peace Society,	100 00	
Assisting in the purchase of several individuals from slavery,	100 00	
Colored School at Washington,	50 00	
Female Magdalen Society,	25 00	
Friends' Sewing Society,	25 00	
Sundry Expenses,	56 56	2781 61

showing a balance due the Treasurer, of 162 10

he printing and circulation of Books con-
to form an important feature in the oper-
of the Trustees. Since their last Report
ave circulated about 600 copies of the
r of Religion.' Many of these were fur-
to the 'Floating Chapel,' for the use of
amen attending there; to the 'Sailor's
Harbor,' and the 'Seamen's Home,' of
Bedford; and others were added to the Libraries of Whale Ships sailing from that port. Some of them have been placed in the Libraries of various First day and other Schools in this city and elsewhere, and a portion were sent to Liberia. Many were given to individuals, and in various other ways distributed where it was thought they would be most useful.

Over twenty thousand copies of this valuable work have been distributed by the Trustees since their organization. The work is particularly specified by the benevolent founder of the Trust, and believing they are acting in accordance with his wishes, as well as promoting, through the blessing of Providence, the religious and moral improvement of many, by continuing its extensive circulation, they have printed two thousand additional copies, the previous supply having become exhausted. A considerable number of *Thomas A. Kempis—Mott's Biographical Sketches of Persons of Color*, *Dymond on War*, *and Mott on Female Education*, have also been disseminated. Through their Committee on Charity, by direct appropriations and by donations to two well conducted Societies engaged in ministering to the necessities of the suffering poor, the Trustees have expended, it will be observed, a very considerable amount. Especial care has, however, been taken that the sober and industrious poor should be the recipients of this relief, in preference to those who, through intemperance and sloth, have plunged themselves into an abyss of misery from which the hand of charity, pecuniarily applied, avails little or nothing to raise them.

"The Colored Orphan Asylum has again received a liberal share of assistance. The meeting may be reminded that the colored race were particularly mentioned in the instrument creating this Trust, as one of the objects to which it was to be appropriated. The provision which this Institution makes, extending as it does to the most helpless and neglected part of that deeply afflicted class, while its affairs are managed with commendable economy, has a claim on the attention of the Trustees peculiarly strong.

"A small amount has been contributed at different times to complete the liberation of six persons held in slavery, and a small donation has been made to assist in an interesting effort to establish a school for colored persons in Washington City. The colored people are represented as receiving the instruction proffered them through this Institution with alacrity and thankfulness.

"Signed by order of the Trustees.

"ROBERT I. MURRAY, Clerk.

"*New York, Fifth month 24th, 1852.*"

The Yearly Meetings of Baltimore, North Carolina, and Indiana, from a belief that the service was not fully accomplished, having continued their Committees, which were appointed to confer with Committees from other Yearly

Meetings upon subjects calculated to affect the harmony and welfare of our Religious Society, this Meeting was led into a weighty consideration, whether the existing state of the Society did not call for the appointment of a similar Committee from this Meeting, in place of that released last year, to unite with them and Committees of such other Yearly Meetings as may concur in this measure. After a free expression of sentiment, the Meeting appeared to be united in the propriety of appointing a Committee, to labor as way may open for it, in the spirit of restoring love, to promote peace and concord in the Society,—the object in view being the restoration of the unity and harmony which formerly characterized it.

A committee was appointed to propose to a future sitting the names of Friends to constitute such committee. The report of this committee appears at page 616.

(To be continued.)

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 10, 1852.

We gave notice at page 616 of the present volume that Friends of New York, at their late Yearly Meeting, had agreed to issue an address to the professors of Christianity, on the subject of slavery. This address being now printed, we present a copy of it to our readers. To some of those who peruse the Review, it may probably appear like a work of supererogation, to be swelling our columns with dissertations on a subject on which our Society is supposed to be entirely united. It is readily admitted that, on the general subject of slavery, there is probably scarcely a shade of difference in our opinions; and, indeed, the advocates of slavery, so far as its justice or expediency is concerned, constitute a very small minority of the population of the States North of Mason and Dixon's line, or north-west of the Ohio. The great question is not whether slavery is a righteous institution, but what is to be done with the slaves now in the country. On this question there is great diversity of judgment, even among those who fully subscribe to the doctrine which Friends have proclaimed wherever they are known.

While the discipline of the Society, probably, in all our Yearly Meetings, prohibits our members from hiring slaves for the benefit of their masters, and declares such an act, if persisted in, a disownable offence, it is well known that many of our members, whose characters are unimpeached, and deemed unimpeachable, are in the practice of freely trading in, and consuming the products of slave-labour, though such products may be extorted by severities which no Friend would ever permit among the slaves he might hire.

More than sixty years ago, when the chara and abominations of the slave-trade arrested earnest attention of the British philanthrop among whom Friends occupied a conspicuous pl the connection of that traffic with the consump of slave-grown products was quickly percei and efforts were accordingly made to attack the tem by withdrawing its support. At a still ea day the pure and penetrating mind of John W man, seizing the self-evident truth, that slav like every other system, owes its existsnce to market for its products, denied himself those dulgences which were then procurable only by drudgery of slaves. Nearly eighty years elapsed since this humble and consistent disci a crucified Saviour was called from works t wards; and although his writings have been hi approved, both within and out of the Socie which he belonged, the number, even ar Friends, who have fully maintained his princi has always been comparatively small.

The following paragraph exhibits, in the int gative form, an argument not easily answere any other way, than the one in which the w evidently intended it should be answered.

"It is true that slavery is confined to a secti our country, and is not under the control o national government; and it may therefor thought that the responsibility must rest upo section in which the institution is fostered. But mit us to ask if the statesman who expends hi quence to rivet the chains of slavery, and to e the area of it, and the citizen who supports statesman, have no connection with the sys And to the members of our own body, in con with all who profess the benign religion of the pel, we would address the inquiries, Have the n facturer and the merchant, to whom the produ slave-labour furnish the material for a luc business, and the individual whose consumpti those products sustains the manufacturer an merchant—have they no connection with sla It has been said, 'Whoso gives the motive, n his brother's sin his own.' May we all car examine the subject, and consider whether, freely trading in, and consuming the produ slave labor, we are not indeed giving the m and do not become ourselves, in fact, a party system: and whether we shall be justified i sight of Him who judgeth righteously, who is i a God of knowledge, and by whom action weighed?"

This declaration, thus unequivocally expr and published to the world with the general co rence of the Yearly Meeting, may be justly sidered as the testimony of that body in favo an effort to turn the streams of commerce, as least as Friends are concerned, into channels are not polluted by slavery. If we apply to sl and its products the same reasoning which is u employed in relation to other species of comm we shall hardly fail to arrive at the same concl

DIED,—At her residence, near Spiceland, Henry nty, Indiana, on the 15th of Fourth month last, ECCA, wife of William B. Unthank, aged nearly ears; a highly esteemed member of Spiceland thly Meeting.

FREE LABOUR GOODS.

ast received, neat printed Linen Lawns, and r goods, manufactured expressly for the friends ee, compensated labour, by

G. W. TAYLOR,
Fifth and Cherry Streets, Philada.

lress of the Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends held in N. York, in the ixth month, 1852, *to the Professors of Christianity in the United States, on the subject of lavery.*

he religious Society of Friends is known to community as a people entertaining a conntious conviction of the incompatibility of ery with the spirit and precepts of the Gosand under this conviction they have at rent times appeared before the public in adcy of the cause of liberty as the inalienable t of all men.

'e feel engaged once more to invite the aton of our fellow citizens—professors of the gn religion of Jesus Christ, whose office it prophetically declared should be, "to bind he broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to captives, and the opening of the prison to that are bound," to a serious consideration is subject.

here can be no doubt that the Church of st is designed to occupy a very elevated ion as relates to purity and uprightness, to exert through its teaching and example rifying influence in the world; that the bers of it should be distinguished by a scrus observance of the moral and social duties, eably to the language of prophecy,—"He showed thee, O man, what is good; and doth the Lord require of thee, but to do y, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly thy God?"

ur Holy Redeemer, in his public ministra- while on the earth, was engaged impresy to set before his followers the high posiin which they were to stand, and the weight esponsibility that would rest upon them. are the light of the world," said he. "A that is set on a hill, cannot be hid. Neither en light a candle, and put it under a bushel, on a candle-stick; and it giveth light unto hat are in the house. Let your light so before men, that they may see your good s, and glorify your Father which is in en."

becomes then a very interesting inquiry, her the Christian Church in the present does indeed stand in that elevated position, h is represented by the figure of "a city is set on a hill?" Whether the light which it diffuses is of that pure and holy character, that will induce others to glorify our "Father which is in heaven?"

If such an inquiry, scrupulously conducted, can leave on our minds the impression that the members of the Christian Church are in such a state that it may be truly said of them, in the language of the Apostle, that they "walk as children of light, proving what is acceptable unto the Lord, and, have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness," then may we be comforted in the hope, that the blessing of the Lord will rest upon our beloved country for its sake. For we are instructed by the highest authority to believe that the members of the Church, if standing in their proper allotments, "are the salt of the earth."

But if the proposed review should result in the conviction, that the Church in the present day has, in some degree, fallen below the standing of its bright original; and that practices at variance with the principles of *justice* and *mercy* are tolerated in it; then is there not cause that it should be earnestly engaged to return to its first love, and to do its first works?

We are aware of the sensitive state of feeling respecting the subject of slavery. It is our desire not to arouse angry discussion, nor to array one section of our country in hostile feeling against another. But in all soberness we would treat the subject as a question of right, and as in the presence of Him who is to be our judge, and who has solemnly forewarned us, that he will regard the withholding of deeds of mercy from even the lowest of our fellow beings, as being withheld from himself. "Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me."

It will readily be admitted, that all who take upon them the name of Christ are called to "depart from iniquity,"—and that the declaration, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," is language full of truth. The Deity is represented in the Holy Scriptures as a Being infinite in power and wisdom, and perfect in justice, mercy, and love. The nature of man, his relation and responsibility to his Creator, and his duties to his fellow creatures, are also clearly defined therein. We are told that man was made in the image of God; that although finite in knowledge, and limited in power, he is called to imitate the Divine attributes in deeds of justice and mercy, and in works of love; that though the image of his Creator has been lost by transgression, it may be restored through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and by obedience to his precepts.

Of the precepts uttered by Him the following has been distinguished by the appellation of "the golden rule." "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets."

Now if we compare the practice of enslaving our fellow-men with this rule, and try it by this test, it is evident that the unhesitating verdict of conscience must be against it. If brought to bear upon ourselves and our posterity we should certainly regard it as the greatest possible calamity—an act of oppression too heavy to be borne. And if we judge thus in our own case, by what rule as Christians should we judge in the case of others? We are warned in the sacred Scriptures, against allowing our judgment to be warped by considerations of self interest, or popularity. "Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil, neither shalt thou speak in a cause to decline after many to wrest judgment."

That all mankind are the descendants of a common ancestor; that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth;" and that He is no respecter of persons; are truths prominently set forth in Holy Writ: and they appear to have been fully recognized in the Declaration on which our form of government claims to be based,—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with certain inalienable *rights;* and that among these are, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Happy, indeed, would it have been for our beloved country, had these immutable principles been fully carried into practice. It appears strikingly inconsistent, that our free form of government and its liberal institutions should be linked with slavery; and there is the plainest evidence that they do not harmonize. If we trace to their source, the dissensions which have disturbed the tranquillity of our government, and even threatened its dissolution, it will be obvious to all that slavery has been a fruitful source of those troubles.

Amongst the measures latterly adopted to allay the excitement and remove the discontent existing in some portions of our country, was the enactment of the stringent law for the recovery of those who escape from bondage. The execution of this law has been attended with circumstances, from the contemplation of which humanity shrinks:—yet the discontent has not been allayed. But, we would seriously ask, has not an additional weight of accountability, in the sight of our Omniscient Judge, been incurred?

Patriotism in its purest form may lead us to regard every country as our country, and every man as our brother; and may prompt the desire to promote the happiness of all, to enlighten the uninformed, to assist the needy, and to relieve the oppressed: and popular outbursts of this nature, are not unfrequently manifested. But it belongs to religion to enlarge and perfect this generous feeling. Religion founds the sentiment, not alone on the circumstances of a common Creator, or common ancestry, but also upon the interesting truth, that all are alike objects of the love of a common Redeemer, who gave himself a ransom for all. He has taught us to regard him alone as our master, and that all are brethren, designed alike for a happy immortality, to be enjoyed in His holy presence.

Then how can Christians seize upon a portion of their fellow-men, consign them to a state of bondage that is to end only with their lives, shut out in a large measure the light of knowledge from their understanding, and reduce them to the state of chattels, to be bought and sold at the option of the master;—thus severing the tenderest ties of human nature? How can Christians do thus, and still stand approved in the sight of that Gracious Being whose ear is open to the cries of the poor and the oppressed, and whom we acknowledge to be our Lord?

To bring slavery to the test of the precepts of our Lord Jesus Christ, let us suppose ourselves, our children, our parents, our brothers and sisters, in the position of the slave. Let us ask ourselves what course of conduct we should pursue in this condition, desire and expect from the followers of Him who was sent "to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound;" and who enjoined his disciples to do to others as they would that others should do to them? Should we not expect that Christian freemen would raise their voices to plead our cause?—that Christian legislators would employ their power to loosen, rather than strengthen our bonds?—that Christian masters would feel constrained to remove the heavy burden, break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free?

We speak of slavery as constituting a national sin; and when we reflect upon the millions of our fellow creatures who are subjected to its blighting influence, the subject assumes a magnitude that may well affect us with deep concern. It cannot be supposed that such is to be the permanently established state of things; and what means a change is to be effected, is among those fearful events which lie concealed in the unknown future. Would that the hearts of our countrymen could be inclined to seek out, and adopt measures tending to the peaceable extinction of this oppressive system!

It is true that slavery is confined to a section of our country, and is not under the control of the national government; and it may therefore be thought that the responsibility must rest upon the section in which the institution is fostered. But permit us to ask if the statesman who expends his eloquence to rivet the chains of slavery, and to extend the area of it, and the citizen who supports that statesman, have no connection with the system? And to the members of our own body, in common with all who profess the benign religion of the Gospel, we would address the inquiries, Have the manufacturer and the merchant, to whom the products of slave labor furnish the material for a lucrative business,

individual whose consumption of those pro-
s sustains the manufacturer and the mer-
nt—have they no connection with slavery?
has been said, "Whoso gives the motive,
es his brother's sin his own." May we all
fully examine the subject, and consider
ther, while freely trading in, and consuming
produce of slave labour, we are not indeed
ng the motive; and do not become ourselves,
ct, a party to the system: and whether we
l be justified in the sight of Him who judg-
righteously, who is indeed a God of know-
e, and by whom actions are weighed.

e call upon the professors of Christianity
ughout the length and breadth of our land,
usly to consider in what manner, as follow-
f Christ, called by him to be as the salt of
earth, the weight of their influence should
xerted for the removal of this great evil. It
solemn thought that retribution is consistent
the attributes of the Deity. In sacred his-
we may trace the visitations of Divine dis-
sure upon a highly favored but revolting
le, showing that God is indeed "terrible in
doing towards the children of men;" and
things are recorded for our warning.

e would respectfully invite those who claim
and as pastors to the people, to reflect upon
mportance of the station they occupy, and
weight of obligation resting upon them,
fully to discharge the duty they have as-
d, and cast the weight of their influence on
ide of justice and freedom.

is interesting to reflect upon the effect pro-
l by the preaching of the Gospel in the pri-
e age of the Church, upon a people sunk in
darkness and pagan immorality—how,
gh the reforming influence of this ministry,
were drawn to forsake the evil of their
, and to "walk in newness of life." And
h these converts to the Christian faith were
sed and persecuted, yet, unprotected by any
y power, their numbers and their influence
sed, until at length the towering institu-
f paganism yielded to the force of truth.
d doubtless it was, and is the design of the
Head of the Church, that this Christian
nce should prevail against every system,
ndency of which is to obstruct the coming
Kingdom, until, through its prevalence,
ingdoms of this world shall become the
oms of our Lord, and of his Christ.

the transporting view of this renovated
ion of the world, beheld in vision by the
et, he, personating the Most High, uttered
nguage—"They shall not hurt nor destroy
my holy mountain; for the earth shall be
the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters
the sea. And in that day there shall be a
f Jesse, which shall stand for an ensign of
ople; to it shall the Gentiles seek, and his
all be glorious."

y it be our united engagement so to live in conformity with the spirit of the gospel—so to labor in our separate allotments, in the cause of our Holy Redeemer, as to hasten the coming of this happy day—that at the solemn close of life, when called to account for the occupancy of the talents committed to us, we may be favored to receive the answer of "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Signed on behalf and by direction of the Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, held in New York, in the Sixth Month, 1852.

RICHARD CARPENTER, Clerk.

NEEDLES.

How is it that "Whitechapel sharps" are, or were, made at Redditch? It is supposed to be because Elias Krause lived in Whitechapel; giving a good name to needles, which they long preserved. And who was Elias Krause? He was a German, who came over in 1565, and was the first maker of needles in this country;—that is, of course, of the modern kind of needle. And who taught the Germans? The Spaniards—if we may judge by the importation of "Spanish needles" into England and other countries before the Germans made them. And who taught the Spaniards? Nobody seems to know; so it is reported that they invented the true needle—made of steel, with a point at one end, and an eye at the other.

What pains Elias Krause took with his work, we may judge by what some living persons could tell us of needle-making in their young days. Cyclopædias of the present century—within the last thirty years, even—give such an account of the formation of a needle, as appears quite piteous to one who was at Redditch yesterday. We read of such hammering, and rolling, such heating and cooling, such filing and punching, of each separate needle, that we wonder how any sempstress ever cared to break an eye, or turn the point, of a thing which had cost so much pains. And the needles of thirty, twenty, ten, five years ago, cost something much more serious than pains and toil. They cost human life, too, at a terrible rate. It never was true, as it is often said to have been, that needle-makers rarely lived beyond thirty years of age; but it was, for a long time, true that every needle that was pointed helped to shorten some man's life.

The facts were these. Needle-pointers lived, while at their work, in an atmosphere thick with stone-dust and steel-dust, generated by the dry grinding of the needles upon the wheel just under their noses. Instead of windows, there were many little doors in the places where they worked, in order to carry off as much dust as possible; and one consequence of this was that the men

sat in a thorough draught. Their only precaution was to go out about once an hour, and rinse their mouths; a poor device enough, while their noses, throats and windpipes were infested, like their dress and their skin, with myriads of sharp points of cruel steel. They died of consumption in a few years. If boys tried the work, they were gone before twenty. If men, with a consolidated frame, and good appetites, (for the largest eaters lived longest,) set to this work, they might possibly hold on to forty—a case here and there occurring of a needle-pointer who reached forty-five. Bad morals always attend a permanent state of insecurity of life and bad health; and so it was in this case. Very high wages were given. Some men earned a guinea a-day; none less than two guineas a week. It became an established fact, that the needle-pointers (then about forty men, in a population of one thousand five hundred, in Redditch; and in a similar proportion, as the population increased) were a set of profligate young men, who, tempted by the high wages, braved their doom, and entered upon the business at twenty, or soon after—counting the years they supposed they might live, and declaring their desire for "a short life, and a merry one." They married, and always left their widows and children to the parish. Following their notion of a merry life, they would at times drink ale, day and night, for two or three weeks together. Then they would go back to their benches, raise a prodigious dust, and choke over it, almost without pause, for three weeks or a month, to clear off scores; then they would have another drinking bout. This was a sight that no humane employer could endure; and many were the consultations and attempts entered upon by the masters to save or prolong life. All such attempts exasperated the victims themselves. They insisted upon their right to die early, if they chose; and they were sure their employers were in reality wanting to lower their wages. A good man invented a wire-gauze mask; which being magnetized, must prevent the steel-dust from entering the mouth. The men would not wear it. This mask could be little or no protection against the dust from the grindstone. Another device was therefore joined with that of the mask;—a canvass cylinder, brought down close over the grindstone, up which, it was hoped, the dust would make its way, and be carried off. In one night, the canvass cylinders, throughout Redditch, were cut into strips, and the needle-pointers declared themselves under intimidation from their fellow-workers, about wearing the mask. It was pretty clear at the time, that the men agreed among themselves to cut one another's cylinders, and to threaten each other;—that it was a matter of collusion from end to end.

Other inventions were devised from time to time; but were never got into use. The new generation of needle-pointers (and an employer of fifty years old has seen four generation them) was less ignorant, and somewhat less cious than their predecessors; but still the sa fice of life went on. It had become a point honor, or of self-will, with the men, besides t dread of a lowering of wages, not to use means of self-preservation; and on they wen their early graves, as fast as ever, until years ago. Then there was a strike among Redditch needle-makers. It lasted three mont at the end of which time the men became v hungry, very sad, and very humble. They n no objection to the terms offered by employers; and the employers saw that was the time to save the needle-poi from their own folly; and they mad a prime condition of renewed connection bet masters and men, that a certain sanitary app tus should be faithfully used. The promise given; the trial was made; the men soon f the comfort and advantage of it; they seem, likely to live as long as other people; an stranger observes that they seem to show o arrangement with a certain complacency pride, which prove that it works in excelle cordance with their will. The number of ne pointers in Redditch now, is about one hur and ten; a large company to be saved fro early and painful death!

It is not so very long since every needl every size was made separately, from begi to end, as sail-makers' needles and packing ne are made still. It is hard to say whic most perplexing to the imagination; the method, by which nails, books and eyes, needles, were separately fashioned by hand the present amount of production by machi We saw, the other day, hooks and eyes ma a machine, which gave us a strong impressi its being alive, (some one said it could do thing, but speak,) by which one manufa sends out a ton per week of hooks and eyes comment can add to the marvel of the th —a ton of hooks and eyes per week! In n making there is no such marvellous machi the marvel consisting chiefly of the dexteri tainable by human fingers; but the mon numbers made are simply overwhelming. saw, on a counter of a ware-house yesterday of little parcels, such as a lady might carry all at once in a hand-basket, and found tha contained a quarter of a million of ne Comparing that set of parcels with what el room contained, we gave up the attempt t prehend what we saw. The room was surro by compartments, each of which was fille similar packets. The effort to imagine contents, when in use, was like undertak count the grains of a square yard of sea- Yet this was only one room of one manu of one little town!

Needle-making is now, however, almo out everywhere else. There was, once, a

nfacture at Long Crendon, in Oxfordshire; it has languished so long that it has nearly red. The people intermarried with remark- exclusiveness; exchanged ideas with nobody heard, or would hear, of no improvement; e to remain as they were; therefore, of se, they sank. The population of Redditch meantime, increased from fifteen hundred to y five thousand; of whom almost every man, an, and child lives by needles. The neigh- g villages contain a population of from four sand to five thousand more; a large propor- of whom are employed by the Redditch facturers.

e are allowed to go over the Victoria Works, anufactory of Mr. John James; and, more- into any of the houses of his work-people carry on their business at home; which is ase with about three fourths of them. e who work on Mr. James' premises are off for air, light, and cheerfulness. Some e rooms overlook his pretty garden, and all plenty of windows. When once we have he furnaces and boilers, all the rest is clean; there is no sign of ill health in any of the igent faces. Intelligent they are; for these e have had a good school education. Mr. s admits no children under ten years of age employment. He cannot prevent some of eople from hiring the help of children under ge; but his rule is enforced to the utmost power. Of the work-people, thirty-eight ad and write; fourteen read, but do not ; and only three can do neither. Those are—a boy, just arrived from elsewhere; a of great natural intelligence, who earns two as a-week; and a half-wit, who can turn a , but cannot learn his letters.

Household Words.

THE GREAT BRITISH GUM SECRET.

the course of inquiries, by which we were ed to draw up the article on Queen's s, we were shown, in the "adhesive" de- ent of Messrs. Perkins and Company's ishment, several large barrels filled with a owder, of a dark straw color. This pow- s, we are told, the basis of the adhesive with which the backs of postage labels are d.

s it composed of——?" we asked, helping p of the tongue with a taste of it.

hat," said our cicerone, "*was* a secret." e have since learned the mighty secret.

journeying from Dublin, westward, by the of the Liffey, we pass the village of Chap- , and hamlet of Palmerstown. The water of the Liffey has attracted manufacturers erent times, who, with less or greater suc- but, unfortunately, with a general ill-suc- have established works there. Paper- g, starch-making, cotton-spinning, and ng, bleaching and printing of calicoes, have been attempted. But all have been in turn abandoned, though occasionally renewed by some new firm or private adventurer. Into the supposed causes of failure it is not here necessary to inquire. The manufacture of starch has survived several disasters.

The article British gum, which is now so extensively used by calico-printers, by makers-up of stationery, by the government in postage-stamp making, and in various industrial arts, was first made at Chapelizod. Its origin and history are somewhat curious.

The use of potatoes in the starch factories excited the vehement opposition of the people, whose chief article of food was thus consumed and enhanced in price. These factories were several times assailed by angry multitudes, and on more than one occasion set on fire by means never discovered. The fires were not believed to have been always accidental.

On the fifth of September, 1821, George the Fourth, on his return to England from visiting Ireland, embarked at Dunleary harbor, near Dublin. On that occasion the ancient Irish name of Dunleary was blotted out, and in honor of the royal visit that of Kingston was substituted. In the evening the citizens of Dublin sat late in taverns and at supper parties. Loyalty and punch abounded. In the midst of their revelry a cry of "fire" was heard. They ran to the streets, and some, following the glare and the cries, found the fire at a starch manufactory near Chapelizod. The stores, not being of a nature to burn rapidly, were in great part saved from the fire, but they were so freely deluged with water, that the starch was washed away in streams ankle-deep over the roadways and lanes into the Liffey.

Next morning, one of the journeyman block-printers—whose employment was at the Palmerstown print-works but who lodged at Chapelizod—woke with a parched throat and headache. He asked himself where he had been. He had been seeing the king away; drinking, with thousands more, Dunleary out of, and Kingston into, the map of Ireland. Presently, his confused memory brought him a vision of a fire; he had a thirsty sense of having been carrying buckets of water; of hearing the hissing of water on hot iron floors; of the clanking of engines, and shouts of people working the pumps; and of himself tumbling about with the rest of the mob, and rolling over one another in streams of liquefied wreck, running from the burning starch stores.

He would rise, dress, go out, inquire about the fire, find his shopmates, and see if it was to be a working day, or once again a drinking day. He tried to dress; but—his clothes were gummed together. His coat had no entrance for his arms until the sleeves were picked open, bit by bit; what money he had left was glued into his pockets; his waistcoat was tightly but-

toned up with—what? Had he been bathing with his clothes on, in a sea of gum-arabic—that costly article used in the print-works?

This man was not the only one whose clothes were saturated with gum. He and four of his shopmates held a consultation, and visited the wreck of the starch factory. In the roadway, the starch, which, in a hot calcined state, had been watered by the fire-engines the night before, was now found by them lying in soft, gummy lumps. They took some of it home; they tested it in their trade; they bought starch at a chandler's shop, put it in a frying-pan, burned it to a lighter or darker brown, added water, and at last discovered themselves masters of an article, which, if not gum itself, seemed as suitable for their trade as gum-arabic, and at a fraction of the cost.

It was their own secret; and, could they have conducted their future proceedings as discreetly as they made their experiments, they might have realized fortunes, and had the merit of practically introducing an article of great utility—one which has assisted in the fortune-making of some of the wealthiest firms in Lancashire, (so long as they held it as a secret,) and which now the government of the British empire manufacture for themselves.

Its subsequent history is not less curious than that just related. Unfortunately for the operative block-printers who discovered it, their share in the history is soon told.

It is said that six of them subscribed money to send one of their number to Manchester with samples of the new gum for sale; the reply which he received from drysalters and the managers of print-works, was, either that they would have nothing to do with his samples, or an admonition to go home for the present, and return when he was sober. His fellow-workmen, hearing of his non-success, and fearing of the escape of the secret, sent another of their number to his aid with more money. The two had no better success than the one. The remaining four, after a time, left their work at Dublin, and joined the two in Manchester. They now tried to sell their secret. Before this was effected, one died; two were imprisoned for a share in some drunken riots; and all were in extreme poverty. What the price paid for the secret was, is not likely to be revealed now. Part of it was spent in a passage to New Orleans, where it is supposed the discoverers of British gum did not long survive their arrival.

The secret was not at first worked with success. It passed from its original Lancashire possessor to a gentleman who succeeded in making the article of a sufficiently good quality; and at so low a price that it found a ready introduction in the print-works. But he could not produce it in large quantities without employing assistants, whom he feared to trust with a knowledge of a manufacture so simple and so profitable. In employing men to assist in some pa of the work, and shutting them out from othe their curiosity, or jealousy, could not be strained. On one or two occasions they caus the officers of excise to break in upon him wh he was burning his starch, under the allegati that he was engaged in illicit practices. I manufactory was broken into in the night burglars, who only wanted to rob him of secret. Once the place was maliciously burn down. Other difficulties, far too numerous present detail, were encountered. Still, he p duced the British gum in sufficient quantities fo to yield him a liberal income. At last, in a w of sickness, he was pressed by the head of a w known firm of calico-printers for a supply. got out of bed; went to his laboratory; had fire kindled; put on his vessel of plate-iron; c cined his starch, added the water, observed temperature; and all the while held conversati with his keen-eyed customer, whom he had suspectingly allowed to be present. It is enou to say that this acute calico-printer never quired any more British gum of the conval cent's making. Gradually the secret spre although the original purchaser of it still tained a share of the manufacture.

When penny postage came into operation was at first doubtful whether adhesive lat could be made sufficiently good and low-pric which would not have been the case with g arabic. British gum solved the difficulty; and manufacturers made a contract with Messrs. kins, Bacon, and Heath, to supply it for the lab In the second year of his contract, a rumor spread, that the adhesive matter on the post stamps was a deleterious substance, made of refuse of fish, and other disgusting materials. great British gum secret was then spread far wide. The public was extensively informed t the postage-label poison was made simply o potatoes.—*Household Words.*

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT.

We are indebted to E. C. Dale, Esq., for following valuable official information. It be seen that the gold bullion deposited in month of June, amounted to the enorm sum of $6,687,000. The total receipts for six months of this year, are given at $25,177,6 Last year for the same time, $20,242,312.

The Mint is now in excellent working co tion, and is conducted throughout with g efficiency.—*Pa. Enquirer.*

COINAGE FOR JUNE, 1852.

Gold.

168,170 Double Eagles,	$3,363,40
22,630 Eagles,	226,30
41,633 Half Eagles,	208,16
97,670 Quarter Eagles,	244,17
227,875 Gold Dollars,	227,87
557,978 Pieces,	$4,269,91

Silver.

5,000 Dimes,	10,500 00
0,700 Three Cent Pieces,	55,521 00
3,678 Pieces,	$1,335,936 00
Copper.	
6,788 Cents,	9,367 88
0,466 Pieces,	$1,345,303 88

D BULLION DEPOSITED FOR COINAGE IN JUNE.

rom California,	$6,560,000 00
" Other sources,	127,000 00
	$6,687,000 00

er Bullion deposited in same time $27,400 00

GOLD DEPOSITED.

	1851.	1852.
iary,	$5,071,667	$4,161,680
ruary,	3,004,970	3,010,222
ch,	2,880,271	3,892,156
l,	2,878,353	3,097,037
,	3,269,491	4,336,000
,	3,637,560	6,687,000
	$20,742,312	$25,177,673

E. C. DALE, Treasurer.

GUANO.

hough but little has been published respect- his invaluable foreign manure for a consid- e time, its use has been extended, and the nd has been increasing, in proportion to xperience which agriculturists have had of eneficial effects. The failure of the sup- from the African coast, by exhaustion, has ed the market for some time past to the e accessible locality remaining, viz: the d of Chinche, in the Pacific ocean, 15 miles of the Port of Pisco, in Peru. Happily uano of that region is by far the best in orld, and in sufficient quantity to supply upposable demand for a course of years. xperiments, as well as chemical analysis, d soon after the discovery of guano, that eruvian retains all its fertilizing ingredi- from age to age, in consequence of the ab- of rain in that climate, while that hereto- mported from Ichaboe, and other places on oast of Africa, being annually drenched rain, had its soluble portions washed out ost.

e imports of Peruvian guano into England e last 12 months, will not fall short of 00 tons, and the United States 40,000, every prospect of a rapid and continued in- . Every thing now promises that the in- ng demand for this fertilizer will be sup- The business is entirely in the hands of eruvian government, on whose account all ents are made. From seventy to ninety vessels are constantly at Chinche, loading; and a large number of laborers, chiefly Chinamen, are at work upon the immense mass of material, the deposits of countless flocks of sea-birds, which made the spot their abode for ages. The abundance of fish in the waters around the island of Chinche furnished them with food; and, although they have been driven from their old haunt by the sailors and workmen, the upper parts of the land are covered with their excrements, to the depth of eighty feet.

Agriculturists well know the saving made by using a small quantity of highly concentrated manure, even at a considerable price per hundred weight, instead of an immense heap of the common kinds, which, although of little cost nominally, must be carted and spread at considerable expense.

Among the comparative estimates made of guano with stable manure, it has been stated that 300 lbs. of the former, is equal in effect to thirty cart loads of the latter; and though in some cases, the cost may be a few dollars more of actual outlay in money, the expense of transporting and spreading the latter, at almost any price, will throw the balance much against it.

Guano is applied to land either in water, by which portions of it are dissolved, or mixed with various substances, as coal ashes, bone dust, or five parts of loam to one of guano, or sprinkled pure in powder, either in drills, before sowing, or as a top dressing in moist weather. On the different modes of applying, and the results on various crops, much has already been published from the best authorities; and scientific and practical experiments have united strongly in favor of this manure, for different soils and almost every kind of useful plant cultivated by man.

In Virginia the use of guano has raised the value of lands in several districts, long ago exhausted and almost abandoned, from $1 an acre to $10; and the use of it is fast extending in the South as well as in the New England States.—*N. E. Farmer.*

RECIPROCITY OF RIGHTS.

The following little anecdote may furnish an intimation to some others besides the dealers in butter and soap, that if they expect justice from others they ought to be careful to render it themselves. The anecdote is copied from an exchange paper:

One of the store-keepers of this place, a few days since, purchased of an Irish woman a quantity of butter, the lumps of which, intended for pounds, he "weighed in the balance and found wanting." "Sure, it's yer own fault if they are light," said Biddy, in reply to the complaint of the buyer, "it's yer own fault, sir--for wasn't it a pound of soap, I bought

here mesilf, that I had in the other end of the scale when I weighed 'em!"

The store-keeper had nothing more to say on the subject.

STANZA—THE RIVER OF LIFE.

Sweet are the flowers of poesy;
Oh! sweet it is to know
Thy classic stream, O Castalie,
In soothing numbers flow;
Oh sweet it is to steal
From the cold world,—to feel
We've bread to eat and robes to wear
It knows not of, and cannot share;—
Yet sweeter far—there is a tree
Whose leaves shall for the nations be
With healing virtue,—and a stream
Makes glad beyond the poet's dream,—
That pure and clear as crystal river,
Where angel-harps are tun'd forever;
A path—which neither vulture's eye
Nor ravenous beast can e'er descry;
'Tis by the faithful only trod,—
And leads the thirsting soul to God. S.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPEAN.—The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the morning of the 1st inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th ult. The papers contain little matter of general interest. There is no indication as to the time when Parliament will be dissolved.

FRANCE.—The Council of State has decided that the judicial tribunals have no jurisdiction over the question of confiscation of the Orleans property.

The tobacco monopoly is to continue for eleven years. Great inundations have occurred in the south of France. Gen. Lamoriciere was summarily expelled by the police from Aix la Chapelle, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

Another revolution had broken out in Algeria.

MEXICO.—Dates from the city of Mexico to the 9th ult. have been received. A serious misunderstanding had taken place between the French minister and the Mexican Government, in consequence of which, the French Secretary of Legation has departed for France.

A rumor that President Arista and his Cabinet intended to make a *coup d'etat*, had excited intense feeling in the city of Mexico.

The news from the State of Durango continues to be of the most melancholy nature. Hunger, sickness, and death, are the subjects of every letter, and the inhabitants dare not venture from their houses without exposing themselves to the danger of being killed by the Indians.

The village of Mochotitlan, in the State of Guenero, was inundated on the night of 5th month 28th, by the sudden overflowing of the river Salada. This sad event caused the ruin of many families, destroying more than half of the houses in the village, and drowning many persons.

The Chamber of Deputies persisted in its first resolution in favor of abolishing the prohibitory duties on certain articles of import. The Senate persisted in refusing to favor this resolution. Nothing was done in the matter; the tariff remains unaltered. No change was made in the tobacco monopoly. The Administration demanded, at the last moment, extraordinary powers to carry on the Government during the recess—a committee of supervision to be appointed by the Congress. The demand was refused by a very large majority.

The Vera Cruz papers publish a decree from the Minister of Finances, permitting merchants at that port to re-export their goods brought from foreign ports into Vera Cruz, from the 1st of the 12th month to the 26th of the 5th month, on which the duties had not been paid.

PERU AND ECUADOR.—Flores still remained at Puna, below Guayaquil, on the 4th ult., with a force of nearly 1000 men.

The Peruvian steamship Rimac, with a brig-of-war, had been at Puna, with an admiral on board the former, who intimated to General Urbini that he was ready to enter into a convention for Flores to leave Ecuador; but the chief magistrate would make no arrangements whatever, deeming the course pursued by the Peruvian Government, in the whole affair, as unfriendly and treacherous.

The Rimac left Guayaquil without the admiral effecting anything.

SAN JUAN.—The United States consul has been imprisoned in consequence of some difficulties with the authorities at San Juan.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Crescent City from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 28th ult., with San Francisco dates to the 1st ult. She brings 400 passengers and $2,000,000 in gold of freight, and $500,000 in the hands of passengers.

The ship Clarissa Andrews, of Boston, at San Francisco, from Panama, has been seized for violating the passenger act, in carrying more than was allowed a vessel of her tonnage.

The intelligence from the mining regions was of the most satisfactory character. Large specimens of the ore continue to be dug up. A lump of solid gold weighing *sixty-nine ounces* had been found below the surface, in Wm. Linoberg's lot, in Sonora on the Main street, a few doors below the Post Office.

A quartz vein of unusual richness had been discovered in the French Gulch, near Shasta.

Great apprehensions exist in Sonora that the troubles between the French and Americans will produce feelings of irritation against the French miners, and that bad results will flow from them.

The Indians are still committing depredations in Los Angelos county.

Accounts from Oregon to 5th month 8th had been received. A rich specimen of quartz rock has been obtained from a ledge west of the slope of the Cascade range, near the Willamette river. Intelligence from the Sandwich Islands had been received to 5th month 5th The Hawaian Legislature were engaged in the discussion of the new Constitution. The article prohibiting clergymen from holding seats in the Legislature had been stricken out in both houses.

The steamship Empire City, from New Orleans and Havana, reports that the steamship Philadelphia, from Aspinwall, had arrived at Havana, but in consequence of the existence of cholera on board was not permitted to enter the harbor. The disease made its appearance among the crew and passengers on the second day after leaving Aspinwall. Forty deaths had taken place before she reached Havana. The P. proceeded to Key West to land her passengers. At latest accounts thirteen more of the passengers had died, and thirteen were still ill.

DOMESTIC.—Nothing of general interest is to be found in the Congressional reports.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

L. V. PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 17, 1852. No. 44.

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RACT FROM THE MEMOIR OF ABEL THOMAS.

n the beginning of 1799, this devoted minis- f the gospel being engaged in a religious to Friends in the Southern States, and hav- passed through some parts of Tennessee, into th Carolina, addressed from thence a letter is wife; from which the following is an ex- :

I am well in health, and have been so ever I left home, except six days in Virginia, re I missed two meetings,—and in the West- country, but was able to travel. We have pered in outward travel; but as to travail exercise of mind, I am often reduced very which I believe is for my good,—for the powerful exaltation of Master's name, in lf, and it may be, in some others. But so can say, that it is always well with me, I am sensible that Master is near, but he hideth his face my soul is troubled. my travelling through this wilderness coun- so far from home, is so little hardship, that scarcely give it that name, when Master esent. But when he withdraws from me, is nothing in this world that I can please lf in thinking of. If I look towards you, family] there is but little satisfaction in company in his absence. I cannot rest r at home or abroad, when I am afraid ays do not please him. I have wondered times, knowing so much of his care and ness to me, that I could not be easy and ned in his absence; always rejoicing in of his return. But my own weaknesses are st me, when I am reduced into a state of ring, and I inquire deeply into my behaviour e him. I long for the time to come, that I t make my conduct upright before him in ings. But far from that, I often find I not been so steady and watching as was ing to him. My words in conversation have not been so few and savoury as would be most for his honour. My haste in travelling, in order to get home soon, has hardly been reputable amongst my brethren, and many more weaknesses came against me in the south. These little weaknesses are hardly noticed by many professors. But they are as motes in the eye, that obstruct the sight; they are as little foxes that hinder the growth of the vine. They are as leaks, hardly perceived in a time when we think all is well; but a leak is wasting the substance, if it be but through a little worm hole.

"I was hinting at something that befell me in the south,—so far as I can describe it in words, I shall let thee know, as a most endeared companion. I perceived for many days that Master was about to leave me to myself, that I might see what I could do without him; or that I might learn more perfect obedience in watching, both on the right hand and on the left. When I understood it so, I became more and more afraid,—inquiring deeply into my conduct before him. My many weaknesses appeared before me, and I looked carefully to see what would become of me, if he should withdraw from me, and hear no more of my secret cries. Under these considerations I was alarmed; but remembering his loving-kindness in times of deep distress, I put on all the strength I could gather, and resolutely determined to hold him fast, by doubling my diligence, but was not able. He was stronger than a lion; he was swifter than an eagle. I looked after him, with desire; but found myself as a worm, with neither wings to fly, nor feet to run. I was in a great strait to know what to do. But calmly considering how it was with me, I saw no way but to be still and resigned, and to endeavour to nourish a hope of his return.

"But oh! my great weakness and impatience in waiting! Feeling myself so disabled, and my great enemy roaring against me, it seemed as if a day of great trouble was approaching. I was ready to say with Agag to Samuel, 'Surely the bitterness of death is past.' Hope of Master's return was almost lost. I could not hold confidence in the remembrance of past favours; for imagination did work hard against me. However, it appeared to me that I should be of no more use in that country. So I looked towards home, inquiring into my affairs there. Oh! how grievously my incumbered circumstances gather-

ed all around me, as mountains; so that I could see no way out. I then remembered the wormwood and the gall before I left home, when I had a large draught of it. Then canst thou, my dear Ellin, understand, or conceive the weight of my distress, in the South? Although it was so, I was favoured with a little reason to believe that there is a God so wonderful in power, that all things are possible with him,—and that all power was given to his dear Son, my beloved,—and that if I did not love him, I should not be so distressed in his absence: and he doth love them that do love him.

"My faith began to increase; and when I found it so, I was ready to burst out with vehemence of desire, and with a most lamentable cry, must I return home without my beloved? Oh! nay, rather let me die here, and be buried in a far country, no more to be remembered by the living. But I soon felt that he was coming. The mountains began to skip like rams, and the little hills like lambs before him,—and his divine presence overshadowed my tabernacle. I was silent, with wondrous admiration. I was afraid, and ashamed of my own littleness and unworthiness, in the presence of Him, so wonderful in strength; but I was filled with humble thankfulness. I did think, under such a covering, 'the morning stars sang together, and the sons of God shouted for joy.'

"And now I think myself as happy, under perfect obedience, as I could wish on this side of eternity,—although far absent from home. 'For lo! the winter is past; the rain is over and gone,—the time of the singing of birds is come; and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land.'

"My dear Ellin, I have a great deal to say to thee that I have not time to write. I hope to see thee in a little time; but not much before the middle of the Fourth month. My love to thee is great, and to my children all, without knowing which of them I love most. In proportion will my grief be, if they should, either of them, give way to bad practices, and lose themselves in this deluded world; and more so, in that I have, in the course of my experience, sensibly felt of the powers of the world to come; and the most exceeding excellency of that glory amongst the saints in light. As also, on the other hand, I have sensibly felt of the powers of death and the pains of hell, as it were, amongst the miserable. Now, if my dear children should take wrong courses, how should I, who do love them so well, bear the mournful sight? It would be likely to bring down my bald head with sorrow to the grave."

Two or three years after his return from the south, he visited some parts of Pennsylvania and New York. While in the latter State he wrote a letter to his wife, from which the following is an extract:

"When I left home, I had the pleasure of riding alone to the place I intended to stop. I was at Exeter meeting, and also at Hardwi where Friends had notice. It was a meeting encouragement to me. Often, in travelling had to look back at my little family whom I loved, may be, more in deed than in word; ing out what great things I might have done them if I had stayed at home, and felt mysel lightsome and as peaceful as I then was. turning to view how I felt some time befor left home, I found myself almost as happy could wish, and was seldom troubled with couraging thoughts.

"I arrived at Cornwall on Sixth-day, in afternoon—the next day I rested. Friends out nine meetings for me to attend the week. I was at Cornwall on First-day; next at Upper Clove, and the third at L Clove: at both these last, silent. Somet befell me here, so different from what I used to, that I thought it no harm to let know in writing. It was a large meeting,—house crowded with Friends and others. I ceived a good deal of uneasiness before me closed: and when it broke up there were few Friends gave me their hands. The F with whom I lodged the night before, had me that there was a friend who had got horse shod in order to pilot me to the next ing. This friend led me to him, and asked if he was ready to go with me. He answ he had thought to go—but something had his way so that he could not. It appeared as a come off. From this meeting to the o be held next day, was called 26 miles. I to my creature, and led it towards the p who appeared in haste to get away. I with my cane in my hand, and no Friends to me, nor asked me to go home with After some time I saw my old friend T. T ing his wagon to go off. I led my mare to and pleasantly and cheerfully asked him I should get something for my creature t He told me that I might come with him. cepted his kindness, and followed him hon

"After some time I began to inquire th to the meeting. He told me it was a sha let me go alone, and that he would go wi a little way. I let him know I did not desi to go; he being old and feeble—that I wa to travel—and that if he would give me tions to the great road up the river, I mig until bed time, and lodge at a tavern or house—and that I was not afraid of there in time. The old man went with m miles and left me at a Friend's house. I early the next morning, and the Friend went with me. We got there just as th ing was sitting, and an encouraging meet me it was.

"I do not blame the Friends. It's like thought that I was a poor, unworthy old n thought so myself. It is likely they tho had no business to put them to so much

t only in attending the meeting, but in ding their time giving notice in the neigh- hood. I thought it was not far from being , as to myself, in using me so; for I have been telling thee that Friends sometimes too fondly kind; and it is more fitting for o know the feeling of being publicly des- by brethren. It did me no harm; I was n the least disordered. I compared such ment with that of too much fondness—the much more disagreeable.

have a great deal to say to thee. I feel often near to my life. I may just say that well with me. I have a good Master—am ll harnessed that I find myself a full match ery obstruction I have to meet with; yet see myself very little and low, and much ; yet even in that I feel myself, in a good e, happy, in a resigned state,—from under mnation. I say I feel my yoke is easy, y burden light. All that I have to go gh in the day and in the night—in the and in the rain—is but little for me to go gh, hardly worth mentioning—for the love e for Him that hath done great things for I feel nearly united to the people in gos- ve; and from appearance, they to me. Our ngs generally are held in solemn fulness, reak up under such a covering. It is a thing to live near the Truth, where the l one cannot touch us, nor endanger our . This, I do desire for thee and my chil- It is likely you are almost discouraged, he things of this world. Then let us turn actively to religious matters. There is failing encouragement if we do all we can ease Him who is able to prosper us and ng about matters beyond our expecta- '—*Friends' Library.*

For Friends' Review.

AN ECONOMICAL COMPROMISE.

idance has been written and spoken, of latter especting the compromises of the constitu- more especially that provision which relates delivery of fugitives from labour. From the ance attached to this subject by some of liticians, we might be induced to conclude e great object of the Federal Constitution enable the people of the South to re- their fugitive slaves. If, however, we t the preamble to this document for a tion of its object, we must adopt a very t conclusion. The purpose is there de- to be "to form a more perfect union, es- justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, for the common defence, promote the welfare, and secure the blessings of li- o ourselves and our posterity."

n this preamble it is unmistakeably man- at the security of freedom, not the main- of slavery, was the primary object of the confederation, of which the written constitution was the expositor. It is well known that the slavery then existing in the United States, was regarded as a decaying institution, the abolition of which, both as to time and mode, was to be left with the States themselves. Pennsylvania and the Eastern States had enacted laws calculated and intended to put an end to slavery within their limits. New York and New Jersey, a few years afterwards, followed the example. The ordinance of 1787 had excluded negro slavery from the territory on the Northwest of the Ohio, the only territory then belonging to the United States. And that ordinance was confirmed by the first Congress under the new constitution. It is therefore no subject of surprise that the word slave or slavery is not found in the constitution. In three places only do we find any allusion to slaves. First in the apportionment of representatives. Art. 1, sec. 2, in which are included three fifths of a certain non-descript class, who are not free persons, those bound to service for a term of years, nor Indians not taxed. If these persons, five of whom were required to constitute three representative persons, are slaves, the above description furnishes a remarkable circumlocution to avoid the word slaves, in a composition distinguished for the terseness of its language. That this provision was expected to be merely temporary, may be fairly inferred among other arguments, from the fact that no provision was made to secure such a mode of raising the revenues of the Union, as to render available the equivalent for this extra representation. Did none of the shrewd statesmen of the non-slaveholding States suspect that the increased legislative power, thus given to the slaveholding influence, might very possibly be employed in carrying into effect other means than direct taxation for replenishing the treasury? It is well known that one branch of this compromise has been always admitted without dispute, while very little, if indeed any thing at all, has been contributed as an equivalent in the form of direct taxation.* We can hardly imagine that equiv-

*Smart, from Maine, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 23d of 4th month last, quotes from McGregor, an estimate of the whole amount raised by direct taxation, which he sets down at $12,000,000. Of this sum less than one tenth could be payable on account of the slave representation. But let us set it down at $1,200,000. This contribution to the general revenue would be a very inadequate counterpoise to the influence arising from the slave representation for more than sixty years. But even this apparent concession was more than counterbalanced by the representative process. In the beginning of 1837, a surplus revenue of $27,000,000 remained in the treasury, which it was agreed to divide among the States, in proportion to their representation in the electoral college. This gave to the slave States an advantage even greater than the representation in the House, for it included two Senators from each State. "The sum allotted by this gross and monstrous rule," says Judge Jay, "to the States of South

alents, so imperfectly balanced, would have been admitted, in case the condition had been expected to be permanent.

The next allusion to slavery, art. 1, sec. 9, restrains Congress from prohibiting, prior to 1808, the importation or *migration* of such persons as any of the States then existing, should think proper to admit. This provision has, by the lapse of time, lost its prohibitory force. Yet by the restriction of power prior to 1808, it necessarily implies the existence, *after that time*, of authority to prevent the *migration* as well as the *importation* of slaves. For in legal phraseology the exception proves the rule. Congress has long since prohibited the importation, or the African slave trade; but the migration, or internal traffic has never been restricted.

The only remaining allusion to slavery is in art. 4, sec. 2. "No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due."

It is historically known that in the adoption of this article by the convention, the idea of man holding *property in man*, was studiously excluded. Hence the claim to delivery is ostensibly founded on a debt; the fugitive is to be delivered, on claim of the party, to whom *the service or labour may be due.* Whatever this delivery may be in fact, it is evidently in contemplation of the constitution, not the delivery of a slave, *as property*, to his *owner*, but the surrender of a *debtor* to his *creditor*, for the purpose of performing the service to which he is legally bound. This provision applies more forcibly, because more justly, to the case of persons escaping from services which they had voluntarily engaged to perform.

Now, though the anxiety of some leading members of the convention, to avoid the admission that man could be the property of man; and a desire to exclude the terms slavery and slave from a document which was intended and expected to remain in force long after slavery should vanish from the land, induced the convention to adopt a phraseology which has given plausibility to the argument that the persons alluded to in this provision, must be not slaves, but such as have entered into voluntary contracts for the performance of labour; yet candor requires the admission, that the design as derstood at the time, was to afford the pos sors of slaves the means of reclaiming then case of their escape into States where sla was not tolerated. Upon the general princi of law, slavery is merely a municipal institut limited in its operation to the jurisdiction w legalizes it. If this provision had not been troduced into the constitution, slaves esca from a slave holding to a free State, would become immediately free, unless their sla was recognized by the laws of the State in w they were found; as was done by the Pen vania law of 1780, and the ordinance of 1 respecting the N. W. territory. But this prov extends the jurisdiction of the slave States the slaves escaping from them, into every part of the Union. It is, however, impo to remember that when the free States agre this regulation, they made no covenant t liver up, or permit the removal of any bu tual fugitives from service or labour. C quently they may justly demand, and in ought to require, clear and unquestionabl dence that any person claimed as owing s or labour, is actually such as the constitu provision describes, before the surrend made.

A serious question has been raised wh the provision respecting the delivery of p escaping from the service of their maste quires from the State or the State authoriti active or merely a passive obedience. Ther however, be no question that the States duty bound to extend the protection of laws to all persons, of whatever colour or tion, who may be found within their ju tion; and this protection must secure thei sonal freedom, in case their slavery is no clusively established. According to the d of the Supreme Court of the United Sta the case of Prig vs. the State of Pennsyl the duty of the States is rather negativ positive. The general government, not t the States, is to provide for the execution trust in question. That court has, ho fully recognized the power of the States tablish their own police regulations, an the laws required to preserve the peace Commonwealth. The violent manner ir alleged fugitives from labour are frequen rested, or attempted to be arrested, is t tionably a breach of the peace of the Co wealth, and in Pennsylvania, at least, a v of law.

The grave and important question v propose to examine, is whether any met be devised by which the interests, real o inary, the prejudices and the feelings people in the various sections of our c can be reconciled. It is not to be expec the slaveholders of the South will soon, voluntarily relinquish their claim to the

Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Kentucky, was $6,754,588; while Pennsylvania, with a free population, *larger* than that of all these six States together, was to receive only $3,823,353; so that, in fact, the slaveholders of these States received, man for man, just about twice as many dollars from the national treasury, as the hard working citizens of Pennsylvania." It thus appears that the slave representation has been made the means, not of replenishing, but of draining the national treasury.

f their fugitive slaves, armed as they are a constitutional provision, and the legisla- of the Union in their favour; and yet, if could look dispassionately on the subject, could hardly fail to perceive that such s as have once escaped from bondage, and t a few years in the enjoyment of their li-, in a free State, must be a very undesira- lass to mingle with those who have never n what freedom is. For, notwithstanding hat has been said respecting the depression e coloured race in the free States, those e themselves consider such freedom as they there, immeasurably superior to the condi- of slavery. A small number of recovered ives mixed up with their brethren would be likely to infuse into their minds a more in- desire of freedom than they previously ssed. Besides, the slave who has once made ay to a free State, is more competent to in- another how to accomplish the same en- ise than one who has always vegetated in outh. If to elude the consequence of their nce on their fellow slaves, such recovered ives are sent to the extreme South, and ex- to the most wasting drudgery, discontent despair must soon consign them to the . It is therefore obvious that the mercan- alue of recovered fugitive slaves must be derably inferior to the general average of of corresponding age and physical power. the other hand it is well known that in ee States there is a general conviction of ntrinsic injustice of slavery. A right is recognized in every man to the possession own mental and physical powers, superior hat can possibly be vested in another. , whatever the laws or the constitution ay, there is a general and prevailing aver- to the delivery of fugitives. And when, quently happens, such fugitive has long d in a free State, and has formed the usual tic associations, humanity recoils from the of breaking up such a family, tearing nd from wife, or parents from children, nding one or both into Southern slavery. cians may cry up the supremacy of the the sacredness of the constitution, and the tions of national faith; they may de- e the fanaticism of the North as they will, ey cannot eradicate the sensibilities of na- more especially when those sensibilities are d and refined by the spirit and maxims of ly religion. When we further consider ne slavery existing in the United States, er entrenched in the forms of law, and er deduced from hereditary descent, can be traced to a traffic now proscribed as al, it is impossible to evade the conclu- hat a system founded on violence and must partake of the nature and charac- its origin. Hence, the consequence will t obstructions will often be thrown in the way of recovering fugitive slaves. And so long as the reclamation continues to be attempted in the violent manner it usually is, we can hardly expect that a peaceable submission will always be yielded. The hatred of oppression must be expected sometimes to rise superior to veneration of the laws, and issue in irruptions which every advocate of order and justice must sincerely deplore.

It is vain to expect, and certainly not to be desired, that the people of the free States should willingly and coolly witness and promote those agonizing and heart rending scenes frequently attendant on the capture and delivery of fugitives from labour.

What then is to be done; must the North and the South remain in open hostility to each other? Would it not be more eligible to try if a compromise, not requiring a dereliction of principle cannot be devised? Under the law of 1850, the expense of returning a fugitive to the State from which he fled, is frequently thrown on the United States. That expense is not unfrequently considerably more than the market value of the slave. In the Christiana case, though no slave was recovered, the treasury of the Union was drained of many thousand dollars in a fruitless effort to bring the vengeance of the law upon men who were guilty of no legal or moral offence. For it is to be remembered that the principal objects of the prosecution were two white men, who took no part in the resistance to the officers of the law; and who merely refused to assist in an attempt which, had they been disposed to join in it, was evidently hopeless.

How many slaves could have been purchased with the money thus expended? Probably more than will be picked up in Pennsylvania, by the aid of the fugitive law, in seven years.

Let us now suppose that instead of drawing upon the funds of the Union for the cost of transporting escaping slaves to the State from which they fled, the same treasury should apply the requisite funds to the purchase of such slaves and their complete emancipation: what then would be the consequence?

In the first place, the violent opposition now frequently made to the arrest of fugitive slaves, would cease. The officers employed to arrest them would not judge revolvers necessary to the execution of their trust. The arrest would become in fact, as well as in law, a civil process. The desperate resistance usually made, evidently arises from a horror or hatred of slavery. No such opposition would be made to an arrest, the utmost consequence of which was known to be a draft upon the public treasury. Had Edward Gorsuch gone to Parker's house unarmed, and unattended with men carrying deadly weapons, to identify his slaves, not with a view of reducing them again to bondage, but to support a claim to their market value, he might have gone

in open day, and without danger. His life would unquestionably have been saved, and all the suffering, the irritation, and the expense attendant upon the Christiana prosecutions, have been spared. A person who could have purchased the slaves of Gorsuch in advance, at their full market value, and afterwards pocketed the sums expended at the cost of the Union, in the prosecution, would have found it a lucrative speculation.

It is probable that some of the opponents of slavery may object to the proposal of purchasing the slaves who may be arrested in the free States as fugitives from labour, on more grounds than one. It may be said that Congress has no authority to appropriate the national funds to such a purchase. But we shall find it quite as difficult to prove an authority to employ those funds in the forcible transfer of such fugitives from freedom to slavery as in their redemption from bondage; and if we can submit to the former, why not to the latter. It may be apprehended that large drafts would, upon this plan, be made on the treasury. We may, however, rationally conclude from the experience thus far of the working of the law of 1850, that an actual reduction of expense would ensue. Upon the plan suggested, the purchase might be regulated with due regard to the market price. As matters now stand, the possessor of a recovered fugitive may fix the price of redemption at pleasure; and in cases of peculiar hardship, such as from the good character of the victim, or his domestic ties, excite a deep interest in the community, a high price is likely to be demanded; the master making his market out of the humanity of the citizens among whom the fugitive has resided; while these circumstances which call those sensibilities into action, are probably the very ones which will diminish his value as a slave. For we readily perceive that the energy, activity and foresight, which give character to a freeman, are the qualities which are dangerous in a slave. It is also vain to expect that a man who is ruthlessly torn from his family, and sent into Southern slavery—a circumstance well calculated to excite the sympathy and open the purses of his friends—will ever settle down a quiet and contented slave. Such a man will either be plotting plans of escape, or will sink into despair and an early grave.

There can be no reasonable doubt that when the free States agreed to adopt the constitution, with the provision respecting the surrender of fugitives from labour, the provision was regarded as a temporary, rather than a permanent regulation. The number of slaves then in the United States fell below 700,000; now the number exceeds three millions. The causes then in operation were expected at no great distance of time, to put an end to the institution. But by the course of events since that day, we of the free States have become involved in responsibilities not contemplated when the contract w made. Still far be it from me to advocate breach of national faith; but let that faith maintained without a violation of the moral l and with due regard to the claims of hum ity. For it may be remembered, and certai ought not to be forgotten, that the agreem relative to the surrender of fugitive slaves made by parties, in which the persons to be s rendered were not represented, of course no ligation *on them* could be created by the c tract. That obligation must rest exclusively those who made it, and certainly ought not be executed at the cost of a third party; m particularly when such execution must inv an act of oppression, inimical to the conscien and revolting to the feelings of those who c it into effect.

We may then lay it down as an indisput truth that the proper method of preserving national faith and the national morality, i provide for fulfilling the public engagemen the expense of those who are parties to it.

Before proceeding further, I may observe our friends of the South, in case such a was offered to their acceptance, would prob insist that as the purchase of the slaves is signed to relieve the free States from their gagement to deliver up the fugitives, the purc ought to be made entirely at their cost.

To this, two answers may be given, First expense, if defrayed out of the general treas would be chiefly at the cost of the free St for it is well known that they raise a very qual part of the public revenue. Second free States have already paid more for th covery of fugitive slaves, than the fair m value of all the persons of that description in the non-slaveholding States.

According to the late census, the col population of the free States amount 185,262. Admit then the extravagant assum that one in fifty of these were fugitives fr bour, or if that is not liberal enough, doub number; then on the latter supposition should have 7400 persons of that descript the free States. Setting them at the exor price of $800 each, for in such case we c ford to be liberal, we have in round nu six millions of dollars; which is less tha fourth of the contribution of the free Sta wards the expense of the Florida war. A object of that war was the recovery of the tive slaves, or their privation of a place treat.* The expenses of this war were, I at least forty millions of dollars.

As already observed, the value of a rec fugitive from labour, must, from the nat the case, fall below the average value of If then Congress would enact a law auth the purchase, at a price not exceeding a

*Jay's views, page 152, &c.

d amount, of all slaves found in the free es, and fairly proved to be fugitives, the t of the constitutional provision as far, at , as the claims of the holders of slaves are erned, would be fully sustained. The trou- of finding and proving their reputed property ld then, as now, fall on the owner; as it t in case a horse or a sheep is lost. The trial ld, in all probability, be more dispassion- y conducted; and the opposition to the n would be less strenuous. At the same it would become the duty of the officers usted with the decision to see that the testi- y in the case was clearly made out, before ment was awarded. As the law now stands commissioner upon whom the decision nds, is offered a bribe to decide in fa- of slavery; it is presumable that no such ision would find a place in the law sug- ed.

nder the operation of the law proposed, it is ly probable, if not absolutely certain, that a n larger number of eloping slaves would be imed—that is, their price would be paid,— now are or ever can be while the present sys- prevails. For, in the first place, the escaping s, when once in a free State, would feel as e as in Canada; and consequently fewer of would cross the British line. In the next, laves would have no inducement to elude the h of their masters, and lastly there are, no t, many citizens of the free States who d feel little or no reluctance in aiding the ution of the law proposed, but who could consent to contribute their assistance to- s carrying any man into perpetual slavery. is probable that serious objections to the ne here suggested may be raised by some of eaders; and I am not about to deny that reasonable objections may be offered. But ractical question is, whether such a pro- e as here suggested would not be an im- nt improvement upon the plan now in oper- . To some persons a provision for securing urchase of all the fugitive slaves found and ified in the free States, may be viewed as an owledgment of a right which the consistent ent of slavery has always denied. But nly the delivery of the person of the fugi- if voluntary, equally implies such an ac- ledgment. The purchases frequently made loured persons who are adjudged to be fu- slaves, are probably in most cases effected e expense of those who are conscientiously ed to slaveholding, and who recognize in nasters no other right than that which gs from the authority of law.

this plan of maintaining the constitutional romise should be deemed inadmissible, the s open to any one who can offer a better. aws designed to enforce that compromise, y now stand, have a powerful effect in ar- g the opposite sections of the Union against each other. We are sometimes told of the mutual attachment of masters and slaves in the South; and of the paternal kindness and care frequently extended by the former to the latter, where no interference of the abolitionists mars their intercourse. It is freely admitted that there are many humane and conscientious masters in the slaveholding States; and that their kindness is often productive of strong attachment in return. Indeed we find in facts of this kind a satisfactory explanation why servile insurrections are generally detected before they are ripe for execution. There are slaves who, sensible of the kindness of their masters, are anxious to save them and their families from massacre. But this is an aspect of slavery which is not visible in the free States. The slaves thus fortunately circumstanced, are not the class that usually elope. And when those who escape into free States are pursued there, the means relied upon for their reclamation, are not kindness and persuasion, but force; and that force usually applied in a very ruthless manner. There we see the slaves and their masters, if brought into contact, arrayed in open, if not in deadly hostility to each other.

Slavery appears among us only in its most repulsive aspects, its milder features are reserved for other latitudes. If the claimants of fugitive slaves could appear among us, with none but pecuniary demands, they would certainly meet with a more friendly reception than they now do from the respectable class of our citizens; and, whether successful or not, would probably return home with minds less irritated than they frequently are.

E. L.

ON THE PALO DE VELAS OR CANDLE-TREE.

Parmentiera cereifera, Seem.

This tree is confined to the valley of the Chagres, where it forms entire forests. In entering them, a person might almost fancy himself transported into a chandler's shop. From all the stems and lower branches hang long cylindrical fruits, of a yellow wax colour, so much resembling a candle, as to have given rise to the popular appellation. The fruit is generally from two to three, but not unfrequently four feet long and an inch in diameter. The tree itself is about 24 feet high, with opposite trifoliated leaves and large white blossoms, which appear throughout the year, but are in greatest abundance during the rainy season. The *Palo de Velas* belongs to the natural order *Crescentraceæ*, and is a *Parmentiera*, of which genus, hitherto, only one species, the *P. edulis*, De Cand., was known to exist. The fruit of the latter, called *Quanhscilote*, is eaten by the Mexicans; while that of the former serves for food to numerous herds of cattle. Bullocks, especially, if fed with the fruit of this tree, Guinea-grass, and *Batatilla*, (*Ipomœa brachypoda*, Benth.,) soon get fat.

It is generally admitted, however, that the meat partakes in some degree of the peculiar, apple-like smell of the fruit; but this is by no means disagreeable, and easily prevented, if, for a few days previous to the killing of the animal, the food is changed. The tree produces its principal harvest during the dry season, when all the herbaceous vegetation is burned up; and on that account its cultivation in tropical countries is especially to be recommended; a few acres of it would effectually prevent that want of fodder, which is always most severely felt after the periodical rains have ceased.—*Hooker's Journal of Botany.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 17, 1852.

The article, "An Economical Compromise," which occupies a considerable space in the present number, was not intended, as our readers will readily perceive, to interfere with the much disputed question, whether the fugitive act of 1850 can be defended on constitutional grounds. That is a question, the decision of which belongs to the judicial department of the Union. If the case could be brought, in a proper form, into the Supreme Court of the United States, there certainly are very strong, if not conclusive, arguments to prove its unconstitutionality. But while the law remains uncondemned by that tribunal, the peaceable citizens must submit passively, as few of them will incline to contribute actively to its execution. Neither was it intended to give any countenance to the claim, on the score of justice or right, to compensation for the services of such slaves as have redeemed themselves from slavery by the simple employment of their own power of locomotion. The writer of the article referred to, has conceded to the slaveholders of the South all that they can demand, with any tolerable show of reason, from the Federal Constitution, or the law as it stands on the statute book; and has endeavoured to prove that, with these admissions, the purchase proposed would be more economical, as well as more conciliatory, than the seizure of the persons of the fugitive slaves. This view is greatly corroborated by the case of Edward Gorsuch's slaves, alluded to in this essay. In a history of the trial of Castner Hanway and others, by a member of the Philadelphia Bar, which has just appeared, it is stated that the cost to the Government was nearly fifty thousand dollars. And it is well known that a heavy expense, besides what has fallen on the General Government, was incurred; all of which arose from an attempt to recover *four* fugitive slaves. Would any man agree, as a pecuniary speculation, to give one-fourth of the sum thus expended, for the exclusive privilege of captu and selling in the southern market, all the fugi slaves who could be picked up in Pennsylvani seven years?

A Warrior's Consolation.—It is stated Murat, the brother-in-law of Napoleon Buonapa who enlisted in the French Cavalry at the ag fifteen, and was accounted one of the most ac and energetic officers in the French army, expre himself, to one of his friends, in the latter perio life in the following terms:

"My sweetest consolation, when I look back my career as a soldier, a general, and a king, that I never saw a man fall dead by my hand! is not, of course, impossible that in so many char when I dashed my horse forward at the head of squadrons, some pistol shots fired at random have killed or wounded an enemy, but I have kn nothing of the matter; if a man fell dead before and by my hand, his image would be always sent to my view, and would pursue me to tomb."

It thus appears that the consolation of this tinguished warrior did not arise from the cou he had displayed, or the victories which he had tributed to achieve, but from his ignorance res ing the work accomplished by his own hand. is something like the cunning of the ostrich, w when pursued hides its head, while the body is posed; or the policy of the child who, when det in conduct of which he was ashamed, close eyes in order that he might not be seen. But would become of this consolation, if in the day of account, the warrior should see in gh array before him, all those mangled frames have fallen before the squadrons which he led whose ardour he stimulated; or those who may been trampled to death as he dashed upon the the numerous charges which he made. If should be judged in the next world on the p ples usually assumed in this, the difference be the man who deals death to another with his hand, and the one who stimulates another same act, will probably be very small. A cor assembling for an unlawful purpose, and a accomplishing that purpose, are all deemed though it may be impossible to designate the vidual by whose hand the crime was committ

When Doctor Zimmerman was introduc Frederick of Prussia, the warlike monarch s him with the expression of a supposition t had sent many a man to his long home; to the Doctor returned, "Not an hundreth part a as your Majesty, nor with as much honour self." The Prussian monarch was doubtless to possess the honour, but was he willing t the guilt of destroying the thousands who p in the wars which his ambition had kindled polean is said to have asserted, during his al

t. Helena, that he never was guilty of a crime; yet robably no one can tell within half a million, how any men fell in those conflicts which sprang from is all-grasping avarice of power. He, like his iend Murat, probably never saw any man fall by is own hand.

And may we not seriously ask, whether the conolation which those men derived from the reflecon that they had not knowingly slaughtered any an by their own hands, was not similar in its nare to that enjoyed by many others, who never saw tented field? The orator who makes the exploits warriors the object of his most elaborate euloums; the politician who exerts his utmost influce to exalt, to the highest station in civil governent, the successful chieftain—*because of his militay achievements;* and the professed minister of the ospel, who labours to reconcile the profession and actice of arms with the precepts and doctrines of e Prince of Peace; are they not scattering broad st, the seeds of war? There are many who plead r and uphold capital punishments, who would nsider it a degradation, if nothing worse, to take rt in the execution; so there are many who would coil from the shedding of blood with their own nds, and yet directly or indirectly encourage it in hers. But we ought not to forget, that he who ves the motive or the stimulus, makes his brother's ilt, wholly, or in part his own.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting, Mississinawa, the 24th of Third month last, STEPHEN OVERMAN SARAH SMALL, both of Grant county, Indiana.

DIED,—At his residence, on the 12th of Fifth onth last, after a short illness, EPHRAIM OVERMAN, n., in the 62d year of his age.

——, Of cholera, at the residence of Joshua Small, Jo Davies' county, Illinois, on the morning of the h ult., SILAS OVERMAN, in the 55th year of his age.

——, Of the same disease, at the same place, on e evening of the same day, REUBEN OVERMAN, in e 50th year of his age.

The above named three Friends were brothers, d were members of Mississinawa Monthly Meetg, Grant county, Indiana The two latter were out three hundred miles from home, on their way Minesota.

FREE LABOUR GOODS.

Just received, neat printed Linen Lawns, and her goods, manufactured expressly for the friends free, compensated labour, by

G. W. TAYLOR,
Fifth and Cherry Streets, Philada.

In order to render yourselves amiable in socie, correct every appearance of harshness in beaviour. Let that courtesy distinguish your meanour which springs, not so much from udied politeness, as from a mild and gentle part.

NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING.

(Concluded from page 680.)

Third-day, 1st of Sixth month.—The subject of providing for the literary instruction of the children of Friends, engaged the attention of the Meeting. Respecting the state of Schools in which children are now receiving their education, and the number of children of suitable age to attend school, the reports from the Quarterly Meetings are imperfect. Several of them contain an account of a part of the Meetings only—and those received are not sufficiently explicit to enable this Meeting to judge of the state of schools within their limits. The following is gathered from the accounts received, viz:

The number of children reported, of a suitable age to attend school is 1,415.

Of these, 160 have attended schools under the care of Friends. The remaining portion are reported as mostly attending at District Schools, or those of a similar character.

Two schools only have been kept under the care of Meetings. Twelve family schools have been kept during parts of the year—and the reports contain accounts of three First-day schools for Scripture reading and instruction, which appear to have been attended with satisfactory results.

The Committee appointed in the case of Ferrisburgh Quarterly Meeting offered their report. The care and attention of the Committee was satisfactory; and on consideration the Meeting was united in continuing them. The report is as follows:—

"*To the Yearly Meeting.*

"The Committee appointed in the case of Ferrisburgh Quarterly Meeting report, that in the Seventh month seven of their number, in conjunction with four of the Committee appointed by the Women's Yearly Meeting, entered upon the service—attending all the Monthly Meetings, and the Meetings of which they are composed—and from a belief that it would be right, they visited nearly all the families belonging to them, including those who had recently set up separate Meetings. In the course of these labours, the Committee became fully satisfied that those who had set up these separate Meetings, had suffered themselves to be improperly influenced by feelings of discontent and distrust, and that the course they had adopted was a direct violation of the organization established in our Religious Society, and tended to the subversion of the order and discipline of it.

"Conformably with the direction of the Yearly Meeting, the Committee endeavoured to labour with them in the spirit of tenderness and sympathy, to show them that cause did not exist for the dissatisfaction that they entertained, and to impress upon them the propriety of being again united to the Society. But, though in nearly all cases the Committee obtained a patient hear-

ing, and not unfrequently believed that some softening impression was made—yet those labours (except in a very few instances) failed to produce any apparent change in the conclusion adopted by those members.

"The Committee subsequently attended the Quarterly Meeting, at which very few of the disaffected were present, and they caused no interruption.

"In this, as also in the Monthly Meetings preceding, the Committee believed it right to recommend a spirit of tenderness and forbearance towards those who had withdrawn from the Society.

"A part of the Committee attended the Quarterly Meeting again in the Eleventh month. Those who had set up separate meetings also assembled at the same time and place, and at the opening of the Meeting for discipline, they insisted upon transacting their own business; and after Friends had remonstrated against such proceedings, without effect, they quietly submitted, keeping their seats. After they had withdrawn, Friends attended to the business of the Quarterly Meeting.

"In the Second month a part of the Committee again attended the Quarterly Meeting, the dissentients also assembling at the same place; but on this occasion no interruption occurred, and when Friends withdrew, at the close of the Meeting, the others remained on their seats. At the public meeting, on the following day, the separatists did not attend. At this time, from a feeling of concern, interviews were again had with a considerable number of the dissentients in their families—but though the Friends visiting were generally received with some degree of openness, yet they appeared to be decided in the course they had taken.

"The separation appears to have been carried into effect throughout the Quarterly Meeting, and separate meetings are held in divers places, though they constitute but a minor part, considerably less than one-third, of the body of Friends there. From the development of their plans, which has latterly transpired, it was believed to be necessary that the care of the Monthly Meetings should be extended to several of the most prominent actors in these disorderly movements, and in this view the Committee coincided, and this care has since been exercised, and has resulted in the disownment of most of the class alluded to.

"Previous to our last Yearly Meeting, the Quarterly Meeting had laid down the Monthly Meeting of Starksborough; and the Preparative Meetings and Meetings for Worship held at Starksborough and at Lincoln, were laid down shortly after the Yearly Meeting, on account of the weakness or unsettlement that prevailed in them, and the members attached to Monkton, that being the meeting nearest to them. But latterly the Meetings for Worship at those places have been revived, and are satisfactorily held under the care of a Committee. The seceders hold their meetings, also, in those two Meeting-houses, and they likewise hold a meeting in the Meeting house at Peru.

"On behalf of the Committee,

THOMAS WILLIS,
CLARISSA GRIFFEN."

Fifth-day, 3d of Sixth month.—The Committee on the subject of education, appointed in a preceding sitting, offered a report, which, after deliberate consideration, was unanimously adopted.

It was directed to the attention of our Quarterly Meetings to endeavour to carry the design into effect, and a hope was expressed that Friends will cherish the generous feelings that have been awakened by a consideration of the very interesting subject, and its bearings upon the future prospects of our Religious Society. The report is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed by the Yearly Meeting, to take into consideration the general subject of education, have given it their deliberate attention, and have, with much unanimity, agreed to present the following report to the Yearly Meeting.

"In view of the magnitude and importance of the subject of education to the welfare and prosperity of our Religious Society, the Committee believe that a fund should be raised, so as to bring the privileges of such a literary education as the children of Friends need, as much as possible within the reach of all, even those in very limited circumstances.

"The Committee, believing that the amount received will depend in a great measure on the extent of the labour in procuring it, propose that this fund be raised as follows:—

"The Yearly Meeting to direct that Committees of men and women Friends be appointed every Monthly Meeting, to wait on every member to sign a subscription paper, fixing each one himself the amount he is willing to pay yearly, Friends to act voluntarily in the matter, but it is hoped there are few who usually contribute to the funds of the Society, who cannot pay fifty cents yearly, while some no doubt will glad give many times more, and smaller sums from others will be acceptable. Monthly Meetings to be requested to report, yearly, through the Quarterly Meetings, whether this service has been fully attended to, and also to report the amount collected and paid to the Treasurer appointed by the Yearly Meeting for this purpose.

"This fund is not to be expended in the purchase of real estate, but, being securely invested, the interest only to be used as above specified. When the Yearly Meeting shall deem the fund sufficient, one or more schools are to be located at such places as the Yearly Meeting may consider best to promote the interests of the Society. The Committee think the locations should

be decided now, but can be determined better hen by the Yearly Meeting, with all the cir- umstances as they shall then exist.

"On behalf of the Committee,

JOHN J. THOMAS,
SARAH B. UPTON."

Sixth-day, 4th of Sixth month.—The busi- ess of the Yearly Meeting being brought to a lose, and having been enabled, through Divine ssistance, to conduct the important concerns hat have claimed our attention, in a comforta- le degree of harmony and brotherly condescen- ion, with feelings of gratitude to our Heavenly 'ather, Friends took an affectionate leave of ach other, to meet again next year at the ap- ointed time, if the Lord permit.

NEW ENGLAND YEARLY MEETING.

(Concluded from page 678.)

Third-day the 15th of the month. The Meet- g entered upon a consideration of the state of ociety, by reading the queries and the answers eceived from our several Quarterly Meetings. he answer to the first query, which inquires relation to our faithfulness in the discharge our duty to Almighty God, by assembling gether to worship Him, manifested as in rmer years, that many were deficient in the e discharge of this indispensable duty, and uch exercise was felt in relation thereto. hile we are in the enjoyment of the blessings ercifully vouchsafed to us by our Heavenly ather, we may be so ungrateful as to forget im, the only Giver, and in the carelessness or rdness of our hearts we may fail to return anks unto Him, even at the peril of having is mercy withdrawn from us. The fearfulness this condition was very sensibly felt and called rth an expression of deep solicitude and solemn arning, that while we are yet in the enjoyment health, and partakers of the mercies un- umbered that are granted to us, we may be ought to remember that our paramount con- rn in this present life should be the discharge our duty to God, even to Him before whom e are soon all to stand, and to render an account r all that we have received at His holy hand. e were reminded of those anciently, who neg- cted to come up at the appointed time to the st of tabernacles, that upon them should de- end no rain, and that a plague should rest upon eir dwellings. While on the other hand, the rds of the prophet were revived for our en- uragement, "bring ye all the tithes into the re house, that there may be meat in mine use, and prove me now herewith, saith the rd of Hosts, if I will not open you the win- ws of heaven and pour you out a blessing that ere shall not be room enough to receive it." hen we find a neglect in the discharge of this asonable service of presenting ourselves before d for the purpose of worshipping Him, if we enter into a faithful examination of ourselves, we shall be brought to feel that there is a cold- ness and indifference with us in regard to things essential to salvation, and that it is an evidence that we have either never witnessed the necessary new birth, or that we have ceased to walk in the regeneration, for those that know the true and saving baptism, so love Christ their Redeemer, that they are ready, and engaged publicly to manifest their allegiance to Him, looking with faith for the verification of His gracious promise, that where we are gathered in His name, there will He be in the midst of us—and in this love and faith, we shall not feel excused from as- sembling together for His worship, however small may be our numbers, or discouraging the circumstances by which we may be surrounded. Friends were feelingly encouraged to increased diligence in the attendance of our meetings on one of the days of the week which is devoted by the world generally to the pursuit of secular concerns, remembering that a partial sacrifice will not be received by our Father in Heaven, and that His servant of old, would not offer unto Him of that which cost him nothing.

We were persuasively entreated to remember in relation to our duty of attending our mid-week Meetings, that every thing that relates merely to this life is secondary to the duty which we owe to God—all temporal concerns should yield to this paramount concern of waiting upon Him, who is the source of all our blessings. And the examples of dedication of our early Friends were instructively brought before us, when the sacri- fices they made in the discharge of this duty, were often those of the spoiling of their goods, the privation of personal liberty, and sometimes, even, the ultimate loss of life. "If ye love the world the love of the Father is not in you." Fearful is the thought that the love of the world may interrupt us in manifesting our love of God. That our treasure being on earth, there our hearts are also. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind," this is the first and great commandment, and the second is like unto it, namely, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself:" "On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." "They that dwell in God dwell in love," for "God is love," and if we are dwelling in Him we shall love one another—all detraction, all desire to lessen one another, all backbiting, all evil speak- ing will be done away; we shall be concerned for the preservation and welfare one of another, and with sincere and contrited hearts we shall take our brethren by the hand and bid them God speed in their journey of life. Parents were earnestly exhorted to faithfulness in bring- ing up those under their direction in plainness of speech, behaviour and apparel, and in the observance of all our Christian testimonies.

The careful maintenance of our discipline in

this respect we believe would prove as a hedge about our beloved youth, which would preserve them from many of the snares and temptations incident to their age. An invitation was extended to the young in life to consider, whether, when they have departed from any of our testimonies, it has not tended to deprive them of that true peace which, in moments of favor, they have highly prized. Parents were also earnestly entreated to guard well their children against the reading of pernicious books, which are so abundant at the present day; and all were exhorted to be diligent in the perusal of the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus. When we remember that in the Holy Scriptures are set forth the way and the means of salvation through a crucified and risen Lord; that they are profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for instruction in righteousness; that they portray the experience of the servants of God formerly, and His dealings with them; we greatly desire that they may be sacredly valued by us and perused with reverential and prayerful spirits; that their contents may be opened to our understandings, and savingly sealed upon our hearts.

Fourth-day 16*th*. The Records of the Meeting for Sufferings for the past year, were now laid before us and read; and the proceedings of that Meeting on the various important subjects that have claimed its attention were solidly considered, and approved by this Meeting.

It appearing by the Epistles received at this time from our brethren of the Yearly Meetings of New York, Baltimore, North Carolina and Indiana, that they have appointed Committees to unite in conference in the consideration of subjects connected with the general interests of our religious Society, and it being proposed by our Friends of New York Yearly Meeting that the Committees should meet at Baltimore on the second Second-day in the 5th month of next year, this Meeting was introduced into a weighty and solemn consideration of what might be its duty in relation to uniting in this concern. After a season of solid deliberation, and with a full expression of unity with the measure, we have believed it right for us to appoint a Committee to unite with similar Committees of other Yearly Meetings in conference, should way open for it, in seeking to promote the best interests of our religious Society and the restoration of harmony and unity as they formerly existed among all the Yearly Meetings of Friends. Twenty-four Friends were separated to select a committee to be appointed to this service; and on the following day this committee offered the names of Rowland Greene, David Buffum, John Osborne, John Meader, Samuel Boyd Tobey, John D. Lang, Samuel Taylor, Jr., Stephen A. Chase and Samuel Boyce, which were accepted, and the Friends appointed accordingly.

The Committee of this Meeting on the subject of Education made the following Report, viz:

The Committee on Education Report, That from accounts received from 27 Monthly Meetings, there are within their limits Children, from 4 to 16 years of age, 1051; from 16 to 21, 485. Monthly Meeting School, 1; Preparative Meeting School, 1; Family Schools, 7; Friends' Children attending Friends' Schools, 161; Friends' Children attending mixed Schools, 1128. Number of First-day Schools in operation the past year, 19. Average continuance, 5½ months. Friends' children attending same, 416. Number of Monthly Meetings from which no account is received, 3.

In addition there are within our limits several schools established and controlled by Friends whose advantages are extended to some not in religious profession with us. Many mixed schools are also taught by our members. Several meetings of the Committee have been held, and although we cannot report much active service there continues, we believe, in the minds of many Friends, a lively concern to facilitate in every possible way the religiously guarded literary education of our youth. On recurring to the original Minute of 1846, constituting this Committee, we find that a concern for the religious education of the youth of our Society, is referred to as one *long felt* by the Yearly Meeting. So full evidence on this point has been laid before you at this time, by another committee, that we need not further allude to it than to express our full concurrence with them therein, and in a sense of its intimate connection with the permanent and highest welfare of our religious Society. We fully believe, that in view of its far-reaching influence, few subjects, if any, of greater moment can engage the attention of Friends. Some of our number have attended with satisfaction the semi-annual examination of the Boarding School. In the concern of the School Committee, as expressed in their interesting report to promote *thoroughness* in the elementary branches of study we feel much unity. We think it also a question well worthy the consideration of Friends, whether something may not be done to encourage our younger members to continue *longer* at this Institution--perhaps by marking out for their pursuit such a regular and comprehensive course of study as might be matured by the School Committee. We are aware that the circumstances of many Friends might, at first view, appear to preclude this course; but we believe that, in proportion as we attain that thoroughness in the education of our youth, which has been recommended by the School Committee, will be our success in infusing the *love* of learning—and this point once gained, we trust that little practical difficulty will be found in pursuing it; and that our Boarding School, at Providence, will present such facilities as to overcome most of the temptation to go beyond our borders for a liberal education

We have, at this time, recurred with much interest to that portion of the records of the School Committee, which evinces the concern and the labor of Friends, (several of whom have now passed from works to rewards,) at various times, to extend the means of instruction offered to our children at the Yearly Meeting School, and under the minute of our appointment, we have thought it might be our place to encourage Friends to renewed attention to this subject. We think that a careful view of the actual state of education among us, and especially when we consider its advancement in the community around us, would incite Friends to labour in this direction. We here refer to such an extended education as is calculated better to qualify our members generally for the proper discharge of our various social, civil, and religious duties. The Boarding School has been, and we trust may be increasingly useful in furnishing teachers for our own and for public schools. From the early history of the Institution, this consideration has been regarded as highly important, and we cannot forbear the expression of a hope that such of our junior members as incline to prepare themselves for this vocation, may continue to find at this school the means of qualification equal at least to those about us, and in some degree commensurate with the importance of the subject.

From the information received at this time it appears that the number af Friends' children in the attendance of First Day Schools has considerbly increased during the past year. Ample room however yet remains for the exertions of concerned Friends in this undertaking, and we have desired their encouragement in the establishment of these schools, wherever a sufficient number of children can be collected for the purpose.

The Committee on the concern of this Meeting for the Penobscot and Passamaquodda tribes of Indians, made the following report, viz:

"*To the Yearly Meeting now sitting:*—The Committee having charge of the concern of this Meeting for the improvement of the condition of the Penobscot and Passamaquadda Indians, report:

That we have from time to time given some attention to the objects of our appointment during the past year in which divers subjects connected with their improvement and the future operations of the committee have been considered;—among others, that of educating the children and youth of this interesting portion of the human family, has claimed our serious consideration and has appeared a desirable object to be attended to, so far as way may open for, and in an interview with the proper officers of the government on the subject, we have the assurance of their friendly aid and cordial co-operation in the prosecution of such measures as may best promote the object in view.

We have the satisfaction of informing that a school under the care of a female has been in successful operation among the Penobscots during a portion of last year. By official returns of the agents of the tribes, it appears that their farming operations are again on the increase. Their crops the past year amounting to more than in any former year since the failure of their potato crop.

On behalf of the Committee.

STEPHEN JONES.

Newport, 6th mo. 16th, 1852."

The Committee on the concern of this Meeting for the Indians located west of the Mississippi, made the following report, viz:

The Committee on the concern of the Indians west of the Mississippi, Report, that they have received donations the past year amounting to $302, to be applied to the erection of a barn on the school farm, established by Indiana Yearly Meeting, within the borders of the Shawnee tribe, and have forwarded the same to Thomas Wells, superintendent. The account from the school is very encouraging; one or more of the scholars the past year have become members of our Society. The Committee have not received any information from other portions of the tribes but feel a deep interest in their welfare, and recommend that the concern be continued, and as way may open to render such assistance as they may stand in need of.

For the Committee,

JOHN D. LANG,
SAMUEL TAYLOR, JR.

Newport, 17th 6th mo. 1852.

—which is satisfactory, and desiring that the interest which has long been felt by this meeting for these people may not abate, we continue our Committee under appointment to attend to such service as way may open for, and report to this meeting next year.

On *Sixth Day, the 18th*, the meeting concluded with the subjoined minute:

Having been mercifully favoured during the whole course of this Yearly Meeting, to witness as we humbly trust, an extension of Divine mercy towards us, and having been brought very near together in love, in which we have been enabled satisfactorily to dispose of the various important concerns of the Church that have claimed our attention, we now come to a solemn conclusion, proposing to meet again at this place at the usual time next year, if our Heavenly Father so permit.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting.

SAMUEL BOYD TOBEY, Clerk.

Men complain that life is short, and yet throw away much of it, and are weary of many of its parts; they complain the day is long, and the night is long, and they want company and seek their arts to drive the time, and then weep because it is gone too soon.

WHAT THE SUNBEAM DOES.

Heat, or the caloric portion of the sunbeam, is the great cause of life and motion in this our world. As it were with a magical energy, it causes the winds to blow and the waters to flow, vivifies and animates all nature, and then bathes it in refreshing dew. The intensity of the heat which we receive depends on the distance of the earth from the sun, its great source, and still more on the relative position of the two orbs; since in winter we are nearer the sun than we are in summer, yet, in consequence of the position of the earth at that season, the sun's rays fall obliquely on its northern hemisphere, rendering it far colder than at any other period of the year.

A great portion of the heat-rays which are emitted by the sun are absorbed in their passage through the atmosphere which surrounds our globe. It is calculated that about one-third of the heat-rays which fall on it never reach the earth, which fact adds another to the many beneficent purposes fulfilled by our gaseous envelope, screening us from the otherwise scorching heat. It is curious to trace the varied fates of the calorific rays which strike on the surface of the earth. Some at once on falling are reflected, and, passing back through the atmosphere, are lost amid the immensity of space; others are absorbed or imbibed by different bodies, and, after a time, are radiated from them; but the greater part of the beams which reach the earth during the summer are absorbed by it, and conveyed downward to a considerable distance, by conduction from particle to particle. Heat also spreads laterally from the regions of the equator toward the poles, thereby moderating the intense cold of the arctic and antarctic circles, and in winter, when the forest-trees are covered with snow, their deeply-penetrating roots are warmed by the heat, which, as in a vast store-house, has been laid up in the earth, to preserve life during the dreary winter. The rays which fall on the tropical seas descend to the depth of about three hundred feet. The sun's attraction for the earth, being also stronger at that quarter of the world, the heated waters are drawn upward, the colder, waters from the poles rush in, and thus a great heated current is produced, flowing from the equator northward and southward, which tends to equalize the temperature of the earth. The sailor also knows how to avail himself of this phenomenon. When out at sea, despite his most skilful steering, he is in constant danger of shipwreck, if he fails to estimate truly the force and direction of those currents which are dragging him insensibly out of the true course. His compass does not help him here, neither does any log yet known give a perfectly authentic result. But he knows that this great gulf-stream has a stated path and time, and, by testing from hour to hour the temperature of the water through which he is proceeding, he knows at what point he is meeting this current, and reck ons accordingly.

We have already said that heat was the pro ducer of the winds, which are so essential to th preservation of the purity of the atmosphere. I order to understand their action, we shall cor sider the stupendous phenomenon of the trade winds, which is similar to that of the current w have described. The rays of the sun falling ver tically on the regions between the tropics, th air there becomes much heated. It is the pro perty of air to expand when heated, and, whe expanded, it is necessarily lighter than the cool air around it. Consequently it rises. As rises, the cooler air at once takes it place. Rush ing from the temperate and polar regions to sup ply the want, the warm air which has risen flow toward the poles, and descends there, loses i heat, and again travels to the tropics. Thus grand circulation is continually maintained i the atmosphere. These ærial currents bein affected by the revolution of the earth, do n move due north and south, as they otherwi would. Hence, while they equalize the temp rature of the atmosphere, they also preserve i purity; for the pure oxygen evolved by the lu uriant vegetation of the equatorial regions wafted by the winds to support life in the teer ing population of the temperate zones, while t air from the poles, bears carbonic acid gas on i wings to furnish food for the rich and gorgeo plants of the tropics. Thus the splendid wate lily of the Amazon, the stately palm-tree of A rica, and the great banyan of India, depend f nourishment on the breath of men and anima in lands thousands of miles distant from the and, in return, they supply their benefacto with vivifying oxygen.

Little less important, and still more beautif is the phenomenon of dew, which is produced the power of radiating heat, possessed in d ferent degrees by all bodies. The powers bo of absorbing and radiating heat, in great m sure, depend on the color of bodies—the dar the color, the greater the power; so that ea lovely flower bears within its petals a delic thermometer, which determines the amount heat each shall receive, and which is always amount essential to their well-being. The que ly rose, the brilliant carnation, the fair lily, a the many-colored anemone, all basking in same bright sunshine, enjoy different degrees warmth, and when night descends, and the h absorbed by day is radiated back, and bodies come cooler than the surrounding air, the va contained in the atmosphere is deposited in form of dew. Those bodies which radiate m quickly receive the most copious supply of refreshing fluid. This radiating power depe on the condition of the surface, as well as u color, so that we may often see the grass gar bathed in dew, while the gravel walks which through it, are perfectly dry, and, again,

smooth, shining, juicy leaves of the laurel are quite dry, while the rose-tree beneath it is saturated with moisture.

(To be continued.)

The following is related as a fact, having actually happened, some years since, in the State of Connecticut:

A man in rather indifferent circumstances, surrounded by a large family, being entirely out of meat had recourse to the sheep fold of his neighbor, a wealthy farmer, for relief. The neighbor, having a large flock of sheep, did not perceive that he had lost any, until one of the finest of the flock, very large and fat, was missing—and counting his sheep, found he had lost several. Unable to account for this extraordinary loss, he resolved a few nights after to watch. About midnight, he observed an uncommon disturbance among the sheep, caused by the sudden appearance of a man dressed in disguise. Curiosity, as well as to observe the conduct of the person, so as to find him out, induced him to lie still. In the flock there was a ram, with whom, it seems, the man was in the habit of conversing, as if he had been the actual owner of the sheep—'Well, Mr. Ram,' says the nocturnal sheep-stealer, 'I come to buy another sheep, have you any more to sell?' Upon which he replied as in the person of the ram—'Yes, I have sheep to sell.' By this time, the owner had discovered him to be one of his neighbors. 'What will you take for that large fat weather?' says the purchaser. 'Four dollars,' replied Mr. Ram. 'That is a very high price,' says the man, 'but you are so good as to wait for the pay, I think I will take him. Well, Mr. Ram,' continued the honest sheep buyer, 'let us see how many sheep I have bought of you.' 'If I am not mistaken,' says the ram, 'this makes the [illegible]th,' and then went on to cast up the amount of the whole, and giving Mr. Ram a polite invitation to call on him for his pay, and bidding him good night, the man led the sheep home, while the owner lay laughing at the novelty of the scene, as highly gratified as if he had received ample pay for the whole. A few nights afterwards, when he supposed his neighbor was nearly out of mutton, he caught the old ram and tied a little bag under his neck, and placed a piece of paper between his horns, on which he wrote in large letters, 'I have come for my money.' Under this, he footed up the whole amount of the five sheep, exactly as his neighbor had done, as before related; he then took the ram to his neighbor's house, and tied him near the door, and then went home. When the neighbor arose in the morning, he was not a little surprised to find a sheep tied at his own door; but it is beyond words to express his astonishment when he found he was the old ram with whom he had freely been dealing so much in mutton, with his errand on his forehead, and the amount of five sheep actually made out, as he had done a few nights before in the person of the ram. Suffice to say, he obtained the money, and after tying it up nicely in the little bag, and tearing the paper from his horns, set the ram at liberty, who immediately ran home, jingling his money, as if proud of having accomplished the object of his errand—to the no small gratification of the owner.—*Exchange Paper.*

What the previous or subsequent character of this dealer in mutton may have been, is of course left to conjecture; but from the tenor of the narrative, we may conclude that he was not much accustomed to supply the demands of his family by invading the sheepfolds of his neighbors. It is, therefore, at least, possible, that the lesson thus taught him, may have stopped his downward course, and impressed on his mind the conviction, that honesty is the best policy. How much better was it for the owner of the sheep to adopt such a course, than by a public prosecution to destroy the character of a poor man, and thus, in the pursuit of what would be usually termed *justice*, render the support of his family, by honest industry, nearly impracticable. It is of great importance, particularly to persons in limited circumstances, that their character should not be prostrated, as long as a hope of reformation remains.

For Friends' Review.

COMING TO CHRIST.

"Come unto me: all ye that labour and are heavy laden and I will give you rest."

Oh, turn to Christ, thou weary one,
Whoe'er, wher'er thou art;
In faith to Jesus meekly come,
And give him all thy heart.

His yoke upon thy shoulders take,
'Tis easy to be borne,—
And learn of Him who, for thy sake,
The crown of thorns hath worn.

Learn, of the meek and lowly one,
Each injury to forgive;
He gave himself a sacrifice,
And died, that we might live.

He, for our sakes, left his bright home,
By angel footsteps trod,
That we, through His great offering,
Might be brought home to God.

Though bound by sin, unto Him come,
For He will make thee free;
And at His feet His lessons learn,
Of sweet humility.

His burden, thou wilt find is light,
To those His love has blest;
And to thy weary, sin-sick soul,
He'll grant a peaceful rest.

Pour forth thy troubles in His ear,
For by His blessed word,
The clouds shall flee, and light appear;
Then come to Christ our Lord.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on the 6th, and the Arctic at New York on the 11th inst., bringing English dates respectively to the 26th and 30th ult.

ENGLAND.—The English Parliament was to be prorogued on the 1st instant, and dissolved on the day following. The general election would begin immediately afterwards throughout the country.

The Treaty, for regulating the Danish succession, between England, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, was ratified, at the English Foreign Office, on the 19th ult.

The negotiations between France, England, and the United States, in regard to a reduction of ocean postage, was still pending.

It was said that the Pasha of Egypt had arrived in London, from Paris.

FRANCE.—Difficulties had arisen between the Legislative Assembly and Louis Napolean, on the occasion of the discussion on the budget. The Assembly refused its assent to some of the items, upon which the President, who was watching the doings of the body from a private box, sent a note to the President of the Assembly, stating that the Assembly was overstepping its powers, in refusing to assent to the amendments sanctioned by the Council of State. Upon this the meeting broke up in great confusion.

On the following day the Assembly again took up the budget, and threw overboard the grant of 1,745,000 francs for the dotation of Senators.

At the last advices, the Government was endeavouring to smooth over the difficulty. The budget shows a deficiency of 34,000,000 francs.

It is stated that the property of the Duc d'Aumale, which he inherited from the Prince de Condé, is to be placed under sequestration.

The inundations, heretofore reported, still continued.

SWITZERLAND.—The Executive Council of Berne pronounced, on the 16th, the dissolution of the Association of Grutli, and ordered the expulsion of all its members who did not belong to the Canton. The reasons put forward for this proceeding are that the association propagates socialist and communist doctrines among the people; that its tendency is hostile to the government; and that the association is in correspondence with communist associations abroad.

The five powers have formally called on the Federal Government of Switzerland to recognize the right of Prussia to Neufchatel.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Payerne, Canton of Friburg, on the 19th of Sixth month, and at the same instant, two shocks were experienced at Berne.

AUSTRIA.—Austria has summoned the States of the Zollverein to a conference at Vienna, to negotiate a customs league against Prussia.

It is rumored that an attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor, at Groswardien, near Pesth. The report states, that the assassin having missed his aim, immediately blew out his own brains.

ALGERIA.—A despatch from Constantinople to Paris announces that the insurrection had been put down, and the Arabs had sued for peace.

INDIA.—Bombay dates of 22d of Fifth month have reached France. It is generally understood that nothing more will be done in Burmah till after the rains. The whole force will remain in the country and the war be resumed with vigour the moment the season permits. The Indian papers are already hinting at the probable "annexation" of the whole peninsula.

Disturbances still continue along the North Western frontier, and military preparations of an extensive nature are in progress. Several forts have been attacked or captured in the Hazara country, and operations are in progress which, it is thought, will terminate the war in a week or two.

The difficulties with the Nizam are still unsettled. The Calcutta Englishman hints that the Nizam has been treated with injustice, and that he owes the British nothing

The electric telegraph has been put into successful operation in India.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.—Captain James Rice, master of the brig Isabella Reed, contradicts the late news from Hayti, said to be derived from him. He states that up to the 22d of Sixth month, when he sailed from Port au Prince, no demonstrations had been made against the Dominicans by the Haytiens. He observes, also, that since the reign of the present Emperor commenced, tranquillity and order have been restored to the Island, and the commerce of all nations and all foreigners has been protected. This is particularly the case with the American and the American trade, which latter has been considerably augmented during the last two years.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.—Accounts from San Diego state, that a revolt had broken out in Lower California, and that the insurgents had captured the town of San Tomas. The ultimate object of the movement does not appear to be generally known.

CANADA.—A fearful conflagration occurred recently at Montreal, commencing on the 8th inst. and continuing to rage for forty-eight hours. The fire originated in the outbuildings of a bakery in the Lawrence suburbs, and quickly communicated to the buildings in the vicinity, which were roofed with wood, and the most of them built of the same material The supply of water was soon exhausted and the wind being high, it was apprehended that the whole city would become a prey to the flames. The fire made a clear sweep of a mile and a half in length and three-fourths of a mile in width, consuming upwards of six hundred houses, principally dwellings. The loss is estimated at about $2,000,000. By this calamity, many poor mechanics and laborers have lost their all, and thousands of persons wander, homeless, in the streets.

DOMESTIC.—The town of Jackson, the capital of Cape Girardeau county, Mo., has been severely visited by cholera. Out of a population of about seventy have died of the disease. The greatest alarm prevailed, business was entirely suspended, and the larger portion of those not attacked had left the place. At the latest accounts, no new cases had been reported for the previous twenty-four hours.

CONGRESS.—The bill for the reduction of postage on newspapers, and the Deficiency bill, are the principle subjects of general interest that have come before Congress during the past week. No decisive action upon either of these bills has yet been had

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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THE CALL TO THE GOSPEL MINISTRY.

is a great mercy, and a gracious extension
ivine goodness most highly to be prized,
we are favoured rightly to appreciate
ual things. It is at such times made clear
ray of Heavenly light, that there are no
omparable to the joys of God's salvation.
we can, with heartfelt thankfulness,
wledge that our gracious Lord, our com-
nate High Priest, touched with a feeling
r infirmities, doth many times visit our
liscouraged souls with the immediate mani-
ons of his spirit, ministering comfort and
ation; we can also rejoice and give thanks,
e is pleased to confer the unspeakable gift
ministry of the Gospel upon faithful men
omen, who, with humble hearts and con-
spirits, have been prepared by Himself
o receive it.

ong the experiences of this preparing
recorded for our instruction, that of John
n commends itself to our attentive perusal.
ed in his youthful day, he yielded to the
ly visitation, but tarried all the appointed
preparation. He thus describes his call
ministry:

bout this time [being still in his minority]
a distant view of being called into the
f the ministry, my mind being at times
fully overshadowed with the universal
God, in the glorious Gospel of his Son
kind, to that degree that I thought I
in the strength thereof, give up to spend
be spent for the gathering of souls to
he great Shepherd of Israel; and that I
ft up my voice like a trumpet to awaken
abitants of the earth; but I found all
s only by way of preparation for this im-
work, and that I had not yet received
ission to engage therein. A fear was upon my mind and care, lest I should presume to enter upon this solemn undertaking without a right call; it appearing to me exceedingly dangerous to speak in the name of the Lord, without a clear evidence in the mind that He required it of me; which I then fully believed He would in His own time, which was to be waited for. From this time, until I was really called into the work, I frequently had, but especially in religious meetings, openings of scripture passages, with lively operations of the Divine power in my mind, and sometimes with so much energy, that I have been almost ready to offer what I had upon my mind to others. But as, through an holy awe which dwelt upon my heart, I endeavoured to try my offering in the unerring balance of the sanctuary, I found it was too light to be offered, and was thankful to the Lord for his merciful preservation, in that I had been enabled to avoid offering the sacrifice of fools. But when the time really came that it was Divinely required of me, the evidence was so indisputably clear, that there was not the least room to doubt; yet, through fear and human frailty, I put it off and did not give way thereunto. But oh! how I was condemned in myself! the Divine sweetness which had covered my mind in the meeting was withdrawn, and I left in a very poor disconsolate state, wherein I was ready to beg forgiveness, and to covenant with the Lord that if He would be pleased to favour me again in like manner, I would give up to his requiring. At the next First-day Meeting the heavenly power overshadowed me in a wonderful manner, in which it was required of me to kneel down in supplication to the Lord in a few words. I gave way thereunto in the dread of His power, with fear and trembling. After which, oh! how my soul was filled with peace and joy in the Holy Ghost! I could then sing and make sweet melody in my heart to the Lord. As I remember, I was twenty-one years of age the very day I first entered into this great and awful work of the ministry; which was the 21st of the Fifth month, 1734.

"I have found my mind engaged to be somewhat particular concerning the manner of my entering into the work of the ministry, to stand by way of caution and proper encouragement to others who may peruse the same; having, in the course of my observations, had cause to fear

some have taken the work of preparation, as before hinted, for the thing itself,—and so have proceeded very far to their own great wounding, and the hurt of others, in bringing forth untimely fruit, which is exceedingly dangerous, and carefully to be avoided.

"Nothing is a sufficient guard to preserve therefrom, but the single eye, through the Divine blessing, awfully considering what a great thing it is for dust and ashes to speak as the apostle Peter directs, viz: 'As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another as good stewards of the manifold grace of God. If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God; if any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth.' The author to the Hebrews saith that 'no man taketh this honour to himself, but he that is called of God as was Aaron.' So that whatever some may pretend to, and intrude themselves into, unless they are really called of God, they will have no share in that honour that cometh from God only.

"The Church of Christ hath not been without its trouble from false ministers, neither in the primitive times nor in ours. That excellent Gospel liberty of all who feel themselves inspired thereunto, whether male or female, speaking or prophesying one by one, hath been, and still is abused by false pretenders to Divine inspiration; yet the liberty ought to be preserved inviolable, and other means found out to remedy the great inconveniency; which would not be difficult were the members in a general way spiritually minded, rightly savouring the things that be of God. Forward and unsanctified appearances by way of ministry would then be easily awed and suppressed, so as not to disturb the peace of the Church. The case has been otherwise, as I have observed in some places; but little minded, if the words and doctrine were sound, and nothing to blame in the conversation. Here the main thing, which is the powerful demonstration of the Holy Spirit, is little regarded; and if a few are deeply pained at heart with such lifeless ministry, they find it exceedingly difficult to lay hands thereon, for want of more strength; especially when they perceive what strength there is against them; for formal professors love to have it so, rather than to sit in silence.

"I pray God to quicken his people, and raise the Society into a more lively sense of that blessed arm of power which gathered us to be a people; or I fear the great evil above hinted at, will prove a very growing one; profession without possession, being the proper element for such a ministry to grow and flourish in.

"I have given some hints how it was with me by way of preparative for the great and important work of the ministry, and the danger of my being misled; even at sometimes when I had right openings, and felt the sweet efficacious virtue of the love of God, through Jesus Christ, to mankind; which, doubtless, is the sensible experience and enjoyment at times of every fa ful follower of Christ who never was calle the work of the ministry. I was in those apprehensive of some danger of being led ou that door; but I have since seen more fully perfectly the danger of this and other by-p which would have led me to give that awa others, which I was to live on myself; and of the humble dependent state, in which there is safety, to have a will and a way of own, that I might be furnished and enri with much treasure. But sincerity of heart my endeavours to preserve the single through the watchful care of Divine Provi over me, brought the day of the Lord up all; so that I came clearly to see and ex mentally to know, my sufficiency was of and that there must be a steady dependence the Lord, to be immediately fitted and sup every time I was to engage in the sc service. I ardently desire that all who hav least apprehension of being called into the of the ministry, may dwell in an holy dre the Divine presence, and know their own wholly subjected to the Divine will, waitin a distinct and clear certainty of the Lord quirings, not only in entering upon it at but also at all other times. And as self to be laid in the dust forever, they will r undeniable evidence in their own minds, certainty of this mission; and they will r without a testimony thereof, from the witn God in the consciences of mankind, an whom they are sent to minister. They w a savour of life to the living in the truth, death to those who are in a state of death. it ever be remembered that nothing of, longing to man, can possibly add any lus dignity to so Divine a gift. Neither w best and most curiously adapted words c trine, ever so truly and consistently del be any more than as sounding brass, o tinkling cymbal, without the power, lig demonstration of the spirit of Christ. T no occasion at all, for those who regard his as the substance of this ministry, to be wise solicitous about words; as the lowe most simple are really beautiful, whe spoken under that Holy influence."

CURIOUS FACTS RESPECTING CURREN

If drift wood from the Andes, in the of South America, be set afloat upon the h ters of the Amazon, and if another log b from the Rocky Mountain, in the interior c America, and cast upon the head waters Missouri, these two pieces of drift, taken resent the currents of their rivers and of into which they empty, will each, obey force of the winds and set of the curr driven out upon the broad ocean thro Florida Pass. LIEUT. M

SUFFERINGS OF CHRIST FOR OUR SAKE.

sisting chiefly of Selections from the Writings of Archbishop Leighton.

For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for unjust, that he might bring us to God, being put to h in the flesh, but quickened by the Spirit."

1 PET. iii. 18.

t the first, *Sin*, as the breach of God's com- d, separated man from God, and ever since soul remains naturally remote from Him. It nder a sentence of exile, pronounced by the ice of God—banishment from Him who is light and the life of the soul, as the soul f is of the body.

ut Mercy's voice is heard—"Return, re- , and live." The Apostle says, "Ye who far off are made nigh by the blood of st." But it is impossible for the soul led ive by sin, to break its chains, and return self. Nothing but the power of Christ can t this—can bring home a heart to God. mon mercies are little thought of—the judg- s of God without the power of Christ, en of, will not do it. Neither the works, he word sounding daily in his ear, Return, n! cause the soul to see the hand of God up. Isa. xxvi. 11.

ow many are there who, in their own par- r, or in their families, have been sharply d by divers scourges, and yet are never a the nearer God for it all,—their hearts proved as earthly and vain as ever! Only ne virtue going forth from Christ, "lifted raws men" unto Him—and being come him, he brings them unto the Father.

fore he ascended up on high, he promised d the Holy Spirit, the Comforter, to con- of sin, and guide into all truth. It is his d work to humble and contrite the soul the Lord, in a deep feeling of its sinful lienated condition; and in proportion to pth of this conviction, will be its estimate value of that redemption which Christ rchased for us, and the gratitude with , in faith, it will accept the offers of his nd mercy. "For Christ also hath once d for sins, the just for the unjust, that he bring us to God." But this message of ing love, entirely free and unmerited as it l so precious to the broken-hearted be- who feels he has no other refuge, is not ted to quiet the sinner in his sins. The that quickens in the beginning, is the hat carries on the heart-cleansing work. y man be in Christ, he is a new creature; ngs are passed away, behold all things are new." You who declare yourselves to ngers to God, by living far off from him, continue to abuse yourselves so grossly. u think any consolation yours that arises e sufferings of Christ, while it is evident nd is not accomplished, they have not you to God? Hath he purchased you a liberty to sin? or is it not deliverance *from sin*, which alone *is true liberty?* the thing he aimed at, and agreed for, and laid down his life for.

Shall any man offer to bear the name of Christian, who places himself in the way of sin, and can delight and sport himself in it, when he considers this, that "Christ suffered for sin?" You who still account *that* sweet which he found so bitter, and account *that* light which was heavy to him, and made his soul exceeding sorrowful, even unto death, you are yet far from Him. If you were *in* Him, and one with Him, there would be some harmony of your hearts with His, and some sympathy with those sufferings endured by your Lord for you. This makes the real Christian an avowed enemy to sin. He may be surprised by it, but there is no possibility of reconcilement between them.

Christ hath, by his blood, opened up our way to God, and yet we refuse to make use of it. Oh, how few come in! Those who are brought unto God, and received into friendship with Him, entertain that friendship—delight to draw near to him—love to be much with him. Is it so with us? By being so near, they become more like unto Him, know His will better every day, and grow more conformable to it.

Some of those who have felt the drawing influence of His Spirit, who was lifted up for their sakes, and been brought nigh unto God, may be neglecting so sweet a privilege. They can comply and be too friendly with a vain world—can pass many days without a lively communion with God, not aspiring to an increase of that as the thing our Lord hath purchased for us, and that wherein all our happiness and welfare lie, here and hereafter. Your hearts are cleaving to folly—you are not delighting yourselves in the Lord, not refreshed with this nearness to him; your thoughts are not often on it, nor is it your study to walk conformably to it. Oh, endeavour that it may be thus with you! The true life of a Christian is to eye Christ in every step of his life, both as his rule and as his strength; looking to Him as his pattern, both in doing and suffering, and drawing power from Him for going through both.

His whole life is a steady aiming at conformity with Christ; so that there can be no argument so apposite and persuasive as this example, and no exercise of obedience, either active or passive, so difficult, but the view and contemplation of that example, will powerfully sweeten it, for "Christ also suffered."

"No temptation has befallen you, but what is common to men." If we trace the lives of the most eminent saints, shall we not find every notable step that is recorded marked with a new cross, one trouble following on another, as the waves of the sea do? Is not this manifest in the life of Abraham, and Jacob, and others? Why, then, dream of exemption? Would any

one have a new, untrodden way cut for him, free of thorns, and strewed with flowers all along? Does he expect to meet with no contradictions, nor hard measure from the world, or imagine that there may be such a dexterity necessary as to keep its good will, and the friendship of God too? This will not be; all that will "live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution," 2 Tim. iii. 12. This is the path to the kingdom, that which all the sons of God, the heirs of it, have gone in, even Christ; according to that well-known word, "One son without sin, but not one without suffering"—"Christ also suffered."

Then let us learn to consider more deeply, and esteem more highly, *Christ and his sufferings;* to silence our grumbling at our petty, light crosses, for so they are in comparison of His.

Art thou mean in thy birth and life, despised, misjudged, or reviled, on all hands? Look how it was with Him, who had more right than thou hast to better entertainment in the world. Thou wilt not deny it was *His own;* it was made by *Him*, and He was in it, and it knew Him not. Are thy friends harsh to thee? He came unto His own, and his own received him not. Hast thou a mean cottage, or hast thou no dwelling, and art thou every way poor, and ill accommodated? He was as poor as thou canst be, and had not where to lay his head; worse provided than the birds and foxes. But, then, consider to what a height his sufferings rose in the end; that most remarkable part of them meant by His once suffering for sins. Scourged, buffetted, and spit upon, He endured all. He gave his back to the smiters; and then, as the same prophet hath it, he was numbered among the transgressors. While hanging between two thieves, they that passed by wagged their heads, and, scoffing, said, "He saved others, himself he cannot save." He endured the cross, and despised the shame.

Thus we see the *outside* of his suffering. But the Christian is subject to grievous temptations and sad desertions; but even here the same argument holds: for our Saviour is not unacquainted with, or ignorant of them, though still without *sin*. If any of *that* had been in His sufferings, it had undone all our comfort in Him—but tempted He was, and the temptations were terrible, as you know. And was there not some strong conflict, when He fell down and prayed, in the garden, and sweat as drops of blood? Was there not an awful eclipse, when He cried out on the cross, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" So that even in them we may apply this comfort, and stay our souls on Him, and go to Him as a compassionate high priest. "For Christ also suffered," Heb. iv. 15.

The Apostle having spoken of the sufferings of Christ and the utmost point of it,—"put to death in the flesh," adds this, "quickened by the Spirit." This is at once the strongest gagement, and the strongest encouragem Was He, our Head, crowned with thorns, shall the body look for garlands? Are w deemed by Him, and can any such refuse service He calls them to? They who are wa in the Lamb's blood, will "follow him whi soever He goes;" and, following him thro they shall find their journey's end overpay the troubles and sufferings of the way. "T are they," said the elder who appeared in v to John, "who came out of great tribulati yea, they *came out of it*, and gloriously toc rayed in white robes, washed in the bloc Him, "who through the eternal Spirit, of *himself* without spot unto God."

He was put to death in the flesh, indeed quickened by the Spirit. He burst the co of the grave, because it was not possibl should be holden of it. They thought al sure, they had rolled to the stone, and s it. It appeared very complete in his enc eyes, and very desperate to his friends, his disciples, and followers. Were they not the point of giving over, when they said, ' is the third day," &c., "and we trusted t had been He which should have red Israel?" Luke xxiv. 21. And yet *He wa with them*, who was indeed the delivere salvation of Israel. That rolling of the st the grave, was as if they had rolled it to the east in the night, to stop the rising sun next morning: much further above al watches and their power, was this Sun of r ousness in his rising again. That body th entombed, was united to the spring of life Divine Spirit of the Godhead that quicker

Thus the Church, which is likewise his when it seems undone—when it is brou the lowest posture and state—yet by vir that mystical union with Jesus Christ, s preserved from destruction, and shall be de and raised in due time. Yea, as he was his exaltation in the lowest step of his h tion, so it is with His Church; when thi brought to the most hapless appearanc shall light arise out of darkness.

Therefore, as we ought to seek a mor ble sense of Zion's distress, so we shou be solicitous not to let go this hope, th mighty Lord will in the end be glorious deliverance; and that all her sufferings estate shall be as a dark ground to set lustre of her restoration when the Lor visit her with salvation; as, in the ri Jesus Christ, his Almighty power and were more manifested than if he had n And therefore, we may say confidently w Psalmist to his Lord: "Thou, who hast me great and sore troubles, shalt quic again, and shalt bring me up again f depths of the earth; thou shalt incr greatness, and comfort me on every side

Church comes more beautiful out of the pest distress; let it be overwhelmed with ves, yet it sinks not, but rises up as only shed. And, in this confidence we ought to oice, even in the midst of our sorrows; and ugh we live not to see them, yet, in beholdafar off, to be gladdened with the great ngs the Lord will do for his Church in the er times. He will certainly "make bare his y arm in the eyes of the nations, and all the s of the earth shall see the salvation of our l," Isa. liii. 10.

Thus may a believing soul at the lowest, when ts own sense it is given over unto death, and llowed up of it, as it were, yet look to this Divine power. He whose soul was left there, will not leave thine there. Yea, n thou art most sunk to thy sad apprehens, and far off to thy thinking, then is he rest to raise and comfort thee, as sometimes rows darker immediately before day. Rest is power and goodness, which never faileth who did so. It is He, as David says, "who up the soul from the gates of death," Psa. 13. "Casting all thy care upon Him, for careth for thee."

n thy well-regulated affairs and desires, there diligent care and study of thy duty; this *ays* on thee. There is a care of support in work, and of the success of it; this thou test to lay on Him. And this is the way alk contentedly and cheerfully homewards, ng and resting all the way on Him who is our guide and our strength, who hath us all our goods in his gracious hand. The of duty thus carried, is small and light, not cut and divide the mind. It is united gathered in God, and rests there, and walks s hand all the way. He bears the weight l our works, and works them in us and for nd herein he ordains peace for us. If thou d'st shake off the yoke of obedience, thou kewise to be shaken off thyself; but, if in ole diligence in the ways of God, thou walk his strength, there is nothing that concerns and thy work, but He will take the charge care of, thyself and all thine interests. Art troubled with fears, enemies, and snares? uble thyself of that, for He is with thee. ath promised to lead thee in a straight and path, and to rebuke all thine enemies; to ie thine iniquities for thee, and to fight st those who fight against thee; yea, when passest through the waters and through the Ie will be with thee. Doth thine own ness discourage thee? Hath he not enfor that too? So lay over that care upon

Hath he not spoken of strengthening the hands and feeble knees, and said, that lame shall leap as an hart?" And know, ore tender and weak thou art, the more he is over thee, and the more strong will *in* thee. He feeds his flock like a shepherd, and the weakest he is the most careful of —they are carried in his arms and in his bosom, and it is easy for the feeblest to go so. "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee." The child of God has the only sweet life, though the world thinks not so. He lays his affairs on God, and so hath no pressing care—no care but the care of love; how to please, how to honour his Lord. "Be careful for nothing, but in everything, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be known unto God; and the peace of God which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus."

The godly are much wanting to themselves when they do not improve this their privilege. They too often forget this their sweet way, and fret themselves to no purpose. They wrestle with their burdens themselves, instead of rolling them on God, and thus disobey and dishonour him; they find the griefs return on themselves, and yet will not learn to be wise. Why deal we thus with our God and our souls, grieving both at once? Let it never be, that for any outward thing thou perplex thyself, and ravel thy thoughts as in thickets, with the cares of this life. Oh how unsuitable to a child of God, for whom a life so far more excellent is provided! Hath He prepared a kingdom for thee, and will He not bestow thy charges in the way to it? He knoweth you have need of these things. Seek not *vain* things, nor *great* things; for these, it is likely, are not fit for thee; but seek what is needful and convenient in his judgment, and refer thyself to that.

Then, as for thy spiritual estate, lay over upon God the care of that too. Be not so much in thorny questioning, doubting and disputing at every step, but apply thyself more simply to thy duty. Lamely—as it may be, halt on, and believe that He is gracious and pities thee, and lay the care of bringing thee through upon Him. Lie not complaining and arguing, but "arise therefore and be doing, and the Lord be with thee," 1 Chron. xxii. 16. I am persuaded that many a soul that hath some truth of grace, falls much behind in the progress by this habit of endless questionings. Men can scarcely be brought to examine and suspect their own condition, being carnally secure, and satisfied that all is well; but when once they awaken and set to this, they are ready to entangle themselves in it, and neglect their way by poring upon their condition. They will not set cheerfully to anything, because they want assurances and height of joy; and this course they take is the way to want it still. Walking humbly and sincerely, and offering at thy duty, and waiting on the Lord, is certainly the better way, and nearer that very purpose of thine; for "He meeteth Him that rejoiceth and worketh righteousness, those that remember Him in His ways," Isa. lxiv. 5.

His gracious design is to make much room for

grace by much humbling, and thus the time is not lost, as we are apt to imagine, but trials further the end, though we think the contrary. It is necessary time and pains that are given to unballasting a ship, the casting out of the earth and sand, when it is to be laden with spices; we must be emptied more, if we would have more of that fulness and riches which we are longing for. So long as we fume and chafe against His way, we are not in a posture for a favourable answer to our prayers. The language of humble submission is, "Lord, I refer to thy will the thing, the measure, the time, and all;" were we moulded to this composure, then were mercy near. When He hath broken our will, and tamed our stoutness, then he relents and pities us. "Because they called thee an outcast, thus saith the Lord, behold I will bring again the captivity of Jacob's tents, and have mercy on his dwelling places. I will cause him to draw near, and he shall approach unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to approach unto me, saith the Lord? And ye shall be my people, and I will be your God," Jer. xxx.

CHINESE PORCELAIN-SEALS FOUND IN IRELAND.

Of all the curious remains which have been found in the sister-country, none are enveloped in greater mystery than the porcelain-seals which have lately come to light. The first public notice of them, we believe, was in the year 1840, when Mr. Huband Smith, of Dublin, called the attention of the Irish Academy to the fact, that about a dozen seals, bearing ancient Chinese characters, had been found within the last few years in various parts of Ireland, and in situations which precluded the supposition that they were of modern introduction;—opening a wide field for conjecture as to the time when they made their way into this country. The matter was taken up by several zealous antiquaries in Ulster, whose farther researches have increased the number fourfold; and lest these remains should come to be confounded with importations consequent on our recently established intercourse with the Celestial Empire, a complete catalogue has been made of them, the history of each has been investigated and chronicled, and its present resting place registered. Not only have the most eminent Chinese scholars in this country been consulted about them, but impressions of the greater part have been transmitted to China itself for explanation. The result of the whole investigation was laid before the Literary Society of Belfast on the 6th May, 1850, by Edmund Getti, Esq.* and it embraces some curious and interesting particulars.

*Notices of Chinese Seals found in Ireland, read before the Belfast Literary Society, by Edmund Getti, M. R. I. A. Belfast: Marcus Ward & Co.

Each of these seals consists of a perfect with the figure of a Chinese monkey si upon it by way of handle; and they are exactly like each other in size, shape, and ral appearance, as to be undistinguishab cept by the inscriptions on the under su The material is porcelain; and from the degree of heat to which they must have subjected, and the vitrification which h some measure taken place in consequence, are as indestructible by corrosion or other tion of time as the glass and porcelain orna which are found in the mummy cases of E The inscriptions are in the Chuentz or a seal character of China, which, though as the days of Confucius—five or six centuri fore the Christian era—is often used at th sent day on the seals both of public fun aries and private individuals, in the same that we employ the black letter of our ancestors for fancy purposes.

These inscriptions seem to be as numerou varied as those on our own fancy seals an fers; and they have often as little app connection with a written correspondence. are "Yih tsaon ting," (a portico of stra luding to the sheds erected on the roads f accommodation of travellers; "Shan shwuy shang," ("high mountains and streams.") Sometimes they are senti mottoes, and sometimes they appear to be proper names, and difficult of explanation a comparison of five sets of translations n fore us, one of which is by the late lam Dr. Gutzlaff, we select a few of the m which seem to be the least ambiguous, ju from the unanimity of the translators.

"Ying fung lung yue," ("Singing breeze and playing under the moon,") a sion to people amusing themselves out of in a cool moonlight night. "Hoo ("sealed or shut.") Several Eastern despatch their letters without any kind o or wax; but they write a curse or ill o him who shall violate their secrecy. It that in ancient times the Chinese secure missives merely by stamping or writing outside the words—"closed," "seale "shut." In our day they generally past the flap of the envelope with a few gr boiled rice, and stamp it with a red ink paste, in the same way that our postmast one half of the impression being on th and the other on the main part of the en Hence Mr. Meadows translates the insc "Protecting the inclosure." Another m "Schwuy lo shih chuh," ("when the wat the stones appear;") perhaps a metap way of expressing that the truth of a cas to light through the removal of obscur cumstances; or, as some think, an adage lent to the Latin one—"Gutta cavat la and intended to convey the idea of const

severance. Two of the seals bear the motto dered a "pure heart;" another has, "Tsun tseen le," ("An inch long heart extending a usand le,"*) which one translator deems ivalent to "My little heart goes a thousand o meet you;" while by another it is thought allude to the thoughts of friends reaching h other at the greatest distances by means of ting. "Tuy ke keih jin," ("Put one's self nother's place,") refers to a Confucian aphor- which is equivalent to the Christian one— o as you would be done by." "Wei che sze ," ("Men do not think of it,"—virtue,) is a tation from the "Sun yu" of Confucius. lastly, "Tsae schwuy yih fang," ("Must in the neighbourhood of the water,") is a tation from a Chinese ode, in which a man seeing his friend, conjectured where he may

hese curious seals, amounting to about fifty, been found at various times, and in locali- very distant from each other. The one re- red as No. 7, was discovered about 70 years by a turf-cutter, in a bog in Queen's county; 5 was found at no great depth, near the of Carlow, on the site of an old road which o the Roman Catholic burying-ground, but h has been closed since the year 1798; No. as dug up about forty years ago, in taking e roots of an old pear tree in an orchard e County Down, and from the age of the t must have lain there a long time before iscovery; No. 26, now in the Museum of oyal Irish Academy, was found in 1833 in ughed field near Borris-O'Kane, County rary; No. 3 in the parish of Killyleagh, ty Down, in a piece of ground which was rown with furze, and appeared never to been cultivated: it is in the Belfast Mu- ; No. 13 has been in the possession of a in Dublin for at least 70 or 80 years, but is no record of its previous history; No. s found about the year 1805 in a cave he mouth of Cork Harbour; and No. 50 ten years ago, immediately outside Cahir . Some human bones were found with this ut they mouldered to dust on exposure to nosphere.

interesting question is: How or when ese seals find their way to Ireland? The ens themselves furnish no clue to their ity; for their substance is absolutely im- able, while "the character," says Sir J. vis, "is sufficiently ancient for any as- le date within our reach." When they rst introduced to public notice, a corres- t of the "Athenæum," said to be a Chi- cholar, irreverently declared them to be ently a hoax"—modern importations pur- in London, and sown in Ireland for the benefit of the Academy. The native antiquaries, shocked at his presumption, appealed to Sir J. F. Davis, who quite agreed with them, that even were these seals like those recently brought from China—which they are not—no one "would be so 'superfluous' as to journey about the most distant localities for the purpose of hiding them in those peat-bogs, burial-grounds and beds of rivers, where mere chance had led to their discovery;" and if not of modern, it almost necessarily follows that they must have been of very ancient introduction. It has been supposed by others that they may have been introduced accidentally in tea-chests; but if so, it is strange that none but Irish packages should have contained them. Another conjecture is, that they might have been brought to this country by individuals connected with Lord Macartney's embassy in 1792; but it is to be noted that no such seals are found in his lordship's own collections of Chinese curiosities, which are still preserved by his representatives. In fact, not a single specimen of the same kind has been found in any modern collection. Seals of steatite, generally of long rectangular form—not cubical—with an animal at one end, and either with or without inscriptions, are in common use in China, and large numbers of them have been brought to England. "But this," says an Irish antiquary, "can have nothing to say to our porcelain seals, which most evidently have been cast in moulds, and are quite too hard and brittle to admit of the operation of carving, by which ornaments of agalmatolite have been generally produced—a circumstance which alone would make it highly improbable that they would, if buried for any considerable length of time, preserve in any degree their original form."

A diligent search has been made in the curiosity shops of London, and in other places where sailors would be likely to dispose of articles brought from foreign lands, but only one specimen could be found similar to those under consideration; and the shopkeeper being urged to say how he had obtained it, stated that he had bought it from a person who told him that it had been found in Ireland. Subsequent information led to the belief that it had been one of four sold out of a private collection in Dublin.

The antiquaries who have taken so much trouble on this subject, fondly cling to the persuasion, though they express it with great modesty that these seals may be vestiges of the ancient Phœnician commerce with our western shores. There seems little doubt that there was, in early times an overland trade between the Celestial Empire and the countries adjacent to Phœnicia, and in communication with it. Vases, unquestionably Chinese, have been discovered in the tombs of Egypt; and Pliny, with other Roman authors, mentions certain murrhine cups or vases, which appear to have been identical with

* A le is about a third of an English mile.

Chinese porcelain. They were introduced at Rome by Pompey after the Mithridatic war, and became articles of luxury among the wealthier Roman nobles, who gave enormous prices for them, on account of their fragility, taken in connection with the immense distance of the Eastern country whence they were said to come. It is certainly strange, be it remarked, that the relics found in Ireland are seals and not cups, perfume bottles, coins, medals, or any other usual article of commerce.

It is to be hoped that the intercourse now opened with China, may throw some light on this subject. It can probably be ascertained whether such seals as we have described are now found there; and if so, whether they are considered to be of ancient or modern manufacture. Even if the latter prove to be the case, however, it would not materially weaken the presumption of the antiquity of those now brought to light, considering that the Chinese preserve the customs of the remotest periods, as well as their antiquarian remains, with a religious care and veneration unequalled among any other people. —*Chambers' Journal.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 24, 1852.

We have admitted into the present number, an interesting article on the subject of the great increase of gold, which the mines of California, Australia, and other places, have supplied. When we advert to the change in the money prices of most commodities, effected by the discovery, early in the 16th century, of the gold and silver mines in America, we may rationally inquire whether a similar change is to be produced by the recent explorations. That some effect must be produced on the relative values of the precious metals, and other species of property, can hardly be doubted; but other results must unquestionably follow. The use of paper, in the transactions of commerce, must yield to the more liberal use of coin; and a greater amount of the precious metals must find its way into the arts. Solomon would probably have managed to erect and adorn the Temple, at Jerusalem, with less profusion of gold, and supplied his table with drinking vessels of less costly materials, if the trade with Ophir had not poured a golden stream into the kingdom, which the commerce of the day was incompetent to absorb.

History of the Trial of Castner Hanway, and others, for Treason, at Philadelphia, in the Autumn of 1851.

The readers of the Review are, no doubt, generally aware of the excitement produced, in the eastern parts of Pennsylvania, by a melancholy which occurred on the 11th of Ninth month near Christiana, in Lancaster county. The circumstances of the case, as far as they co gleaned from the floating and contradictory of the day, were laid before our readers. S these accounts appear, from subsequent inform not to have been entirely correct.

As a phonographic report of the proceedi the Court was prepared, and printed for the the Judges and counsel employed, a hope was tained, by many of those who, from motives lanthropy, took a deep interest in the caus the public would soon be indulged with a d account of this trial; and that the argume counsel would be given at large. The argu for the defence, and particularly that of Jo Read, in explanation of the law of treason, too much interest among those who heard it readily forgotten. Even the arguments of the cution, if correctly reported, would not be u esting; as they serve to show how difficult frame a substantial, or even a plausible arg in support of a bad cause.

This hope, however, has not yet been re But a well-written pamphlet, of 86 pages, by ber of the Philadelphia bar, has just been from the press, with a title of which the line head of this article are an abridgment.* writer was personally engaged, as junior c in the defence of Castner Hanway, and h access to all the authentic documents relating case, there can be no reasonable doubt that t rative, as far as it goes, is entirely reliable.

As this prosecution, viewed in its variou tions, can hardly be regarded as anything le an attempt to conciliate the favour of the sla ing sections of the Union, at the expense of t fort, if not the life, of an innocent Pennsyl it may be hoped that this concise but auther tory of the proceedings may be extensivel lated. The whole transaction supplies an tive intimation of what we are to expect fr spirit of slavery.

The turmoil arising from the death of Gor an unknown hand, and the strenuous efforts the vengeance of the law upon the head of s supposed to be slightly connected with the tion, contrast strongly with the quiet ma which the murder of Miller, of Nottingha Smith, of Columbia, seem to be passing aw yet neither Miller nor Smith manifested an sition towards violence, while the Marylan holder, though entrenched in the forms of t

* This pamphlet may be had of Uriah Hunt No. 44 N. Fourth street, and at the Anti Office, No. 31 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia.

s pursuing his purpose in a manner that could arcely fail to excite violent resistance in return.

Not wishing to anticipate the perusal of the his- y in question, a concise notice only of its charac- and contents will be attempted.

Previously to entering upon the history of the ason trials, the author devotes nearly thirty es to a historical review of slavery as a national stion. Little notice is taken of any events, con- ted with negro slavery, prior to the assembling the convention, in Philadelphia, for the forma- of the Federal Constitution. At that time, as ears by the first census, about sixteen-seven- ths of the slaves in the United States, were held h of Pennsylvania; and in all the States north Delaware, except New York and New Jersey, sures had been adopted for the extinction of ery. New Jersey, indeed, had commenced a rse of legislation which issued, a few years later, n act for the gradual and final abolition of ery in the State. The State of New York had exhibited symptoms of her disapprobation of system, which her subsequent legislation has rely banished from the State. Under these cir- stances, a question early arose in the Conven- on which the North and the South were op- d to each other; the members from the latter ning a representation in Congress for the slaves, l to that allowed to the whites. This being uously opposed by the northern members, the ssion was brought to a close, by a declaration "North Carolina would never confederate on erms that did not rate the black population at at three-fifths" The representation, as it ls in the Constitution, was adopted as a neces- means of retaining North Carolina in the n.

connection with this branch of the subject our r remarks, that the slaveholding States were the richest part of the confederation, and that Eastern and Middle States, though compara- poor, were clearly destined to be the commer- ower of the Union. Hence, it became the to give to Congress such power in the regu- of commerce, as might operate to the benefit e commercial interest; and he considers the rhelming power and wealth, which the North nce acquired, as attributable, in some degree, policy then adopted. It may, however, be questioned whether the obvious change which ken place in the relative wealth and power se opposite sections of the Union, is not to be uted much more to the energy inspired by m on the one hand, and the paralyzing influ- of slavery on the other, than to the early , or subsequent action of the Government. influence allowed to the slaveholding interest slave representation, joined to a great and growing abhorrence of the slave-trade, necessarily united the northern members in opposition to that barbarous traffic. But the members from South Carolina and Georgia resorted to an argument simi- lar to that in relation to slave representation,—a declaration that they would not become members of the Union, if the importation of slaves was pro- hibited. The result was a second compromise, a permission of the States then existing to admit the *importation* or *migration* of such persons as they might think proper, till 1808.

The provision relative to the delivery of fugitive slaves was introduced late in the session, and passed without much discussion.

Our author afterwards gives a concise, but rather comprehensive review of the attempts which were made, prior to 1808, to limit the foreign traffic in slaves, particularly the stormy debate in the first Congress on the petition of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, and the Pennsylvania Society for the Abo- lition of slavery,* and of the subsequent measures of the Federal Government in relation to the exten- sion or restriction of slavery, to the enactment of the fugitive law of 1850.

After the preliminary chapter, the remaining fifty- five pages are devoted to a concise narrative of the measures which led to the death of Edward Gor- such, and of the subsequent trial, in which Castner Hanway was compelled to make so conspicuous a figure. Here our readers may be informed that Christiana, so frequently mentioned in connection with this case, is a village, of no great extent, on the Columbia railroad; and Parker's house, the scene of the tragedy, is in a rural situation, some distance from any other habitation, about three miles from Christiana.

For particulars, the reader is referred to the nar- rative itself. But, it plainly appears, that before Edward Gorsuch, or any of his coadjutors appeared, the people in the neighbourhood of Christiana had been thrown into very great commotion, by several acts of violence. At least two coloured men had, within a few months, been seized, without any legal process, and carried off to unknown places, and never heard of afterwards. Though E. Gor- such obtained warrants for the arrest of the four slaves, who were supposed to be in the neighbour- hood, and a deputy Marshal employed to execute them, yet the movements and countermovements of the party, previously to the attack, which termi-

* It was on this occasion that Jackson, of Georgia, delivered a violent phillipic, which gave rise to an ingenious parody, understood to be the production of Dr. Franklin, purporting to be a speech delivered in the Divan of Algiers, about an hundred years pre- viously, in which nearly all Jackson's arguments are brought in support of the practice of plundering the vessels of other nations, and enslaving the passengers and crews.

nated in the death of Gorsuch, were well calculated to raise an alarm that they had some secret object in view, and to excite a suspicion what that object was. When the company, under cover of the night, being a little before daybreak, arrived at Parker's house, and demanded two of the slaves by name, with a threat that if not delivered, they would shoot them, or burn down the house, they were answered that there were no such men in the house. And, from the evidence afterwards obtained, it appears this answer was true. If either of Gorsuch's slaves was in the house, which, indeed, is questionable, it appears he was not one of those first named.

Information was conveyed by a coloured man, who, passing the house early in the morning, discovered the company in the yard, to Elijah Lewis, who resided in the neighbourhood, that Parker's house was surrounded by kidnappers; and such, no doubt, he supposed they were. E. Lewis immediately set out, on foot, for the scene of action, calling on his neighbour, Castner Hanway, on his way. The latter, mounting a horse, arrived at Parker's a little in advance of his friend Lewis. Here they learned, for the first time, that the leader of the company was clothed with legal authority. They saw, however, from the number of colored men who had by that time collected, that the execution of the warrants, supposing the persons named in them to be present, was totally impracticable; and the deputy Marshal was advised that the attempt would be dangerous. Lewis and Hanway then withdrew, by different roads, but had not proceeded far, when the firing near Parker's house commenced. Several white men, hotly pursued by the coloured ones, soon came up with Hanway and took shelter behind his horse. There is ample reason to believe that the man and the horse were the means of saving one or more lives. Neither Lewis nor Hanway returned to the scene of action, or saw the battle, such as it was, except at a distance.

In the conflict near the house E. Gorsuch was killed, and two of his company were wounded, but not mortally. How the coloured people fared, or how many of them were wounded, has not been ascertained.

From these transactions the treason trials arose. It is not easy to conjecture by what means the grand jury found cause to return true bills for treason against four white men, two of whom were not on the ground till after the mischief was done, and the other two had left it before the firing began, and thirty-four coloured ones,* the greater part of whom do not appear to have been on the ground at all.

*Though bills were found by the Grand Jury against thirty-four persons of colour, only twenty seven were confined in the Moyamensing prison, and of these only two were at Parker's during the conflict.

Posterity will probably be slow to believe the 51st year of the 19th century, Castner Han quiet, inoffensive man, so unconnected wi act of violence, as above stated, was subject criminal prosecution, of a capital kind, and t District Attorney of Pennsylvania for the District, the Attorney General of Maryland ator of the United States, and three other m of the legal profession, were engaged on be the government; that he remained in prison manifest injury of his health, under this abs cusation nearly four months; and that little l $50,000 were drawn from the public trea support the prosecution.

It is true that counsel* not inferior to an the State could produce, were engaged in fence, and every thing was done on the which talents and industry could supply; triumphant acquittal, by the jury, after a t utes consultation, may be attributed quite to the total want of criminating testimony, a efficiency of his counsel. Let those citizen non-slaveholding States who desire to k what tenure their own freedom is held, give tory of this trial an attentive perusal.

MARRIED, at Friends' Meeting House, E salborough, Maine, on 5th day, the 3d ult., S NICHOLS, Jr., of that place, to LOUISA J. d of John Hobbey, of Winslow, Maine.

DIED, At her residence in Warren Count on the 8th of 4th mo. last, NANCY, wife Edwards, a consistent member of Miami Meeting, in the 37th year of her age. She protracted illness with Christian patience signation.

——, On the 7th ult., JUDITH, wife of Lamark, in the 34th year of her age. her protracted illness, she was an exampl tient waiting, humbly trusting in the pow deeming love, and desiring that all might the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ, saved.

——, After a lingering illness, on the 8t month last, MARY, wife of Charles Howel 58th year of her age. The last two named were members of Springfield Monthly Wayne Co., Indiana.

——, At his residence near Danville, H County, Indiana, on the 9th inst., JOHN much esteemed member of Mill Creek Meeting, in the 72d year of his age. This de was a native of Guilford County, N. C., many years a member of Springfield Month ing, there. In his walk among men he wa ample of uprightness and integrity; and m

*The counsel for the defence were John of Philadelphia, Thaddeus Stevens, of Lanc seph J. Lewis, of West Chester, Theodore Philadelphia, and Wm. Arthur Jackson of phia.

oncern for the faithful support of the Christian trines, testimonies and good order professed by iends.

WANTED.

A Teacher in the Classical department of Friends' ect School in this city. Apply to
THOMAS KIMBER, No. 50 North Fourth St.
SAMUEL BETTLE, Jr., 101 North Tenth St.
EREMIAH HACKER, No. 144 South Fourth St.

OAK GROVE SCHOOL.

he Fall term of Friends' School at Oak Grove, ssalboro, Maine, will commence on 2d day, the h of 8th month next, to continue twelve weeks, er the charge of Josiah Nicholson from North olina, who has conducted the summer term to entire satisfaction of the committee.

struction will be given in those branches lly taught in schools of the kind. Tuition from o $5 per quarter, according to the branches pur-d. Board from $1.00 to $1.50 per week.

EBENEZER FRYE,
On behalf of the Committee.

norandum on the increased supplies of Gold nd Silver from California and Australia nce the year 1848.

t may probably be convenient at this par-lar time to have at hand, in a concise form, utline of the general results of the inquiries t entitled to attention which have taken e with reference to the past and present ial production of Gold and Silver; and with rence to the total quantity of these metals h may be estimated as existing at present at former dates in the markets of the d.

ith this view the following Memorandum been drawn up.

he authority for the more important tabular nates is, the elaborate work of M. Michel alier, Professor of Political Economy in the ge of France, entitled "La Monnaie," and shed in 1850. This work is one of the complete as well as one of the most recent h has been written on the question; and the cter of M. Chevalier entitles his statements nsiderable attention.

e statements with reference to the Ame-Mint are drawn from a variety of official ican sources, and the same remark applies e returns of the French Mint.

e conversions of French values into English been made at the approximate rate of 25 s per pound sterling, and of American s at $5 the pound.

e Memorandum does not profess to do more present a concise English version of facts atements scattered over a wide surface, and l up with a mass of other and less im-t details.

e of the first and most important questions occurs with reference to the increased supplies of gold now reaching Europe, relates to the *quantity* of gold and silver at present existing in various forms in what may be called the regions of active commerce, namely, the continents of Europe and America. It is, no doubt, of great importance that we should be able to form a similar estimate as regards *Asia;* but still the more important practical question at present is, to determine, as far as possible, what is the *magnitude* of that existing stock of gold and silver which has to be acted upon in the way of *depreciation* by the considerable annual additions to its mass now in progress of being made.

It has not been pretended by any writer of eminence that materials exist for forming more than an estimate, more or less probable, of the real extent of the stock of gold and silver either in Europe and America taken together, or in these taken in conjunction with the rest of the world.

The following table, however, (I.) is the result of very extensive researches by many eminent persons, and may be received as perhaps the best statement which our present knowledge enables us to offer:

I. Estimate of the Value of the Total Quantity of Gold and Silver existing in various forms in Europe and America at the commencement of the year 1848.

The produce of	Silver.	Gold.
America, ...	£1,087,000,000	£401,000,000
Europe, ...	80,000,000	25,000,000
Russia, ...	13,000,000	44,000,000
Africa and other places,	—	100,000,000
	£1,180,000,000	£570,000,000
As existing A. D. 1500,	28,000,000	12,000,000
	£1,208,000,000	£582,000,000

£1,790 millions sterling.

Deduct for exportation, wear and tear and losses by casualties, . . . 64 "

Leaving £1,726 millions.

It will be seen from this statement that the total stock of gold and silver in the year 1500, or at the time when America was discovered, is computed to have been no more than 40,000,000*l.*: and there appears to be good reason for placing credence in those figures. And it is to be observed that the quantity of gold was only 12,000,000*l.*

This sum, compared with the vast supplies which have arrived from America and elsewhere since the year 1500, enables us to understand the complete revolution in the value of gold which took place very soon after the voyage of Columbus.

There was no large previous stock either of gold or silver to be operated upon: and hence the powerful effects of even small annual additions.

In the year 1848, however, the facts were quite the reverse. There was then at least a mass of 1,700 millions sterling of both metals; but it is nevertheless needful to remember that of this immense sum about a *third part only* was gold (say 600 millions sterling): and if we could suppose that an annual new produce of 20 millions sterling of gold should be yielded by the sources of supply in California and Australia, there can be no doubt that a few years would, at such a rate, lead to violent interference with the present exchangeable value of gold. The new supply would then be at the annual rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the stock existing in Europe and America in 1848; and it is pretty certain that during the years 1850 and 1851 the new supply of gold has actually been at the annual rate of perhaps 2 or even $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the stock of gold in 1848.

The next important question relates to the changes which have taken place during the present century in the amount of the annual supplies of gold and silver; and in the regions from whence those supplies have been obtained.

The following table (II.) will show the extent of the annual supply in the year 1800—fifty-two years ago.

And the table (III.) which immediately follows it will show the corresponding facts in the early part of 1848, or immediately before the discovery of the Californian sources of supply.

II. Estimated Value of the Annual Quantities of Gold and Silver placed in the markets of the world at the commencement of the nineteenth century—say in the year 1800.

The produce of	Silver.	Gold.
America,	£7,000,000	£1,920,000
Europe, excluding Russia, but including Turkey,	560,000	140,000
Russia,	200,000	88,000
Africa,	—	280,000
Archipelago of Asia,	—	650,000
Divers other sources,	80,000	180,000
	£7,840,000	£3,258,000
	£11,098,000	

III. Estimated Value of the Annual Quantities of Gold and Silver placed in the markets of the world immediately before the discovery of the Californian mines, or say in the early part of 1848.

The produce of	Silver.	Gold.
America,	£6,200,000	£2,100,000
Europe, excluding Russia, but including Turkey,	1,320,000	360,000
Russia,	210,000	4,100,000
Africa,	—	550,000
Asia, excluding Russia and Turkey,	900,000	2,800,000
	£8,630,000	£9,910,000
	£18,540,000	

Comparing these two statements, the results are as follows:

Year 1848 compared with 180

	Silver. Less.	Silver. More.	Gold. Less.	Gold. Mo
America,	£800,000	—	—	£180
Europe,	—	£760,000	—	240
Russia,	—	10,000	—	4,01
Africa,	—	—	—	270
Asia, &c.,	—	820,000	—	1,970
	800,000	1,590,000	—	6,67
	More £790,000		More £6,67	

Comparing the two periods in the most eral manner, we find that the annual supply increased in forty-eight years thus:

Gold in 1800,	£3,260,000	
" 1848,	9,910,000	Increase.
		£6,650,000
Silver in 1800,	£7,840,000	
" 1848,	8,630,000	
		£790,00

The greater increase in the annual supp gold than in that of silver before 1848 almost wholly from the Russian supplies. supplies had proceeded at the rate of 4,000,000*l.* a-year, for about ten years pr 1848; so that generally, for nearly ten prior to the discovery of California, the a supplies of gold had been far greater in pr tion than the annual supplies of silver.

(To be continued.)

WHAT THE SUNBEAM DOES.

(Concluded from page 703.)

The great effect produced on the veg kingdom by the heat-rays may be judged of the fact, that almost all the plants which e the remarkable phenomenon of irritability, approaching to animal life, are confined to regions where the heat is extreme. On the of the Indian rivers grows a plant in almo stant motion. In the hottest of the con tories at Kew is a curious plant, whose l rise by a succession of little starts. The house contains Venus's fly-trap. Light se have no effect in quickening their mover but the effect of increased heat is at once They exhibit their remarkable powers mo ing the still hot nights of an Indian sum

Heat is of essential importance in the p tion and ripening of fruit. Many trees w bear fruit in our cold climate, which are productive in the sunny south. Animal as vegetable life is in great measure dep on heat. Look at the insect tribes. The number of them pass their winter in the state. Hidden in some sheltered nook, or in the earth, they sleep on, until the warm returning spring awakens them to life an piness; and if, by artificial means, the c prolonged, they still sleep on, whereas, i be exposed to artificial heat, their change ened, and butterflies may be seen sporting the flowers of a hothouse, when their less

relatives are still wrapped in the deepest slum-
. To judge of the influence of heat on the
mal and vegetable economy, we need but con-
st summer and winter,—the one radiant and
al with life and beauty, the other dark, dreary,
silent.

The third constituent of the sunbeam is actin-
—its property being to produce chemical
cts. So long ago as 1556, it was noticed by
se strange seekers after impossibilities, the
emists, that horn silver, exposed to the sun-
m, was blackened by it. This phenomenon
tained the germ of those most interesting
overies which have distinguished the present
; but, in their ardent search for the philoso-
r's stone and the elixir of life, they over-
ed many an effect of their labors which
ht have led them to important truths.

s yet the effects of actinism have been more
ied in the inanimate than the organic crea-

Still, in the vegetable kingdom, its power
nown to be of the utmost importance. A
exposed to the entire sunbeam will not ger-
te; but bury it in the earth, at a depth suf-
t to exclude the light, yet enough to admit
ism, which, like heat, penetrates the earth
me distance, and soon a chemical change
take place; the starch contained in the seed
nverted into gum and water, forming the
iment of the young plant; the tiny root
ges downward, the slender stem rises to the
, the first leaves, or cotyledens, then unfold
now fully expand to the light, and a series
emical changes of a totally different nature
ence, which we have before noticed, when
king of light. Experiments clearly prove
this change is to be attributed to actinism,
ot to heat. Glass has been interposed of
k blue color, which is transparent to actin-
though opaque to light and heat, and ger-
ion has been thereby quickened. Garden-
ve long known this fact practically, and
customed to raise their cuttings under blue
s. There is no doubt that actinism exer-
a powerful and beneficent influence on
s during their whole existence, but science
et to demonstrate its nature; and it is cu-
to observe that the actinic element is most
ant in the sunbeam in the spring, when its
ce is most essential in promoting germi-
—in summer the luminous rays are in ex-
when they are most needed for the forma-
f woody fibre—and in autumn the heat-rays
l, and ripen the golden grain and the deli-
fruit; in each day the proportions of the
nt rays vary—in the morning the actinic
ple abounds most, at noon the light, and at
de the heat.

influence of actinism on the animal world
well known; but it is probable that many
effects hitherto referred to light are in re-
ue to actinism. It has the strange power
kening the human skin, causing the deep
colour of those tribes who inhabit the sunniest regions of the earth; and even in our own country in summer, that darkening of the skin called sun-burning. Doubtless more careful investigation will discover this principle to be equally important to the life and health of animals as either of its closely allied powers of light and heat.

Our knowledge of actinic influence on inanimate nature is not so scanty, for it is now a well established fact, that the sunbeam cannot fall on any body, whether simple or compound, without producing on its surface a chemical and molecular change. The immovable rocks which bound our shores, the mountain which rears its lofty head above the clouds, the magnificent cathedral, the very triumph of art, and the beautiful statue in bronze or marble, are all acted on destructively by the sunbeam, and would soon perish beneath its irresistible energy, but for the beautiful provision made for their restoration during the darkness of night—the repose of darkness being no less essential to inorganic, than it is to animated nature. During its silent hours, the chemical and molecular changes are all undone, and the destruction of the day repaired, we know not how.

The art of painting by the sunbeam has been rather unfortunately called photography, which means light painting, for the process is not due to light, but is rather interfered with by it; and contrary to all preconceived ideas, the pictures taken in our comparatively sombre country, are more easily and brilliantly produced than in brighter and more sunny lands—so much so, that a gentleman, who took the requisite materials to Mexico, in order to take views of its principal buildings, met with failure after failure, and it was not until the darker days of the rainy season that he met with any measure of success.—*Harper's Magazine.*

SUBMARINE GEOGRAPHY.

By an act of the American Congress in March, 1849, the Secretary of the United States Navy was authorized to appoint three suitable vessels for the purpose of investigating the phenomena of the winds and the waves, to find short routes, and to discover matters of importance to commerce and navigation. These vessels were to sail under the instructions of Lieutenant Maury, the author of the Wind and Current Charts, published at New York. From some cause, but one vessel was fited out for this important service; the "Fancy," a schooner commanded by Lieutenant Walsh, which sailed from New York in October, 1849, amply furnished with the means of carrying out the instructions given. Those orders included not only constant observations upon the wind, the force and set of the currents, with their temperature, depth, position, &c., but also notices of the general tem-

perature of the ocean, with "deep-sea soundings."

In May of the following year, the United States ship Albany, Commander Plate, was despatched on similar service to the West India station, equally well found in every requisite for the purpose. The field of the "Fancy's" operation was to have been in the "Horse Latitudes" to the north of the Equator, and a few degrees south of the Line, between fifteen and twenty-five degrees west longitude. Unfortunately, this vessel proved unseaworthy, and her commander was compelled to relinquish his undertaking before being half-completed. This first voyage was, however, not without results, for it enabled the officer in command to disprove the existence of various supposed rocks between the West India Islands and the African continent, and which had, until that time, been regularly laid down in the official charts. Lieutenant Walsh also discovered a submarine current of considerable velocity, moving in a direction opposite to that on the surface; he found water at a great depth, which, when brought up, relieved of all pressure, and equalized to the surface temperature, proved to be lighter than the water at the surface. In "deep-sea soundings" less was done than had been anticipated, owing mainly to the loss of their longest wire-line, which parted close to the reel on deck. The deepest sounding made by this expedition, and which is also the deepest yet made, was five thousand seven hundred fathoms, or six miles and a half, at which immense depth no bottom was found. This was made about three hundred miles to the eastward of Bermuda, on the 15th of November, 1849, and serves to establish the fact, that the actual depth of the great ocean basin is greater than any elevation above the sea level. The time occupied by this length of wire in running out was one hour and a half; and, to have wound it up on the reel by two or three men would have required at least twelve hours; that labour, however, was not needed, as the whole length parted at the surface, and was lost.

It may not be uninteresting to detail the mode by which the direction and velocity of the under-currents were determined—a method at once simple and efficacious. A large *chip-log*, of a quadrantal form, the arc of it measuring four feet, and being heavily loaded with lead to keep it upright, was sunk to the required distance, say one hundred and twenty fathoms; on the upper end of the line to which this was secured, was a *barrega*, or float, which, of course, followed the direction of the sunken chip-log, propelled by the under-current, and the rate at which it moved was ascertained by means of a log-line and glass, in the ordinary way. Lieutenant Walsh found, by these means, a great number of under-currents moving at various rates, according to depth, ranging from two miles to half a mile, but always in a direction co to the surface current, and usually movin more rapid rate.

The second expedition, in the Albany, p far more successful than the first; and alth the scene of operations was on a much limited scale, the task was performed most pletely. This vessel was of much large nage, more liberally officered, and better plied with *materiel*. In place of *wire* sou lines, cod-lines of sufficient size were furn which were well waxed, or oiled, and mark at every hundred fathoms. The suppl tended to fifty thousand fathoms, sufficien might suppose, for several such voyages, y greater part of it was used on this one losses of some thousands of fathoms occ incessantly from the inferior make of th causing it to part.

The first deep sea soundings were made what to the southward of the Bermudas, no bottom was found with lines of one tho nine hundred fathoms and one thousand fat Standing on towards Hayti, and within degrees of that island, bottom was found regular sets of soundings effected, in a satisfactory manner, from that point right the Gulf of Mexico, and afterwards acro Caribbean Sea. From a depth of sixteen dred fathoms (about two miles) the g gradually trended upwards, towards the c Hayti, with very ordinary undulation. P on westerly, through the shoals and islan the northward of Cuba, at which islan vessel remained a day or two to overha lines and correct the imperfections, a co soundings was taken right across the bay east to west, and again from west to east. months were occupied in this portion work, and although, at times, the squally s the weather rendered soundings quite i ticable, the fine, calm days intervening s for every useful purpose. The result of operations was to show that the depth two great waters, the Gulf of Mexico a Caribbean Sea, is not nearly so great a their extent, might have been antici whilst, on the other hand, the submari leys situated between Cuba and some immediate adjacent islands, stretch to a greater distance below than the larger u tions. These contiguous ocean-valleys fact, so many sharp precipices descendi depth of sixteen hundred fathoms, and hundred fathoms, equal, by land measur to two miles, and one and a half mile greatest declivity found in the Mexican G eight hundred and eighty fathoms, a tri a mile; whilst, in the deepest part of the bean Sea, right to the westward, the sou gave fully thirteen hundred fathoms, decr with a few irregularities, to about three h fathoms in the vicinity of the gulf

etween Cuba and Cape Haytien. The forma-
on of these two vast basins is especially inte-
sting, as connected with the course and
rength of the great gulf stream, and other
ibutary ocean rivers, which it is now evident
ed the one mighty stream. The operations of
e officers on board the Albany prove that, in
e centre of the Mexican Gulf, stretching away
r the North American coast, between the
ouths of the Mississippi, towards the Yucatan
ass, there lies a ridge of elevated matter, which,
hilst it serves to confine the incoming gulf
ream to its present course, protects the mouths
the great Mississippi from any encroachments
om that quarter. Doubtless, the submarine
rrier thus thrown up, as it were, for mutual
rposes, owes its origin and growth to more
an one system of rivers. In all probability,
e mighty Amazon and Orinoco have as much
do with it as the great northern torrent; and,
ould these inquiries be carried out to their
l extent by obtaining specimens of the bottoms
all these soundings, the point might, with no
eat difficulty, be determined, through the
ans of microscopic observation.

Who can say what mighty work may not be
progress beneath the surface of these far
ers? Who can tell what vast sedimentary
nations may not be in course of preparation,
give to the world, in a future generation, new
ls, new countries, rich in organic remains,
in all that can astound and bewilder the
uralist, who, gazing in ages to come at the
suries thus locked up, will find within the
rwhelming mass, fossil palms and infusoria
n the Amazon; reptiles from the Orinoco;
s from the Rio Grande; plants and creepers
n the Upper Missouri; pine, beech, and ash,
n the Mississippi—heaped up in gigantic
usion with wrecks of steamers, and skeletons
an, and beast, and monsters of the deep.

(To be continued.)

THE HUDSON.

here is no such thoroughfare of equal length
he whole nation, as that between this city
Albany. Two railroads and twelve large
nboats are daily engaged in conveying passen-
from one city to the other. There are also
zen steamers or so, plying between New
k and places this side of Albany. A splen-
new steamer, called the Francis Skiddy, is
t to make her *debut* on the Hudson, first as
y boat and later in the season as a night
between New York and Albany. She is
feet long, 38 feet beam, and 1,200 tons
en. It is estimated that she will accom-
te comfortably 1500 passengers. Her en-
, made by Cunningham & Co., are allowed
among the best specimens of mechanical
that this city has turned out. There are
boilers, a seventy inch cylinder, with a 14
feet stroke, and 40 feet wheels. Her model is very beautiful and perfect, as any one can see by going to the Sectional Dry Dock, near Pike street, where she will remain until Monday morning.

The internal arrangements are equal to the outward make. Her cabins, which are very spacious, are constructed of mahogany, with all the fine and elegant finish for which our steamboat architects are famous. She will make her first trip on or before the 21st; fare, probably 50 cents. The meals on board will be served on the European plan, which prevents the crowding incident to a public table, and permits individuals and parties to eat when they please. Mr. James McCullough is the agent of this magnificent vessel —*N. Y. paper.*

NATHAN THOMAS.

Summon'd from the field of labor in thy manhood's early prime,
Ere upon thy brow were scattered gray hairs by the hand of Time;
While the harvest, truly plenteous, ready for the sickle lay,
And the labourers, few in number, toiling all the weary day—
At the bridegroom's sudden coming all prepared to quit thy toil;
Trim'd thy lamp and brightly burning, and thy vessel filled with oil!

I have seen the young and blooming, like a flower, droop and die;
And the old and hoary-headed, in the narrow coffin lie;
And the strong man in his vigour, fall the spoiler's easy prey,
And have wept, alas! full often, o'er their cold and lifeless clay,
But with less of heartfelt sorrow than in silence bow'd my head
When I queried for thy welfare, and they answer'd "He is dead!"

For I thought of Afric's children, Ham's degraded, bleeding race;
And the silent query started, "Who, alas! shall fill his place?"
Who with purpose, high and holy, such as warmed thy manly breast,
Henceforth shall be found to labour for the helpless and oppress'd?
Firm and true and faithful, even where unnoted dangers lurk;
Ever harness'd for the warfare, ever ready for the work!

Ah, that query! often, often, has it met me on my way,
As I've traced thy fearless footsteps, where thy path of duty lay.
Far from home and friends and kindred, in that crime-polluted land,
Where the sufferings of the bondman meet the eye on every hand;
And have heard thy voice persuasive, all its tender accents try,
Till the master's heart was softened, and a tear has dim'd his eye.

While the nations love to honor him who publishes afar—
Heavenly truths to Islands, never lighted by our nothern star,
News of saving grace to Afric, shrouded all in heathen night,
Glad salvation to Hindostan 'lumined by no Heavenly light--
We will never cease to cherish mem'ries sweet of one whose hand
Fearless, strove to save the heathen, in our own, our *Christian* land!

Richmond, Indiana, 6mo. 1852.

R. T. R.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Royal steamship Asia, arrived at New York on the 15th inst, bringing Liverpool dates to the 3d inst.

ENGLAND.—Parliament was prorogued on the 1st inst., by the Queen in person.

A dreadful riot occurred at Stockport, on the night of the 9th ult., between the lower class of Irish Catholics and English Protestants. The usual anniversary procession of the Roman Catholic scholars connected with the three chapels in Stockport, took place a few days previously, and the animosity previously existing against the Catholics appears to have been aroused thereby into more active hostility. Several houses were destroyed with their contents, and a large number of persons severely wounded. The riot was finally quelled by the police.

Five vessels had arrived from Australia, bringing over 60,000 ounces of gold, valued at a quarter of a million pounds sterling.

IRELAND.—One of the Belfast circulars, in referring to the rising tendency of prices of flax, states, that owing to the extent of emigration, there is now increased difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of weavers, and that wages have risen in consequence. The price of flax continues very high, and it has become necessary to order large quantities from the Baltic ports.

FRANCE.—A conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon has been discovered in Paris, and 14 persons engaged in the construction of a destructive machine, have been arrested. The machine contained fourteen barrels, capable of containing about twenty bullets each.

Several members of the Legislative Assembly have assumed quite an independent tone in their speeches on the measures of Government. M. Montalembert has spoken in a very pointed manner in relation to the decrees sequestrating the property of the Orleans family.

The President is said to be deeply irritated by the independent tone assumed by the Chamber.

The budget of receipts has been published. It shows that the expenditures exceed the revenue by 130,000,000 of francs *at the least.*

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, on the 7th inst., arrived at New York on the 15th inst., bringing the San Francisco mails to the 18th ult, $1,649,000 on freight, and $500,000 in the hands of passengers.

The Panama railroad is completed to the cros of the river near Gorgona. There is no news o portance in the California papers.

In the Society Islands the revolutionists had successful and had repulsed the royalists, wi severe loss on both sides. Queen Pomare, on ing of the defeat, went in person to rally the tr but they were again repulsed and fled, taking re on board a French frigate lying in the harbor. revolutionists had reinstated their President.

The British steamer Lima, arrived at Panam the 3d, from Valparaiso, bringing intelligence the Peruvian ministry had been changed. The sent cabinet is opposed to Flores, and give hi protection. Flores has but 950 men, but still a menacing position. The steamer Quickste joined him with a number of troops.

DOMESTIC.—CONGRESS.—The bill for the security of the lives of passengers in steam ve passed the Senate on the 13th inst.

The amendment to the Deficiency Bill, givi ditional compensation to the Collins' line of s ships, passed the House on the same day.

The Cholera is prevailing extensively in s the towns of Kentucky and Illinois. At Fai Nelson co., Kentucky, 50 cases and 15 deaths a ported. Cases continue to occur occasiona Maysville, Ohio, and the disease also preva many of the small towns throughout the Wes

The steamship Mexico, from Galveston, r that it exists to an alarming extent at Indian

An extensive conflagration occurred at Bos the afternoon of the 12th inst., destroying a amount of property, among which we re learn, were the Sailor's Home and the Ma Church. An old man who was residing temp at the "Home," lost $1400, the whole savin life time. A number of the houses were oc by indigent Irish families.

The case of Manuel Pareira, the English sailor, imprisoned at Charleston, having lat tracted much attention in the British Pa the Charleston papers announce that he w charged from jail more than a month ago. pears from a statement in the Standard, t Carolinians endeavoured to persuade him to the Governor of the State for his liberation, ground that his case was an exceptional c coming within the intention of the law, wh reira, most probably by the advice of the Consul, refused to do. At length he was dis unconditionally, and left Charleston. It wi membered that Pareira, although a Portugu a seaman on board a British vessel, whi obliged to put into Charleston in distress, a there condemned as unseaworthy.—*N. Am*

MALACCA SUGAR CANE.—The National In cer informs us that several boxes of roots o gar cane, in a growing state, from Solagore Straits of Malacca, sent home by the Comm the United States East India Squadron, have at New York, and have been sent to the ment of the Interior for distribution among gar planters of the Southern States. This of the sugar cane is believed to be superi cane now grown in that section of our The importation was made at the reques Governor Roman, of Louisiana, at whose the Secretary of the Navy, more than a directed the Commander of our East Indi ron to procure and send home these roots.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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TLE OF WILLIAM EDMUNDSON TO FRIENDS.

ear Friends,—As you have received and be-
d in the precious truth, so live in it to
's glory, and walk upright in the freedom
liberty of the truth and Gospel of peace, in
h you will have peace with God. Go not
into the liberty of the world, for that will
g you into bondage, and the old leaven will
in by little and little, which leavens into
ove of the world, draws from the love of
hinders the incomes of his love in your
, and draws the mind into great incumbran-
nd sets the affections on things below, to
earthly things more than heavenly. This
nes a yoke of bondage, and will make you
down into the earth, and keep you from
ng up to the Lord, who saith, Look unto
All stand fast and firm, therefore, in the
om and liberty of the blessed truth. Let
lose the heavenly image, lest the earthly
e steal in and come over again; and like
rave swallow up, or like the thorns choke
at is good, and so stain and spoil the beauty
omeliness, which you have in the everlast-
uth.

ends, in the name of the Lord Jesus, shake
elves from the dust, and from the earth,
quickened and raised from the grave, and
he earth, by the spirit and power of the
Sow not among thorns, but plough up
llow-ground, and keep a diligent hand at
ough, that as the axe hath cut down the
hes, so the plough may tear up the roots,
he roots of corruption, earthly-mindedness
vetousness, which is the root of all evil,
e root of bitterness be not left unrooted
rough neglect; and so those old roots
up again, and choke the good, and make
rden unfruitful to God. Must not his
be as a fruitful field, and as a pleasant garden to bring forth much fruit, to be a sweet smell and a sweet savour? And so, all Friends, see that the fields and gardens of your hearts be kept clean, and the roots hacked up as well as the branches; that you may flourish in the new covenant, as the field of the Lord, and as his garden, give a sweet smell and savour of life unto life, and of death unto death; and as his fruitful plantation, bring forth much fruit to his praise and glory, who is the chief Planter and Workman, that he may delight to dwell in his plantation, and to walk in his garden, and to water it in due season, and not have cause to reject or cast out any, as a withered and unfruitful branch, through unworthiness.

Let all walk worthy of God's love, visitation and mercies, and take heed of turning again unto such things, as truth judged, led out of, and caused us to deny at the first, in trading or otherwise; for truth changes not. Therefore keep the first love and principles, spotless and blameless in the sight of God and man, and remember the children of Israel, whom God took by the hand to bring from the bondage of Egypt, and to give them the Land of Promise, how many of the first generation fell, and came short by looking back through unbelief, and tempting and grieving the Lord in the time of their trial. Also Lot's wife, who looked back, was set for an example. And are not we a kind of first-fruits, and a generation whom God hath visited, and taken by the hand to redeem from the earth, and from the world, after a long night of apostacy and falling away? Let all take heed and be circumspect; for there is much upon my spirit concerning these things, hard to be uttered, and harder to be borne by some. See that none leave either hoof or horn in Egypt, for then the mind will be towards it.

Therefore all arise, and come forth with the Seed royal, that all we have may be in the hand of the Lord, as an offering and sacrifice to him, which is but a reasonable service. We are but stewards of what we have, and must give an account to God; wherefore take heed of being married to your shops, and trades or merchandize, whereby you are encumbered and hindered from coming to meeting, serving the Lord and doing his work, as though your work and business must be done first, and the Lord's last. Would not you blame and be angry with your servants,

who would prefer and do their own work and business before yours, and be so encumbered and busy therein, that your business is neglected? Be ye therefore careful that the Lord's business be first done, and his truth and the concerns thereof preferred before all, that you may receive an answer from the Lord of "Well done, good and faithful servants." For if any be linked and married to the world, and to the earth, their shops, merchandize or trading, and have their delights there, how are they God's freemen and Christ's spouse, married to him? Must not they, who are married to Christ, be free from the world through the cross of Christ, the power of God, and walk as freemen, having the earth under them, and not over them?

Be ye therefore good merchant-men; prize the precious truth, the precious pearl, and the preferment of it above all, that the love of the world enter not, and work as the old leaven, by which the streams of God's free love in your hearts may be stopped. Prize the love of God and walk worthy of it; for as a tender Father He gave his Son for us, even the Son of his love, whom he hath made heir of all things, that we through him may be heirs of an everlasting inheritance, and not go after other lovers, or have the heart carried away with them, who will not stand instead, nor can they save in the needful time.

WILLIAM EDMUNDSON.

Jamaica, the 24th of the 12th month, 1671.

FRIENDS' TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of Friends interested in the Temperance cause, was held at the London Tavern, on Fourth-day, the 26th of Fifth Month, 1852, when about 110 Friends sat down to a cold dinner, after which the business commenced by Samuel Bowly (who presided) remarking that he had received a letter from James Backhouse, who, from the state of his health, was prevented from being present. He had not forwarded any regular account of receipts and disbursements, but it might be sufficient to state, that there remained in hand a balance of about £17. It was not proposed to conduct this meeting in a formal manner by passing *resolutions*, but rather, that it should afford an opportunity for the free interchange of sentiment, and for such suggestions as it might occur to Friends to make, for promoting the object in view. He had received a letter from John Taylor, on the subject of promoting the Temperance cause in connection with our public and other schools. All parties were agreed, that abstinence was a right thing for children; and it gave him pleasure to see among the present company, the Editor of the *Band of Hope*, a publication which was affording so much instruction and pleasure to the young. John Taylor had taken much pains in exciting an interest on this question at Ackworth; and at his suggestion, John Newby senior teacher in that establishment, had ki written a valuable Essay on the subject, w he held in his hand, and the reading of w he thought, would be a good introducti their proceedings. He (S. Bowly) then the Essay referred to, and proposed th should be adopted and form a part of the ceedings of the present meeting. Our fr Thomas Pumphrey, was President of the So at Ackworth, and took a deep interest in cause, though not present with us on this sion. S. Bowly proceeded to remark, that dence and caution were required in carryin plans into operation; some of those who the care of schools not being altogether fri to the abstinence cause, and rather unwilli the children under their care to sign the pl He then invited any friends now present to such remarks as might occur to them o branch of the subject.

ON THE INCULCATION OF TEMPERANCE PRINC IN FRIENDS' SCHOOLS.

"In these times of enlarged views as t objects and end of the education of our chil it may be seasonable to call the attenti Friends to the inculcation of temperance p ples in schools. If the purpose of the g education of our members were *merely se* this point would be worthy of close atten for intemperance, even more than ignora the fertile cause of much failure in busines misery in life. But the Society of Friends always acknowledged the duty of provid *guarded and religious* education. Our schools were founded, and are maintain much cost to ensure this, and to ensure it our members. It is a particular concern Society, that the scholars be instructed ligious duties, in the knowledge of the tures, and in good and virtuous habits. is universally admitted in general terms it is worth considering, whether some attention should not be given to the for of habits of temperance.

"While it is a painful fact, that from t time, there are many members of our S who fall away by intemperance, notwithst our admirable discipline; and while we fin cases even among young people, who *but years back* were educated in our schools, mands serious attention, whether sufficient are taken to forewarn the young of this in snare.

"Probably in some schools the subject overlooked. Would it not be well, if it ob a specific attention *in all*? There is no c society that is not exposed to temptatio danger in this respect. Nor should the cation of abstinence from intoxicating bev be looked upon as an *infringement of Ch liberty*, but as a prudent avoidance of t

n, and the exercise of *a wise and Christian -denial.* The Society of Friends act on the ie principle in some other particulars.

'We know that impressions made on youth- minds are very powerful, both for good and . Let this subject, then, be systematically prominently brought under notice, if prac- ble, in all schools. Let the pupils be judi- sly instructed in the nature of intoxicating ors, and their effect on the human system; rrangements be made, as far as it can be ably done, for them voluntarily to enroll nselves as total abstainers; and let them fur- be shown, that by becoming consistent and cientious members of Temperance Societies may not only avoid temptation and danger nselves, but be the means of discountenance a great social evil, and promoting the hap- ss of all around them.

It may be objected that the question is not icable to children at school; they cannot e of its importance, and they are shielded the temptations spoken of. But our edu- n is *prospective.* 'Train up a child in the he should go, and when he is old he will lepart from it.' Instances can be named, hich children have arrived at very just and led conclusions on this subject; and have preserved, as they grew up, under circum- es of temptation.

There may, perhaps, be cases, in which par- r circumstances would render it undesirable ge children to sign a pledge, without con- of their parents; but none in which the al principle may not be fully and earnestly efore them, *if only treated judiciously,* and a view to their future welfare and useful- n the world.

t is pretty well agreed by all, that children d abstain while they are children. They this advantage over adults. Let us not keep the stream of life uncontaminated at rce; but provide as far as can be, that it ow on, in a pure and uncontaminated chan- This exercise of practical self-denial, so made by the young, may lead to higher ces. While humbly conscious that all our are unavailing without Divine assistance, ould also remember that it is our part, in dence on that heavenly aid, to work while alled to-day, 'to watch over the opening of our children, and inure them to habits -restraint' in early years."

lliam White then stated, that he had been a r in Friends' First-day School at Birming- or a great number of years, and had found dvantage to arise from the Juvenile Tem- e Society established in it. He would n a single case:—Some years ago, a youth rmingham was induced to attend that and to sign the abstinence pledge. He that time very destitute, being without or stockings, but he adhered firmly to the pledge, although his parents were at first much opposed to it. The same youth was now a Baptist missionary in the East Indies; and had lately written a letter to him (William White), breathing the language of gratitude, and referring to the Temperance Society as having been, under the Divine blessing, the means of raising him out of the condition of wretchedness which had already been described. He (William White) would encourage his friends to go forward in this labour of love, by reminding them, that it did not require *great talents* to fit us for usefulness in it, but *great perseverance.*

Robert Charleton made some statements respecting the working of the temperance cause, in connection with the Friends' First-day School at Bristol, fully confirming the truthfulness of the sentiments expressed by the preceding speaker; and illustrating them by a remarkable example, not unlike that furnished by him respecting the youth who had become a missionary.

Samuel Bowly then offered some remarks on the solemn obligations devolving on parents, who had no right to place temptation in the way of their children. His own mind was so strongly impressed with these views, that he felt he could not set his children the example of using intoxicating liquor without committing sin. The masters of schools, who occupy to a great extent the position of parents, would do well to cherish this feeling of responsibility; remembering that the habits of children, whether good or evil, formed while at school, often exert the most important influence on the whole course of their future life.

Richard Barrett remarked, that John Newby's letter fully expressed his own views, and he hoped it would have a wide circulation. He wanted the subject to be kept steadily in view; for unless attention be paid to it, the ground already gained might be gradually lost. He would encourage an appointment of suitable Friends to visit our schools annually, and thought it would be desirable for our *private* as well as *public* schools, to share in the benefit of their labours. He thought Friends in America were very much in advance of those in England on this subject. He also remarked, that the influence of Friends who are engaged on the Committees of British Schools, might be most advantageously brought to bear on this question; not only as it regards the children, but in many cases their parents also. Perhaps there is nothing more likely to influence the mind of a drunkard, than that which comes to him through the medium of his own child.

William Christy remarked, that the subject of introducing the temperance question into schools was somewhat new to him; yet he conceived it likely to be of great value, as a prelude to success in after years. He had himself established a school in Lancashire, with 500 or

600 children, and it would afford him great pleasure for the temperance cause to be introduced to the notice of the master and the pupil teachers, who might be encouraged to write upon it. Good habits, in this particular, are far more likely to be permanent, if inculcated and practised in early life, than if adopted at a later period, when we are subject to powerful influences, from which in early childhood we are exempt.

Benjamin Cadbury made reference to Sibford School, in which their were about seventy children, and where intoxicating liquor was not used. Independently of the effect of this arrangement on the school itself, he remarked that such an example was not without a valuable influence on the surrounding agricultural population.

Robert Jowitt said, that he came to the meeting without any intention of speaking; but, in consequence of what had fallen from one of the speakers, he felt inclined to express his belief that the temperance cause was *not declining* but *progressing*, and gradually obtaining more consideration and favour. He would encourage his friends to go on; they had a good cause, and let them stick to it. It is better to take a cheerful than a desponding view of the prospect before us; indeed, we may well feel encouraged by the progress already made, when we consider the extensive ramifications of the drinking system, and the powerful influences arrayed in its support.

Samuel Bowly remarked, that our object should be not merely to get the children to *practice* total abstinence, but to impart to them right views and correct knowledge of the *principles* on which such abstinence ought to rest. Without such knowledge, the mere habit of abstaining may not improbably be abandoned on leaving school; but if there be an intelligent apprehension of the importance of our great principle, there will be much more reason to expect that the practice will be adhered to through life. He thought, on the whole, that it would not be safe to *appoint* a committee to visit the schools; yet he hoped that Friends, individually, would take suitable opportunities of visiting the schools for this purpose. He thought that if this was done in a right spirit, and with a prudent care to avoid dealing with the subject in such a way as to excite prejudice, it would be found, that the minds of Friends in such schools would be open to conviction, and that the labours of individuals so engaged would be greatly blessed.

Joseph Eaton concurred with Samuel Bowly, in thinking it would not be expedient to appoint a committee to visit the schools. It was highly important, not only with regard to our own schools, but the community generally, that it should be well understood that strong drink is not only unnecessary, but positively injurious. In the absence of correct views on this point, it was not to be expected that total abstinence should be adopted in these establishments. His attention had been drawn to a school, in w ale or porter was given twice a day; and if rents were in the habit of giving such drink their children when at home, it could scar be expected that they would be willing to them to schools, where these liquors are held. Tracts on this subject might be di buted in public schools with great advantage. had been quite startled by hearing the ren that the Society was going back. Among *lowest* class, it was true, drunkenness migh pear to prevail as much as ever; but takin community generally, a very great improve had unquestionably taken place. During fifteen years, *prior* to 1836, the consumptio intoxicating drinks had increased to the e of fifty per cent. *per head*, throughout the p lation; but during the fifteen years *subseque* 1836, not only had there been no furthe crease, but a positive decrease to the exte nineteen per cent. per head throughout community.

(To be continued.)

A SOFT WORD TO A NAVY CHAPLAIN.

BY ELIHU BURRITT.

You profess to be a minister of Jesus C and to teach that "unless a man hath the of Christ, he is none of his." You pro admit, that the illustration of the vine, the Son of God employed in his farewell ad to his disciples, was not hyperbolical, but fically expressive of the relation which true follower of his must sustain to him. a Christian, you admit, the human heart mu grafted into the heart of Christ, and receive it the vital fluid of its spiritual life. You while that heart sustains this vital relatio fruits, its sentiments, and the actions whic press them will be fruits, not of the spirit natural heart, but of the spirit which is in C and that the more *Christian* an act shall b more of the spirit of Christ will be in it speaking of diamonds, we express their val saying they are of such and such *wate* speaking of actions of Christian duty, jewel are to stud the diadem of a God, we may e their quality analytically by saying they such and such a *spirit:* that is, in the grosser motives, are contained, as it we many *grains* of the spirit of Christ. Now, let me tenderly entreat you to analyze the ties of your calling, as Chaplain in the Nav investigate the nature of your engagement human government.

Professed minister of the Gospel of Christ, were you ever present at a naval b If so, let me ask you, in all sober honest that scene ever outdone by any spectacl enacted on earth? Among those who are farthest from the presence of God and the of hope, were there ever the exercise and

of more malignity and frenzied ferocity than n and bellow in a *naval battle?* And you, nout a question or a scruple—with the sandals he Gospel of Peace professedly bound to your —are to stand, in the glare of the lighted ch, and as it were, knee deep in the ready nstone, and stayed up by butchering-irons, with one girded to your side, you are to open awful scene by spreading your hands towards ven and praying that the spirit of the blessed of love would descend to render more intense flame which human hearts and hands are t to kindle for mutual destruction! You to draw near to the great white throne of 's mercy on one side, and your fellow minister, nother nation, on the other, and both laying nce your blood invoking hands on the spotless s of Christ's righteousness, implore his ence amid the howling tempest of fire and ke, and the hotter torrents of unbridled rage; l the red lava of a thousand iron volcanoes maddened hearts: amid the steamy atmos- e of human blood, spouting in hissing cur- s into the sea! And now, my dear friend, ne take you by the hand and look steadfastly your heart's eye, while I ask: What if God ld take you both at your word! What if hould grant your prayer and descend into the y, invested with all the Godhead of his butes, his LOVE! You invoked him, a spirit, escend and cover the heads of the combatants. ose he should come in spirit, in the spirit hrist; and in the fullness of that spirit, ld enter every heart; so that every officer private should be made instantaneously as like Christ as a mortal can be: would not murderous weapon fall from the hands of dark-looking sailors and marines, and they pon their knees and upon each other's necks ive glory to God that he, in answer to your rs, had descended, as at the attempted sacri- f Isaac, and arrested their design and work utual butchery? And is this the aim and or which you are pledged and paid before- to pray for the presence of God in any bat- our nation may wage? Rest assured, they I drive you from the war-ship's deck, on e of action, if they believed there were the test possibility that God would hear your r, and be present to fill the combatants for you prayed, with the spirit of Christ.

not deceived; God is not mocked, nor will ck you. If, in any of the emergencies of n life and duty, he comes at the cry of ication, he will come as a God, and the estation of his spirit and presence will pro- n the human heart "the same spirit which vas in Christ"—"In whom dwelt the ful- f the Godhead bodily," and who imparts t fulness, grace for grace, to every one heart is open for its reception. To ask esence of God in any other spirit, is to ask o stifle the elements of his existence, or to assume those of a demon. If then, you do not wish to have the spirit of Christ, the spirit which breathed forth in his dying prayer on the cross, to pervade the hearts of the human butchers at the onset of battle, then I beseech you—as you would avoid a blasphemy which would make even fallen spirits tremble—I beseech you never to raise heavenward your eyes and voice to invoke the presence of God on the field of carnage, or the war-ship's slippery deck; but to direct your eyes downward and pray that your paid men of blood may be inspired with all the fury that burns in the bottomless pit, to fight as near like fiends as the father of all murderers can make them.

Memorandum on the increased supplies of Gold and Silver from California and Australia since the year 1848.

(Concluded from page 716.)

The next question relates to the actual produce of California and Australia, more particularly during the year 1851; and to the estimates which may be reasonably formed of the future supply of the precious metals from these countries.

As regards *California*, there seems to be no reason to doubt that from the middle of 1848 to the end of 1851, a period of three years and a half, the *total* produce of gold has been fully 30,000,000*l.*,—and that of this sum, probably as much as 14,000,000*l.* has been obtained in the course of 1851.

As regards *Australia*, the produce to the end of 1851, or for six months' work, is certainly not less than 500,000*l.*, and is probably nearer 1,000,000*l.*

It then becomes an interesting matter to ascertain in what manner the 30 millions from California, since 1848, have been disposed of:—and the following returns from the American and French Mints will enable us to answer that question to a considerable extent. (See tables IV. and V.)—

IV. Statement from official sources of the Value of the Coinage of Gold, the produce of the United States territory, at the four Mints of the United States, (Philadelphia, New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega,) during the years as under.

Years.	From California.	Other sources.	Total.
1848	£9,000	£170.000	£179,000
1849	1,230,000	185,000	1,415,000
1850	7,255,000	133,000	7,388,000
1851	10,540,000	86,000	10,626,000
	£19,034,000	574,000	19,608,000
From the establishment of the oldest of the Mints in 1792 to end of 1847, 55 years,	——	£2,561,000	2,561,000
		£3,135,000	£22,169,000

V. Statement from official sources of the Value of the Coinage of Gold and Silver at Paris, during the years as under.

Years.	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
1849 . .	£7,360,000	£1,090,000	£8,450,000
1850 . . .	3,000,000	4,600,000	7,600,000
1851 . . .	2,270,000	9,640,000	11,910,000
	£12,630,000	15,330,000	27,960,000

NOTE.—It is important to bear in mind that the £15,330,000 of *gold coinage* shown above was not derived *wholly* from *new* supplies of gold, but was obtained, to a considerable extent, by the conversion into *coin* of a part of the gold bullion previously existing in the markets of Europe, and especially in France. The published accounts do not enable us to state precisely what portion of the £15,330,000 was *old* and what *new* gold bullion,—but perhaps more than half or even three-fourths was *old*.

The general effect of the evidence furnished by these two tables is as follows :—

	Gold of the value of Million pounds.
In the *United States* there has been actually coined and added to the circulation of that country, since 1848, ...	19
In *France* there has been a similar coinage of	15
Making together,	34
Deduct for French gold coin obtained from old stock of bullion already in Europe prior to 1848, say, ...	10
	24
California supply,	30
Surplus added to floating stock in market,	6

Judging from the present amount, (19½ millions) of bullion in the Bank of England, it is probable that these figures are not very far from the truth.

It is then to be considered how much farther we may expect the absorption of the new supplies of gold to proceed in those countries which, like America and France, have a currency either mainly of very inferior paper, or mainly of silver.

The amount of metallic money in France has for the last two hundred years been enormous. It is not necessary in this place to refer to the computations of Neckar before the first Revolution. In 1843, however, one of the greatest living authorities in France, on such questions, M. Léon Faucher, in his work "Recherches sur l'Or et sur l'Argent," estimated the metallic money, *at that time* in circulation in France, thus :—

Gold coin, ...	£14,000,000
Silver coin, ...	120,000,000
	£134,0..0,000

Now, in France both these metals are a legal tender, according to a certain relative value which the law fixes between them; and it depends on the general circumstances affecting the relative value of gold and silver, to each oth in the markets of the world, whether gold co or silver coins are most extensively used France. Until about the end of 1850 *silver* the *cheaper* metal, and the tendency was the fore to send silver to the French Mint to coined instead of gold; and to withdraw French gold coin from circulation, as soon a was issued by the Mint. Since 1850 this st of things has disappeared. The agio on g has quite passed away; and it is the fact, t during nearly the whole of 1851 *gold* has b at a *discount* (instead of a premium as forme in Paris, as compared with silver. Hence arisen the enormous increase in the French g coinage referred to above;—in other wo *silver* having become the *dearer* metal, is be gradually withdrawn from the circulation coin, and is converted into silver bullion; *gold* bullion is converted into coin; and it very important to observe, that this process substitution will proceed with all the force o natural law, so long as the present Mint law France remains unchanged. It is sometimes s hastily, that France, and other countries hav a similar Mint legislation, "*cannot afford*" substitute gold for silver. The truth is, t there is no affording in the matter,—the g will take the place of silver quite independe of any aid from the respective Governments long as the present system is preserved.

Precisely the same observations apply to United States. In that country, since the of Congress in 1834, *gold* has been *over-val* as compared with silver; and hence there been and is a strong tendency to introduce g into the United States currency in plac silver.

There are no trustworthy estimates of amount of the metallic circulation of the Un States. Until recently, however, it has not l considerable. The bulk of the currency has l a very inferior kind of bank paper; and it been the policy of the Federal, and of som the State Governments to encourage by all m the introduction of metallic money into gen use.

In Germany and other parts of Europe a s of things prevails similar to that which has l described as existing in France.

The conclusion, therefore, is this :—

That so long as the process, which has l going on so extensively since 1849, in United States and in France, of introducin gold coinage in replacement of silver and p continues, the effect will be to lessen very n the effect of the new supplies, both—(1,) u the relative values of gold and silver; and upon the general state of trade and prices.

And this position is readily illustrated. if instead of twenty-four millions sterling of having been absorbed for coin (out of thirty lions produced) since 1848,— leaving only

lions of gold to operate by way of positive ition to the previous stock of that metal,— whole thirty *millions* had been left so to ope-, it is tolerably plain that the effects would e been much more serious and startling than which have hitherto been observed.

Ve may perhaps reckon with certainty on the tinuance of the present absorption of gold as , at the rate of twenty *millions* a year for e time to come; but then no change must e place in the Mint legislation of the coun- s at present having a double standard.

t is then to be considered what will be the able future annual supplies of gold and er; and on this question there are the most osite opinions and conjectures.

t is stated on the authority of very high es that the produce of gold in Australia, ng the course of the present year, will be not than 10,000,000*l.*,—and perhaps it is not xaggeration to say, that at this moment the gold produce of 1852 may be reasonably nated at about twenty millions sterling,— ning, that California and Australia together probably yield such a quantity.

only remains to point out that, to some ex- it seems to be established that one of the effects upon commercial affairs, of the in- sed supplies of gold, will be, to lower the of interest; and in this way: The gold (as or bullion) accumulates in banks,—as in Bank of England,—the bankers desire to loy the deposits so placed in their hands; to insure such employment they lower the of interest, and offer greater facilities to owers.

must also be pointed out, that all seasons eap money are perhaps the certain precur- of seasons of financial collapse and difficulty; it is not improbable that, in spite of present ishing appearances, it may not require a period to produce a most marked change in ondition of the money market.

is important to observe, that there is no- ; in this view inconsistent with the doctrine h, on general and solid grounds, draws a ed distinction between an abundance of al and an abundance of money,—meaning pital all those accumulations of the former stry of a country which may be employed r to support human existence or to facili- urther production,—and meaning by money, r actual coin, or a paper circulation at once rtible into coin at the will of the holder; further, there is nothing in the view to we have above alluded, inconsistent with octrine which—proceeding on the distinc- between capital and money just pointed -teaches that the rate of interest is very less under the influence of changes in the ity of money, than under the influence of lemand for the use of capital on the one , and the supply of it on the other.

These general modes of reasoning may be admitted, perhaps, to the full extent without at all impairing the accuracy of the immediate conclusion to which we are led by present appearances and present events. At some future time, when the increased supplies of gold, commencing in 1848, shall have been thoroughly distributed over the markets of the world, and have produced whatever effects may flow from that distribution, it is certain, perhaps, that the immediate connexion between those supplies and the rate of interest will have disappeared. In the mean time, however, that connexion appears to be, and is, of an intimate kind. We are, at present, in only what may be called the second stage of the distribution of the new supplies. The first stage of that distribution may be supposed to be, the conveyance of the metal from the country of its production to the great seats of commerce. The second stage is to introduce the new gold into active use or circulation in those seats of commerce; and this process will be carried out to a considerable extent by bankers,—and in the manner we have described, through the operation of the rate of interest. It is erroneous to suppose that one of the earliest effects of the new supplies of gold will be, an effect on the prices of commodities in the direction of advance. It is perhaps certain, that the prices of commodities may be rendered lower for some time before they are rendered higher, in consequence of the new supplies of gold. This is a view which is entertained by some practical men of the highest eminence and ability, and it appears to be essentially sound. The lower rate of interest, and the increased facilities given to borrowers, will prolong, extend, and stimulate production in an infinitude of modes and directions; and unless it should happen that the demand for the commodities produced proves to be of a large and unusual character, there may be, to a greater or less extent, a repetition of one of those periods of glut and low prices, of which we have seen so many since the war. The difficulty or inconvenience with which we are now struggling, is the difficulty or inconvenience of changing the new gold from the form of "capital" into that of "money," (implying by these words the definitions given above.) The practical effect of the new supplies is at present to increase the magnitude of the funds in an immediately available form, which are seeking employment in the money market. When the new supplies shall have passed into general use and circulation, the difficulty as regards the rate of interest will, as far as they are concerned, have disappeared; and the effect on the prices of commodities and rate of wages will commence.

But the purpose of this mere Memorandum has been more than completed, and it may now conclude,—not inappropriately, perhaps, with a moral—and to this effect: It behooves us to remember that all seasons of very low rates of in-

terest,—or as the same meaning is generally expressed in phraseology neither elegant nor accurate, "all seasons of cheap money,"—are perhaps the certain precursors of commercial difficulty and financial pressure; and, in spite of the new supplies of gold, it is by no means improbable that a comparatively short period may suffice to bring about a total change in the present state of the demand in the market for capital, and the supply of it.—*Lond. Athenæum.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 31, 1852.

We introduce, this week, to our readers, a portion of the reported proceedings of an Association of Friends, in London, designed to promote the observance of temperance. The object, as exhibited in the published proceedings, is to exclude, as far as their influence extends, the use of intoxicating liquors of every description. They very judiciously direct their attention to the rising generation, and propose to introduce into their schools, not only the practice of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, but to connect with the practice such instruction as will be likely to fortify the minds of the pupils against the seduction of evil example, in that respect, through their subsequent stages of life.

It is probable that the inebriating liquors to which our Friends in England, and the youth who fall within the sphere of their influence, are chiefly exposed, are not the products of distillation, but those of a less stimulating character. It is scarcely possible to believe that the numerous and extensive breweries in and about London, could find vent for their products without the aid of great intemperance, or without largely increasing the evil to which they owe their support. However respectable and benevolent many of the brewers unquestionably are, we cannot evade the conclusion, when we soberly reflect on the subject, that their employment contributes to the deterioration of society, and that the wealth which often flows in upon them, is actually drained from the vitals of the community.

The effort, on either side of the Atlantic, to establish the habit of temperance on a permanent basis, is nothing less than an effort to annihilate entirely, or greatly to reduce, what has been usually deemed a reputable, as well as a lucrative business.

When large capitals have been embarked in any branch of business, or traffic, with the general approbation of the community, it appears an ungrateful task to endeavour to destroy it. And, certainly, the light in which the manufacture of malt liquors has been viewed, in this country and in Europe, together with the highly estimable characters of many, perhaps the majority, of those who have been engaged in the business, has furnished a sible argument against the sudden withdra public patronage. Yet, when we reflect upc incalculable evils of intemperance, and co that the habitual use of any intoxicating be is very sure to keep up the race of inebriates, regard to the interests of the coming generatic scarcely fail to excite a desire that the childre youth may be completely preserved from th grading vice. If they grow up in total absti from all inebriating beverage, they are, while adhere to the practice, sure to escape that But wherever the practice of moderate drink indulged, experience justifies the conviction some will become slaves to ebriety.

Highly approving the efforts of our E Friends on the subject of temperance, it ma be irrelevant to express a desire that the atte of teachers, and others entrusted with the gua ship of youth, may be more particularly direct a species of intemperance, which seems to l creasing among us, and which has become a s nuisance in this city. We can scarcely at time walk one of our crowded streets, withou ing compelled to inhale the fumes of tobacco the atmosphere we breathe. This, to men of sensibility, is disgusting and oppressive, but to cate women, and particularly to those in f health, it is nearly intolerable. In some, if nc whole of our public squares, smoking is very perly forbidden. But may we not justly inc whether the citizens, whom business or ple calls into the streets, are not equally entitle protection, from avoidable nuisances, with whom leisure and inclination invite into the p squares.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting-house, Wa ville, Warren county, Ohio, on the 2d of last m WILLIAM E. BUTLER, of Springborough Mo Meeting, to RHODA A. MOFFIT, of the fo place.

——, At Friends' Meeting-house, Wabash, bash county, Indiana, on the 15th inst., THOM STANLEY to HEPHZIBAH MACEY, both of that vi ty. This, we are informed, is "the first mar that ever occurred in Wabash Meeting, or co after our order."

——, At Friends' Meeting-house, Milton, W county, Indiana, on Fifth-day, the 1st inst., LIAM P. WARING, M. D., to SEMIRA, daught Mordecai Hiatt.

DIED,—At her residence in Economy, W county, Indiana, on the 3d of Eleventh month in the 29th year of her age, SALLY F., wif Macy B. Maulsby, and daughter of Rice Pric Henry county; a member Springfield Mon Meeting.

SUBMARINE GEOGRAPHY.

(Concluded from page 719.)

aving stated briefly the actual results of the first attempts at fathoming the depths of the t waters, I will now mention further opera- s undertaken in another direction by the mander of the United States ship John ms, during the spring of last year, (1851.) vessel was steered nearly due west, from ude thirty-eight degrees, fifty minutes north made some most successful deep-sea sound- The first was taken in about fifty-two de- west longitude, when bottom was found at ty-six hundred fathoms. In about forty-five es west longitude, bottom was found at five sand five hundred fathoms, which is the est depth at which soundings have been ssful; for, although, in the Fancy expedi- two hundred fathoms deeper were explor- o bottom was found. The above sounding cted for drift, *i. e.* making due allowance e effect of under currents upon the line t running out, gives an actual up-and-down nt of twenty-eight thousand nine hundred ifty feet. In longitude forty-four degrees the soundings gave bottom at two thousand hundred fathoms. From this spot to with- enty-four miles of the Peak of Pico, the m ascended gradually to six hundred and ty fathoms, whilst between the Azores and ira, the depth increased to beyoud a thou- fathoms. In this course of soundings a deal of line was lost from accidental break- a casualty to which all the tackle em- d appears to have been especially subject. l be observed that the soundings taken in five degrees and forty-four degrees west ude, differed most materially; the actual ce of locality did not exceed seventy miles, e ocean bed was found to sink from over housand fathoms to less than half that . Here, then, we have a direct proof that regularity in the submarine geography of rld is not confined, as has been imagined, immediate neighbourhood of dry land, at ocean valleys and mountains exist far in the watery waste of equal grandeur with n our continents, and, as already proved, of r vastness in some cases. This is but the of an inquiry and research at present in ancy: the knowledge is as yet only dawn- on our minds; what it may lead to, can mere surmise. The island of Saint He- s, as we know, a bluff, up-heaved, rocky running off at a very precipitous angle be- e water's edge. Doubtless it forms the it of some ocean Andes, some tremendous s of geological structures, which, if in our land, would be capped with eternal snows. he structure and irregularities of the great rn basin nothing is as yet known. It will e long, however, before we possess some on which to rest future stores of know- ledge. Already a portion of the American navy has gone to the southward in prosecution of this most interesting inquiry, provided with every possible requisite, and in charge of men of un- doubted ability and energy.

Before concluding this notice, it may be as well to detail the plan of operations as carried on in the deep sea soundings. The cordage found to be best adapted for the work is stout fishing-line of equal strength throughout its entire length. It should be oiled or waxed, in order to prevent as much as possible any degree of friction in passing rapidly through the salt water. The line must be measured off, and marked at every thousand fathoms with silk thread of various colours tied tightly round it. The intervening hundred fathoms are to be denoted by threads of corresponding colors, but secured in a differ- ent manner, so as to indicate from one to nine hundred.

The weight employed for sinking the line has been a thirty-two pound shot, slung in canvas bands, and so secured to the line, that any sud- den jerk upon it will detach the one from the other; the labour of hauling up that weight at the end of the line, several thousands of fathoms long, would be far too great; as it is, the reel- ing up of the line itself is a task of considerable magnitude, though the reel is worked by cranks and fly-wheels, at which three or four men are employed. Several attempts were made, by per- sons on board these surveying ships, to raise one of the thirty-two pound shot from the ground, when on the bottom of the ocean, at a depth of about three thousand fathoms; but although it was easy enough to drag it along the smooth bed, the strongest man in the vessel was unable to lift it an inch. To regulate and check the pass- ing out of the line during the descent of the shot, canvas friction-bands are employed; other- wise the twine might flow from the reel more rapidly than the shot would sink it, and so be- come entangled on the surface. It has been found, by many trials, that the weight descends with a steadily decreasing rapidity, in exact pro- portion with the depth attained by it; a know- ledge of this has enabled those employed in the soundings to detect the existence of an under- current at any depth below, for the action of such current, though, perhaps, of not more than half a knot per hour upon the great length of line out, caused it to run off the reel more rapidly than, according to the depth, it should have done. In this way, by timing the de- scent of the line at every hundred fathoms, not only is it perfectly easy to detect the existence of an under current, but also to de- termine its position, and, with some tolerable accuracy, its speed. The five thousand five hundred fathoms run out by the Albany, with soundings, took two hours and forty minutes in its descent, and required ten hours for re- winding by four men, according to the usual

rate. This rate of descent, it will be seen, was much less than that of the five thousand seven hundred fathoms of wire-line, which the officers of the Fancy passed out without getting soundings, and which occupied but one hour and a half in its fall, owing to the smaller amount of friction with the metal than the fibrous line.

Let us hope that what has been so well begun by our friends across the Atlantic, may not be disregarded by our own authorities, but that similar researches may be made in those seas which peculiarly form the highway of our Oriental commerce. If these things were worth the attention of a young people like the Americans, how much more so of the care of the British government, whose ships of war are floating in almost every degree of longitude and latitude throughout the watery world! In the vast Indian Ocean there is, beyond doubt, a rich harvest awaiting the labourer; the field so often passed over is as yet unexplored. The crude materials extracted from ships' logbooks go to show that in the Indian seas there exists a gulf stream similar to that on the Eastern coast of America, having a temperature often above blood heat.

In the system of aqueous circulation thus detected, and in the prevailing winds of the Pacific, are to be found the conditions which cause the climates of the Atlantic States to be repeated along the coasts of China; the climate of Western Europe to be re-duplicated in North-western America. In the tepid waters of India which this stream conveys towards the Fox Islands—the Newfoundland of the Pacific Ocean—is to be found the origin of the fogs of the North Pacific and the European-like climate of Oregon. It may readily be imagined that the storms which take their rise near the western margin of the Pacific Ocean will also follow this stream in their course. The passage from China to California, now made in fifty-four days, may reasonably be reduced to thirty, if we obtain an accurate knowledge of all these matters; and, in like manner, the voyage from Calcutta or Hong-kong to London might be shortened by a week or two.—*Household Words.*

THE NEW HOUSE OF REFUGE.

In the last Annual Report of the Board of Managers, it was stated that a Committee had been appointed to prepare a plan for a new Refuge, designed more particularly for the white department—said plan to contemplate the accommodation and classification of three hundred and fifty boys and one hundred and fifty girls. The subject was duly considered by the Committee, and a scheme was submitted and accepted. It provides for the separation of both male and female inmates into three classes. The third class is to consist of the older and more vicious. The second, of such as are believed to be less depraved. The first, of those who hav been for some time under the reformatory di pline of the Institution, manifest a spirit of dience to the rules and regulations, and a de to benefit by the opportunities afforded them moral and intellectual improvement. It is ther intended that inmates, while membe the third class, shall not be allowed to assoc with any members of the first and second ses, and to a very limited extent with each ot

Also, that members of the second class s be separated as perfectly as practicable, fron members of the first class, but that in both t classes, the members shall be allowed to as ate freely with those of their own class du play hours.

The new building will embody features c lated to carry out all these views.

The corner stone of this new building laid on the 15th of last month. From ar dress delivered on the occasion by Alexa Henry, the following extracts are made o count of the interesting information which contain:

Not many years ago, benevolent men, w unbounded charity led them to visit thos prison, and minister to their wants, were to find the youthful offender immured, sid side, with the veteran in guilt—the tender of childhood exposed to the contaminati reckless depravity and systematic crime. such companionship there could be but on evitable result, and the youth, perhaps prisoned for a first offence, it might be, th tim of an unfounded charge, at length forth, despoiled of every virtuous feeling, tr to the felon's art, an adept in all the mys of crime. To save from the revolting cr of such association, became the cherishe ject of the "Philadelphia Society for allev the miseries of Public Prisons," and at th stance the first step was taken towards esta ing the present institution.

In compliance with their call, a meet the citizens of Philadelphia was held on th of February, 1826, before which were urg long neglected claims of those whose early a heartless policy consigned to the wors series of vice. Fervid eloquence pleadin cause of friendless infant outcasts was not in vain—public attention was awakened— sympathy was called forth, and it was deter that immediate measures should be had to p a House of Refuge—a *home*, where the c child might find parental care—a *school*, evil propensities might be reformed before gression should incur the penalties of jus an *asylum*, in which the young delinquent find shelter from the awards of violate Strong hands and willing hearts were e engage in this new enterprise of love. A

organized without delay, the sanction of
slative authority was invoked, and an act of
rporation readily obtained. Relying on the
ring aid of Heaven, and earnestly appealing
he liberality of their fellow citizens, the
rd of Managers entered upon the active dis-
ge of their duties. Sufficient means were
ved from individual contributions and from
State and County Treasuries, to warrant an
prosecution of the undertaking. At some
nce from the city limits, a lot of about five
was obtained, and on the 21st day of June,
, the Managers proceeded to lay the corner
. Extending their view beyond the day,
fondly contemplating the benefit of future
rations, they erected massive walls, whose
bility mocks at the encroaching hand of
But little could they foresee, that before
rter of a century should be added to the in-
of yonder metropolis, its crowded thorough-
and close built dwellings would stretch far
d the site they thus appropriated. Yet
is, and the tide of population, that for a
recoiled from too near approach, at last
osed around the Refuge.

e requisite buildings were soon completed,
the 8th of December, 1828, the door was
d for the admission of the first inmate, a
fourteen years, who had been detected in
y theft, and who but for the Refuge must
been condemned to the evils of a jail. At
iate there were more than sixty convict
s in the Philadelphia prisons, besides many
r untried charges were the temporary in-
of their demoralizing precincts. The
ngs originally constructed, in a few years
l inadequate to the necessities of the insti-
, and were accordingly enlarged. Again
eir accommodations been found insufficient
et the demands of a rapidly increasing
tion, and though every effort has been
o afford the moral and intellectual train-
the Refuge, to all who were its proper
ts, many have been, of necessity, precluded
ts advantages.

e the opening of the House of Refuge for
Juvenile Delinquents, 2200 boys and 800
have shared in its wholesome discipline,
han four-fifths of whom have come from
y or county of Philadelphia, a sad but con-
proof of the evil tendencies of a crowded
tion. And here it may be pertinent to
r some of the prominent causes of youth-
inquency, which, by its steady increase,
ls the serious attention of the statesman
as of the philanthropist.

speaker here presents an appalling repre-
n of the poverty and suffering and con-
demoralization experienced in the
l and ill ventilated dwellings of the poor
populous cities of Europe and America;
ceeds:

To the miseries of home, parental neglect and vicious associations, is mainly to be attributed that increase of Juvenile delinquency which the criminal statistics of recent years show to have been more than proportional to the growth of population. Surely there is cause for the inquiry how far society by its negligence is chargeable with the depravity and degradation so apparent in its midst.

It cannot be forgotten that there is a seed time and a harvest for the growth of vice, as certain in succession as nature's seasons, and if already the prison houses are well filled, where shall be garnered those fruits which society must reap from the enlarging field of crime.

But by what expedients shall the increase of misery and vice be checked, and the corruption of social morals be reformed? Shall resort be had to a more stringent penal code—to a more numerous police—to a greater certainty in the detection and punishment of offenders? Such means have been inadequate to prevent existing evils, and must prove equally inadequate to their cure. Nor does the attempted reformation of the adult convict afford a reasonable hope that thus his ensnaring influence, the prolific source of crime, may be averted. Since the days of Howard, philanthropy has visited the prison cell, and striven to allure its inmate to the paths of virtue. But, with few exceptions, the seeming penitence, the resolution of amendment, formed in the gloom of solitude, upon his callous heart, are as the dew of night upon the flinty rock, and vanish with the earliest dawn of freedom. Nor can the present system of public schools oppose that barrier to the spread of pauperism and crime which might be looked for in the universal diffusion of education. Although the school house freely offers to all, its inestimable blessings, those who most need its mental and moral culture, seldom occupy its seats. The vicious and degraded suffer their children to pass the hours of youth, roaming through the streets, peddling petty wares, or begging from door to door, for the maintenance of their thriftless homes.

Time will not permit a survey of the numerous enterprises of individual and associated benevolence which so highly distinguish the present age—the ragged schools, the model lodging houses, the houses of industry, and the many kindred institutions designed to promote the best interests of mankind. However cheering may be their results upon those within the sphere of their immediate influence, they are but gentle sparkling rills of charity that lose themselves in the turbid current of human wretchedness.

Not even the spiritual teachings of Christianity, unless accompanied by a kindly care for temporal wants, can avail to purify and elevate the social system. The pure and holy precepts of the Gospel cannot commend themselves to

those whose life is spent in filth and degradation —nor can its doctrines of fervent charity obtain belief from those who never witness their practical results. To the Divine influences of Christianity is mainly owing all that has adapted society to man's happiness, and from its reflex power over public sentiment, must in a great measure proceed any hope for amelioration.

But the Christianity which may thus sway the destinies of society must be exemplified in the fulfilment of that heaven-taught charity, which, while pointing man to happiness hereafter, approves its zeal by ministering to his present need.

(To be continued.)

THE DEATH-PENALTY IN RHODE ISLAND.

It is well known that, a few weeks ago, the death-penalty was abolished in Rhode Island by a large vote, in the popular branch of the House of Representatives, of forty-four to twenty. Since then, a single murder has occurred in a row by the Irish; and a portion of the community, all impatient, have endeavored to show that the experiment is an entire failure. We have a faithful friend in that State who is ever on the alert, and who has done very much to abolish the old law. We were about writing an article on the state of things in Rhode Island, when we took an article from his pen from the 'Weekly Mirror,' in Providence. The whole subject is ably managed; and we cannot do so well as to let our friend, S. W. Wheeler, speak out for his own State :—

"*The Board of Aldermen and Capital Punishment.*

"The atrocious murder of an estimable citizen by a band of drunken rowdies has caused an intense excitement in our city. Men are to be seen on the corners of the streets making the most vehement and intemperate remarks, and cursing all foreigners, and the General Assembly for abolishing Capital Punishment. Just in the midst of this excitement, the Board of Aldermen add fuel to the fire by passing the following resolution :

"'*Resolved*, That the Mayor be requested to cause petitions to the General Assembly, urging the restoration of the penalty of death for murder, to be circulated among the citizens, in order that such as are of opinion that it should be so restored may affix their signatures.'

"We would respectfully suggest an amendment to the above, by adding the following after the word 'murder :' 'And that a high gallows be erected in the centre of the cove, or on the top of some hill in or near the city, where this 'rainbow of promise to the moral universe' may be constantly exhibited to the citizens; and where the assembled multitudes (including always the Board of Aldermen) may witness the sublime moral spectacle, and experience healthy moral and *religious* influence, of death-struggles of any human being that be executed. Your petitioners deem this consistent; since, if the gallows is really a ror to the evil-doers, it should be where it c be constantly seen by passers-by, and where whole people could witness executions.'

"The resolution passed by the Alderm unjust; and false by implication, as it is timed and ill-advised. They might, with e propriety, have passed a resolution—in pe accordance with the street-talk of hundreds have all foreigners expelled from the city. would have pleased the same class, to a extent, that demanded such a resolution a have quoted. It is unjust, because it seek the expense of the city, supported by a tu persons of all opinions, to get an expressi one side, while the other is left to private viduals. It is assuming to get an expressi the people, when they intend to do no thing. If a petition on one side is printe circulated at the city expense, one on the side should be circulated also, and both lated by impartial men.

"It is false by implication, because i plies that, if the death-penalty had not abolished, this murder would not have committed; and that murders are and w more frequent, unless the gallows rears its ous head in our midst. Do the men who for the resolution suppose, that these men, with rum and wrath, stopped to calculat penalty attached to their proceedings? D suppose they even intended to *kill* their vi Either supposition is a doubtful, if not a p terous one. Did the abolition of the gallo tablish the miserable groggery at whic liquor was obtained? Did it cause th drink and become maddened, so that rea about gallows, or any thing else, was the question? Most certainly not. The facts are that they were drunk,—that the noisy,—that they were mad; and, when companions were arrested, were determi a rescue. They undoubtedly intended t by a fight, if necessary,—if men in tha can have any intentions; and in that fight tack, murdered their victim. It would extreme of nonsense to suppose they delib about penalties at such a time.

"All these circumstances are no exc the vile murderers. They should, if fou placed beyond or out of the reach of the their fellow men,—confined for life whe would not harm others; but to make s occurrence the occasion or the basis of a ment in favor of hanging, is unfair, and e none of the coolness with which such a ought to be discussed. We know that a dred of such desperadoes could not atone good citizen; but breaking their necks

er bring him back, nor prevent other mur-
It never has, and never will.
When the death-penalty was abolished in
State, *six persons were awaiting their trial
murder in this county.* Did that penalty
r these murders from being committed?
t save the unoffending Parker, returning to
ome in peace and quietness, from being
ered in the street! Did it save McClusky
being murdered in his own house? Did
nder a man being shot down by his neigh-
at Pawtucket? Did it hinder a wife being
ered by her husband, and he, in defiance
e law, prowling about in the vicinity of the
or days, and then finally escaping? No,
entlemen; you are altogether too fast. You
not the facts to predicate your implication
Try the law, at least one year, before
et up and circulate petitions against it at
ty expense."—*Prisoner's Friend.*

ATCH ON BOTH KNEES AND GLOVES ON.

e following, from the *Boston Courier*, is
the cleverest essays we have met with for
a day. Similar in style, it is not inferior
nt to Franklin's best.—*New Jerseyman.*

When I was a boy, it was my fortune
athe, for a long time, what some writers
he bracing air of poverty. My mother
what is commonly called an ambitious
n; for that quality which commonly over-
thrones and supplants dynasties, finds a
nate sphere in the humblest abode that the
w of poverty ever darkened. The strug-
ween the wish to keep up appearances and
nching gripe of necessity produced endless
and contrivances, at which, we are told,
would smile, and some, to whom they
teach their own experience, would sigh.
et me not disturb the veil of oblivion,
shrouds the hallowed mysteries of pov-

n one occasion, it was necessary to send
an errand to a neighbour in better cir-
nces than ourselves; and therefore it was
ed that I should be presented in the best
e aspect. Great pains were accordingly
o give a smart appearance to my patched
lapidated wardrobe, and to conceal the
nd chasms which the envious tooth of
ad made in them; and, by way of throw-
er my equipment a certain savour and
ing of gentility, my red and toil harden-
ds were enclosed in the unfamiliar casing
ir of gloves which had belonged to my
, in days when her years were fewer and
rt lighter.
sallied forth on my errand, and on my
ncountered a much older and bigger
ho evidently belonged to a family which
our own dragging poverty, and none of
rising spirit of wealth. His rags fairly fluttered in the breeze; his hat was constructed on the most improved principle of ventilation, and his shoes, from their venerable antiquity, might have been deemed a pair of fossil shoes, —the very ones on which Shem shuffled into the ark. He was an impudent youngster, with a daring swagger in his gait, of 'I'm as good as you' lear in his eye--ready to throw a stone at a well-dressed horseman, because he was well-dressed; to tear a boy's ruffles because he was clean. As soon as he saw me, his eyes detected the practical inconsistencies which characterized my costume, and taking me by the shoulders, turning me round with no gentle hand, and surveying me from head to foot, exclaimed, with a scornful laugh of derision, 'a patch on both knees and gloves on.'

"I still recall the sting of wounded feeling which shot through me at these words. To parody a celebrated line of the Tuscan poet:

"'That day I wore my gloves no more.'

"But the lesson thus rudely enforced, sank deep into my mind; and, in after life, I have had frequent occasion to make a practical application of the words of my ragged friend, when I have observed the practical inconsistencies which so often mark the conduct of mankind.

"When, for instance, I see parents carefully providing for the ornamental education of their children, furnishing them with teachers in music, dancing and drawing, but give no thought to the moral and religious training from which the true dignity and permanent happiness of life alone can come, never teaching them habits of self-sacrifice, and self-discipline and control, but rather, by example, instructing them in evil speaking, in uncharitableness, and in envy and in falsehood, I think, with a sigh, of the patch on both knees and gloves on.

"When I see a family in a cold selfish solicitude, not habitually warming their houses with a glow of happy faces, but lavishing that which could furnish the hospitality for a whole year, upon the profusion of a single night, I think of the patch on both knees and gloves on.

"When I see a house profusely furnished with sumptuous furniture, rich curtains, and luxurious carpets, but with no books, or none but a few tawdry annuals, I am reminded of the patch on both knees and gloves on.

When I see public men cultivating exclusively those qualities which win a way to office, and neglecting those which will qualify them to fill honourably the posts to which they aspire, I recall the patch on both knees and gloves on.

"When I see men sacrificing peace of mind and health of body to the insane pursuit of wealth, living in ignorance of the children who are growing up around them, cutting them off from the highest and purest pleasures of their natures, and so perverting their humanity, that what was sought as a means, insensibly comes to

be followed as an end, I say to myself, 'a patch on both knees and gloves on.'

"When I see thousands squandered for selfishness and ostentation, and nothing bestowed for charity; when I see fine ladies be-satined and be-jewelled, cheapening the toils of dress-makers, and with harsh words embittering the bitter bread of dependence; when I see the poor turned away from proud houses, where the crumbs of tables would be to them a feast, I think of the patch on both knees and gloves on."

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

In the House of Representatives, on the 22d instant, the Apportionment Bill, which passed the Senate some time since, was passed as it came from the latter body. The action of Congress in the premises was rendered necessary, on account of the accidental destruction of a portion of the population returns of California, by fire, as in their absence it was impossible for the Secretary of the Interior to make the apportionment, according to the provisions of the law of 23d of Fifth month, 1850. Under the act of Congress just passed, the whole number of Representatives will be *two hundred and thirty-four*, distributed as follows, viz:

Maine,	6	Mississippi,	5
New Hampshire,	3	Louisiana,	4
Vermont,	3	Virginia,	13
Massachusetts,	11	North Carolina,	8
Rhode Island,	2	Tennessee,	10
Connecticut,	4	Kentucky,	10
New York,	33	Missouri,	7
New Jersey,	5	Arkansas,	2
Pennsylvania,	25	Indiana,	11
Delaware,	1	Illinois,	9
Maryland,	6	Michigan,	4
Ohio,	21	Wisconsin,	3
South Carolina,	6	Iowa,	2
Georgia,	8	Texas,	2
Florida,	1	California,	2
Alabama,	7		
		Total,	234

It is a remarkable circumstance, that while people of all nations, and of all religious persuasions, unite in considering war as one of the greatest calamities; they generally act as if peace was an evil and war a blessing. Pains are taken to train as large a part of the population as possible to the arts of destruction; and the skillful management of military operations is presented as the highest recommendation to civil office.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL-TRADE.

Reading Railway.—The amount of coal sent to market by the Reading Railway, during the week ending on Fifth-day last, the 22d, was as follows:

	Tons.
From Port Carbon,	12,293
Pottsville,	2,372
Schuylkill Haven,	21,253
Port Clinton,	5,294
Total for week,	41,213
Previously,	886,426
Total this season,	927,639
Same time last year,	939,989

Schuylkill Navigation.—The amount of coal sent to market by the Schuylkill Canal, during the week ending on Fifth-day last, was as follows:

	Tons.
From Port Carbon,	10,044
Pottsville,	2,005
Schuylkill Haven,	6,726
Port Clinton,	2,447
Total for week,	21,209
Previously this year,	344,415
Total,	365,624
Same time last year,	281,317

Lehigh Coal Trade.—The amount of coal shipped from the Lehigh mines, from the opening of the Canal to the 20th inst., has been as follows:

By	This week.	Tons.
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.,	13,379 16	180,8
Rheum Run,	2,469 07	33,3
Beaver Meadow,	1,525 13	19,6
Spring Mountain,	4,692 16	60,8
Hazleton,	4,645 00	52,8
Buck Mountain,	3,779 00	63,5
Cranberry Mines,	1,919 00	18,0
Coleraine,	1,259 10	15,5
East Sugar Loaf Co.,	329 02	1,7
Diamond,	1,196 00	15,5
White Haven,	1,551 13	18,0
Total,	36,746 11	480,2

Pa. Inqu

LINES

Written on the Peace Congress of Nations London in the Summer of 1851.

[Before the proceedings of this assembly com a pause for prayer was proposed, and for a few the vast multitude was wrapt in a silence of dee nity.]

What means this vast assemblage
Of every clime and zone;
This many languaged multitude
Of every tongue and tone?

What means this countless brotherhood?
For surely such it be—
As a look of calm contentment
Upon every face I see.

rom Albion's Island home appears
A vast and goodly throng;
Vith many a classic countenance
From Italia's land of song.

'air France hath sent her graceful sons,
The Fatherland her true,
'en Austria, through a noble heart,
Hath sent her message too.

'he Spaniard, from his orange groves,
Comes with his mournful brow,
'o learn a holier union
Than that of Monkish vow.

'he Belgian with his earnest heart,
The Swede, the Dane, have come,
lowing with thoughts that melt *that ice*
That cannot feel the sun.

nd England's younger brother,
From deep primeval shade,
rengthens, through many a steadfast son
The bond which time hath made.

ere to his sable brethren
He gives a friendly hand;
ight earnest of a day which soon
Shall dawn on slavery's land.

will not ask if here they meet
In council for the field,
will not ask if e'er those hands
The blood stained falchion wield;

r anon—they sit in *silence*,
In silence as of prayer;
d methinks the Prince of Peace himself
Must smile upon them there.

r 'midst that countless multitude
Full many hearts there be,
no bend in that devotedness
Our Father loves *to see*.

d as I gaze upon them
My spirit seems to hear
many voiced entreaty,
A many languaged prayer.

d through the foreign accent,
And through the varied tone,
m its imploring earnestness
ts burden well is known.

ey meet to pray, to labour,
'o send to every land
e spirit's strong entreaty
'or a brother's clasping hand.

bledge no more shall sword divide
A brother's heart from heart;
more a nation's yearning arms
'rom a sister nation part.

en work ye on, be firm and true,
ut *meek*, for scorn is near,
l enemies in varied garb
Vill not be wanting here.

some there are who scoff aloud
At faith, or love, or prayer;
l some who meekly shrink aside
.t thought of risk or care.

there are those who labour well,
ut on a sandy soil—
ir only trust is human strength,
.nd doubtful theirs the toil.

But ye must work, and wait and trust,
With hearts direct to heaven,
Whence, though ye water, plant, or sow,
Alone is increase given.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship Humboldt, from Havre and Cowes on the 7th, arrived at New York on the 19th instant; and the America, from Liverpool, at Boston on the 22d, with English dates to the 10th inst., and the Baltic at New York on the 25th, bringing Liverpool papers to the 14th instant.

England.—The election returns, so far as received, give for the Government, 117; for the Opposition, 199; Liberal Conservatives, who will probably support the Government on minor questions, but vote against it on the Protection question, 42. Several counties remain to be heard from, which will probably return protectionists, while Ireland will almost certainly elect a large opposition majority. Lord J. Russell, Baron Rothschild, and Lord Palmerston are among the successful candidates. George Thompson was not re-elected.

Emigration to Australia continues as great as ever. The government depot at Birkenhead is constantly filled with emigrants, principally from the Highlands of Scotland.

An engineer is at present surveying the port of Plymouth, previous to reporting on its capabilities as a port of departure and arrival for the packets of a new steamship company, about to establish a line of paddle-wheel steamships to Australia. The Eastern Steam Navigation Company has also under consideration a plan for the establishment of a line of large steamers to ply between England and Calcutta, via Cape of Good Hope, making the passage in shorter time than can be attained by the overland route, which, even under favourable circumstances, occupies thirty-five days, and is accomplished at a cost of double what the fare by steamer would be.

France.—The Government has decided that the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, which is obligatory on all public functionaries, shall not be required of the clergy.

The President has pardoned or commuted the punishment of ninety-one political prisoners, sentenced in the mixed commission in the Jerault.

A rumour prevails that a *coup d'etat* will be attempted on the occasion of the approaching *fete* on the 15th prox. It is also reported that a certain number of exiled representatives will be permitted to return to France on the same occasion.

The chateau Bizy, near Vernon, formerly the residence of the Duchess d'Orleans, has been seized by the authorities.

Accounts from Algeria state that the insurrection has been completely quelled by the French.

It is reported that Louis Napoleon has informed the British Government that he is willing to admit certain English staples into France, on easy terms, provided that the British import duty on French wines be repealed.

Switzerland.—The Sonderbund party at Freyburg had applied to the Federal Council for assistance against the measures taken to break up their organization.

Italy.—The *Meditteraneo*, of Genoa, relates that a collision had taken place between the troops and

the people in the commune of Ellera, province of Savona, Piedmont. The difficulty arose from an alleged intention, on the part of the Communal Council, to cut down the public forests, a measure which the people determined to prevent. The matter ended in a general riot, in which the people fired on the carbineers, and many were wounded on both sides. Reinforcements of soldiers soon arrived from Savora, and quiet was restored.

A decree of the Grand Duke of Tuscany is just issued, regulating public instruction. It appoints a primary in each commune, a gymnasium in certain towns, and a lyceum at Florence, Lucca, Leghorn, Pisa, and Avezzo, all to be under the surveillance of the clergy.

Prussia.—The Zollverein Congress continues its sittings, without bringing the business any nearer a conclusion, nor do the discussions increase in importance, being confined to subordinate points of detail.

Russia.—The Russian government has made known to its agents abroad that competitors of all nations may send their productions to the great exhibition that will take place at Moscow towards the close of the year, but they will be required to conform to the laws of the Empire, and to the special regulations that have been determined upon.

Turkey.—Letters from Constantinople to the 25th ult., state that the relations between the Divan and the Court of Austria are nearly re-established on the former footing of harmony.

Cape of Good Hope.—Accounts have been received from the Cape to Fifth month 29th. The Kaffir war appeared no nearer to a termination than heretofore.

California.—The steamship United States, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 22d inst., having made the voyage in 7½ days. She brings the San Francisco mails to 6th month 28th.

The city of Aspinwall was quite healthy, the cholera, which had for some time prevailed both there and on the Isthmus to some extent, having almost entirely disappeared.

The Panama railroad was in fine running order to Barbacoas, 24 miles.

The gold shipped from California by the steamers during the 6th month amounted to upwards of $5,300,000, besides that in the hands of passengers. Five passengers, who had started to cross the Isthmus in company, were robbed, at Cruces, on the night of the 12th inst. The house in which their baggage was stored was entered during the night, the baggage carried to an open lot at some distance and rifled of the entire contents.

The Calaveras Chronicle states that the collectors of the foreign tax have found it almost impossible to collect it from any class of foreigners except the Chinese. The latter have been prompt in their payments, and the miners in Calaveras evince a disposition to afford them the protection which the law fails to ensure to them.

The influx of Chinese continued as great as ever. Within five days, five vessels had arrived, bringing 1636 passengers. They generally go to the mines, and Americans were beginning to employ them.

Several large trains of Mormons, from Salt Lake, had reached Carson's Valley. They were well supplied with stock. It is said that they have renounced Mormonism and intend to reside permanently in California.

The city of Sonora was almost entirely destroyed by fire, on the morning of the 18th of the 6th month. The fire broke out about 1½ o'clock, in the Hote France, at the southern end of the row of build in the middle of the Plaza, and in a very short the whole block was enveloped in flames. The soon communicated to both sides of the Plaza, the morning dawn disclosed to view the city o nora a mass of smouldering ruins, while on the around, were seen the homeless inhabitants, in a few brief hours, had been despoiled of all earthly possessions. A young man residing a hotel in which the fire originated, perished in flames. The origin of the fire was not known.

Oregon.—Advices from Oregon to 6th mo had been received. The elections took place o 7th. The returns had not all been received, l was believed that there would be a Democ majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The U. S. surveying schooner Baltimore ar at Astoria on the 10th of 6th month. The v and party were in command of Richard D. C assistant in the survey of the coast, whose la will be devoted, during the Summer and Fa the triangulation of the Columbia river, and in secuting the surveys commenced last year.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasur remitted the forfeiture of the vessels and seized by Col. Moses, the Collector at Puget S belonging to the Hudson Bay Company.

The brig Franklin Adams, at San Francisco Puget Sound, reports that large numbers of grants from Columbia river and across the were daily arriving at Puget Sound. The guides reported that there were 8000 perso their way to that place. The settlers were ing a wagon road to accommodate the emigr By letters received from persons on the road estimated that no less than 5000 will reach the this Fall. The fisheries in this region were known to be better than they have been thi son.

Society Islands.—The schooner Koh-i-noo arrived at San Francisco from Tahiti, direct intelligence to about the 10th of 5th mo. Lavine, her commander, states that the distur between the royalists and the republican par been concluded, and resulted in the restorati Queen Pomare to her throne. She had arri Tahiti, on board the French ship-of-war T The affairs of the place were perfectly peacefu the Koh-i-noor sailed.

Jamaica.—Kingston dates have been recei the 9th inst. The small-pox was still raging rious parts of the Island, particularly at H and Montego Bay.

The estates in Trelawny were suffering from want of rain. In some districts the completely dried up. The Pimento crops lowlands of St Ann's, it is thought, will be failure.

Domestic.—John Pendleton Kennedy, of land, has been appointed Secretary of the Na has accepted the appointment.

The cholera continues to spread in the We some of the towns have suffered severely. cinnati it does not exist except in isolated ins

Congress.—On the 21st inst the Senate a a resolution, that they will adjourn on the the Eighth month.

Petitions for the recognition of Hayti hav presented to Congress, signed by a large nur the merchants of New York and Boston.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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BSERVATIONS ON SPIRITUAL WORSHIP.

hile we may, with all sincerity, rejoice in
any spiritual gifts and graces which have
bestowed upon faithful men, not professing
us as a Religious Society, and can acknow-
gratefully the benefits to be derived from
erusal of some of the treatises they have put
to stimulate, encourage and strengthen
n the great work of striving to make our
g and election sure; it is our high privi-
as members of the Religious Society of
ls, to have had handed down to us from
tion to generation, in the lives of the
practical Christians whose lives and con-
ions have adorned our profession, truth
simply pure, doctrine more plainly spirit-
nd works of faith more clearly marked out,
perhaps it may be safely said, has been the
any other religious denomination.

vinced of this, that we have indeed a
en treasure," what should it matter to us
e caskets which contain it have not been
ed with modern skill, or polished so as to
ost faultless to the taste. If there be no-
ttractive as to outward decoration, which
work of men, that surely should not be
d for evidence that within there is no
s fruit. Let us, then, more diligently
e the spiritual legacies our fathers in the
have left us, and we shall find therein a
s and enduring value, which may be
to us, and may lead us to "thank God
e fresh courage."

reading of a short treatise relating to the
of true worship, by John Griffith, has led
reflections, and some portions are now
ed, as profitable for instruction in righte-

e nature of acceptable worship is set
r our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in a manner wonderfully adapted to the subject, viz: that it is to be performed in 'Spirit and in Truth.' The reason is given, 'because God is a spirit,' and therefore 'they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth.'

"The soul must bow in perfect sincerity, humble prostration, and a deep inward sense of its own frailty, want, and unworthiness; being at the same time deeply impressed with a lively sense of the Lord's adorable greatness and goodness; from which sensibility renewed upon the mind, of Him alone who is the sole object of worship, thanksgivings and praises ascend for the multitude of His mercies received, and reverent prayer, either mental or vocal, (according as the mind feels itself influenced or directed by the holy anointing,) for the continuance of His gracious preservation in the way of righteousness, agreeably to Eph. vi. 18, 'Praying always, with all supplication in the spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints.'

"It is clearly to be understood, by what our Lord said to the woman of Samaria, that acceptable worship is not to be confined to any particular place, mode, form, or ceremony whatever; which was a deception mankind had too generally fallen into, and greatly wanted to be drawn from, being, then as well as now, too apt to rest satisfied with exterior performances; which although some of them once were to the Jews in condescension dispensed, yet not, even then, substituted in the place of spiritual worship, nor at all acceptable without bowing of the soul as above.

"Paul saith to the Philippians, 'For we are the circumcision which worship God in spirit, and rejoice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in the flesh.' That the generality of Christian professors of every denomination have lamentably deviated from this kind of worship, requires not much penetration to discover. And though the great Author of the Christian religion hath so fully expressed His will and pleasure on this most important point, yet many will not be satisfied without a kind of worship that the man's part can be acted in, that hath something in it capable to amuse the outward senses; they would yet worship the Most High with human abilities, or the work of men's hands; and by an unjustifiable veneration, which some

endeavour to keep up for places of worship, calling them churches, houses of God, holy places, &c., they seem to maintain a doctrine contrary to the testimony of that holy martyr Stephen, 'Howbeit the Most High dwelleth not in temples made with hands, as saith the prophet;' and that of the great apostle to the Gentiles, 'God, that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands; neither is worshipped with men's hands as though he needed any thing, seeing he giveth to all life and breath, and all things.'

"Through the darkest ages of superstition and idolatry, there have been a godly travail and an ardent labour preserved by the true church, though hidden from carnal eyes, as in a wilderness, that she might cut off the heavy eclipsing mass of outward observations; there were many risings up, through the divine power, against it, especially the grossest part thereof; but the most extraordinary, as to its consistency with the unmixed purity of the Gospel, was about the middle of the last century,* (the rise of the Society of Friends.) Then evangelical light and truth appeared, without the blending of ceremonies and outward observations. When the Lord by his overruling power had erected this blessed standard of simple truth and pure righteousness, many thousands flocked to it, and spoke the language, in a considerable degree set forth by way of inquiry, Cant. vi. 10, 'Who is she! that looketh forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners.' Terrible, indeed, they were to the man of sin, the son of perdition, and were mighty instruments in the Lord's hand to reveal him.

"They endured a great fight of affliction; but through all, they with patient but undaunted firmness maintained their ground, and were made victorious, through suffering, as the Captain of their salvation was. The everlasting Gospel was preached by them in great demonstration of the spirit and with power; in sum and substance as it was to be preached after the apostacy, 'Fear God and give glory to Him, for the hour of his judgment is come; and worship Him that made heaven and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of water.'

"These people, so remarkably raised, have been, through Divine wisdom, established into a firm body, among whom subsists the comely order of the Gospel, as an hedge by Divine appointment, for their safety and preservation from the destroyer, and out of the polluting defilements of a greatly corrupted world. Notwithstanding which, their preservation doth, and always will, much depend upon their diligently seeking unto, and waiting singly and carefu for a daily renewing of strength and wisc from above, whereby alone all things must directed and ordered for their safety and severance.

"Oh! that all who take upon them our profession of the unchangeable truth, w deeply consider the weight of that obliga which they take on themselves thereby! far, oh! very far, from being a light, thing; as it may, in a proper sense, be estee an entering into the solemn covenant those ple are bound to by their God, of holding standard of truth and righteousness, altoge meet and suitable for the nations with safety well grounded confidence to draw unto; so none among us need be ashamed to call mankind thus, 'Look upon Zion, the city o solemnities. Oh, it is a lovely sight to b her walls, bulwarks all salvation, and her praise; when none of her stakes are b down, nor any of her cords loosened, bein deed the Lord's habitation;' as set forth xxxii. 13 to 16.

"Many under our religious profession regarding or lightly esteeming this solemn nant, and resting in the profession only, principal reason that we find divers unde name more insensible, harder to be re unto and awakened by a living powerful try, than people of other religious persua This may seem strange to some, but I k is lamentably true; having frequently felt in my Gospel labours.

"Great indeed hath been the bou Heaven to us as a people, both immediat the solacing influences and guidance of th Spirit, to all that would receive it, and a the abundant flowing of a truly evan ministry, raised up and continued for the est part of the last hundred years. B the Society is much stripped of a living ministry, yet not, nor I hope ever w wholly destitute. This, through the blessing, hath been a great means of our gathered into and preserved a people; bu amongst us have leaned and depended upon; and therefore it may be, and I be is, consistent with Divine wisdom, to t the Society will stand without so much help in that way; though perhaps more afforded in raising up a spirit for pr sound discipline and good order, whi prove a blessed means of its preservation this must be proceeded in by the help a influences of the same Spirit which furni best ministry. It looks as if the Lord w to make His people still more inward an ual, showing them plainly that gospel does not depend upon outward means.

"Upon the whole, although it appea something like a chastisement that s valiants have been removed, and few r

* The century alluded to is the 17th. The writer, John Griffith, was born in the early part of the 18th, and died a number of years before its close.—Ed.

he ministry to succeed them with equal htness, this may prove a trial which, to dis- ing eyes, may fully distinguish between the essor and the possessor in religion; yet I ve the true church will grow under this dis- ation of God's dealing with his people. She be more grounded and settled in that which thin the veil, viz: the holy sanctuary and e of prayer.

An holy, awful, silent waiting before God, iritual Israel's abiding in their tents, where divination nor enchantment can prevail ast them. This is exceedingly beautiful, ing and convincing to all whose spiritual are in a degree opened, when they see the gs as set forth Numb. xxiv. 5—7, 'How ly are thy tents, O Jacob! and thy taber- s, O Israel! As the valleys are they spread , as gardens by the river side, as the trees gn-aloes which the Lord hath planted, and dar trees beside the waters.'

Oh! what wonderful encouragement have Lord's chosen people to abide faithful in station wherein he hath placed them, whe- in silence or speaking, doing or suffering, erity or adversity. There is not the least ion to be ashamed of silent worship, unless e so naked as to be void of a right sense of true worship is. Then indeed it is exceed- contemptible, and cannot fail of rendering re despicable in the eyes of mankind than who have a form ornamented with man's is invention and adorning. This must of sity centre all that are so unhappy, in that set forth by our Lord under the metaphor lt that hath lost its savour, which is hence- good for nothing but to be cast out and n under the feet of men.' Therefore all sors of spiritual worship should greatly fear found in this dreadful state, of the form of without the life and power; if that is with it will raise them above contempt."

ANTHONY PURVER.

his individual we are presented with a re- ble example of the successful pursuit of edge under difficulties, being almost en- self-educated.

hony Purver was born in Hampshire, the year 1702. His parents being of the er class, his education was of necessity ely limited, but he exhibited a striking f his capacity for learning whilst young; ing prevented by illness from attending almost six weeks, he applied himself that time with such diligence and success study of arithmetic, that upon his return ol he was able to explain the processes of on to his master, whose attainments had ried him so far. At this time of life he ed great powers of memory, by commit- ting to it twelve of the longest chapters in the Bible, in as many hours.

He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, who, it appears, was also a dealer in sheep, and em- ployed him a good deal in looking after his flock. This was not by any means an irksome occupation, as it afforded him considerable leisure for reading and studying the Scriptures, to which he was particularly attached. As he ad- vanced in years, he found that his favourite book contained doctrines that were very differ- ently interpreted by different persons. It was probably this circumstance which first awakened in him a desire to make himself acquainted with the two ancient tongues, and he resolved to study the Old and New Testaments in their original languages.

Having renounced the occupation for which he was originally intended, when about twenty years of age, he commenced teaching a school, but afterwards removed to London, for the sake of more easily acquiring the means of prosecut- ing his studies, and in course of time he acquired, with scarcely any assistance, a very considerable knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He probably resided in London in 1727, when he published his work entitled "The Youth's De- light."

Whilst there, he was convinced of the princi- ples professed by Friends, and, joining the So- ciety, became a minister amongst them. Return- ing again to his native town, he resumed his school in 1727, and continued it for some time, during which he began to translate the books of the Old Testament from the original Hebrew. Whilst thus employed, he felt it his duty to travel in the exercise of his ministerial gift, passing through several counties of the king- dom, till he came to Stamrook, near Bristol, to- wards the latter part of the year 1738. Here he resided at the house of a person whose son he instructed in classical learning, whilst he devoted his leisure to his favourite employment of trans- lating the Scriptures.

In 1746 he made an attempt to publish his translation of the Old Testament, in numbers, but, for want of encouragement, he did not pro- ceed beyond two or three numbers. When he had completed the translation of the whole Bible, he could find no bookseller who would embark in the publication. Thus was the labour of thirty years likely to be lost, till the worthy Dr. Fothergill made him a present of £1000 for the copy, and took upon himself the expense of printing the work. Under his auspices it made its appearance in 1764, with the title of "A new and literal translation of all the Books of the Old and New Testaments; with Notes, criti- cal and explanatory," in 2 vols. folio.

This work, though not distinguished by much elegance, is held in considerable esteem for its general accuracy, and closeness to the original. "Inelegant but faithful," observes a modern

writer, "and furnished with a great quantity of original notes and tabular elucidations, it has probably furnished unacknowledged help on many a difficult passage, to more noted commentators." It was the author's intention to have published a second edition, with various corrections and alterations, but he did not live to accomplish the design. He died in 1777, about the age of seventy-five.

Dr. Fothergill described Anthony Purver as "a man of great simplicity of manners, regular conduct, and a moderate reserve; steadily attentive to truth, hating falsehood, and having an unconquerable aversion to vice. To crown the portrait, he was not only greatly benevolent to mankind, but possessed a lively sense of the Divine attributes, and a profound reverence of, and submission to, the Supreme Being.—*Armistead's Select Miscellany.*

DECISION IN MISSOURI IN RELATION TO SLAVERY.

It is understood that in some of the slave-holding States, the Courts have decided that slaves removing, with the knowledge and consent of their masters, into any State where slavery is not tolerated, and thence becoming legally free, remain to be free though they should return to the State where they were held in slavery. It appears that this principle is recognized in a number of cases which have been adjudged in the Courts of Missouri. This certainly is a very reasonable doctrine, if not the only reasonable one that can be applied to the case. If the master of a slave, who is presumed to know the law, sends, or permits his slave to go into a State where slavery is not tolerated, the lex loci being the only one existing there, the relation of master and slave is annihilated. The power of the master over the slave is not merely suspended, but absolutely destroyed. It would therefore appear that the slave thus emancipated, if afterwards found in the slave State, could no more belong to the former master than to any other man. We learn, however, that a decision of an opposite character has been recently pronounced in the Superior Court of Missouri.

A Dr. John Emerson, who was a surgeon in the United States service, was stationed, upwards of a year, at a military post in Illinois; and durnearly two years at a post north of 36 deg. 30 min., and not within the limits of the State of Missouri; and while at these places he had in his service a slave named Scott, who seems to have returned with him to Missouri. After the death of Dr. Emerson, Scott instituted a against the widow and administratrix of hi master, for the recovery of his freedom, o ground of a residence in a State and ter where slavery was not tolerated. The fa such residence, in the service of Dr. Em does not appear to have been disputed, verdict in favour of Scott was obtained; on the administratrix sued out a writ of erro in other words, appealed to the Supreme of the State.

In the decision of the Court we hear no of the rights of the slave. The question to have been, not whether Scott had any to be protected, but whether the State of souri was bound to carry out the laws of States, which were adverse to her own poli

The following are extracted from the o of the Court. The judgment of the in court was reversed. By this decision a n of previous ones are overruled.—Ed.

"Every State has the right of determ how far, in a spirit of comity, it will respe laws of other States. These laws have trinsic right to be enforced beyond the lim the State for which they were enacted. respect allowed them will depend altogeth their conformity to the policy of our institu No State is bound to carry into effect enact conceived in a spirit hostile to that whic vades her own laws. 'It is difficult to co upon what ground a claim can be veste give any municipal laws an extra terr effect, when those laws are prejudicial rights of other nations, or to those of thei jects; it would at once annihilate the sover and equality of every nation, which sho called upon to recognize and enforce the compel it to desert its own proper interest duty to its own subjects in favour of stra who were regardless of both. A claim so of any principle or just authority to supp is wholly inadmissible.' In the silence positive rule, affirming or denying, or restr the operation of foreign laws, courts of presume the tacit adoption of them by own government, unless they are repu to its policy or prejudicial to its int It is a humiliating spectacle to see the co a State confiscating the property of her ow zens by the command of a foreign law. I is freed, by what means will it be effect by the Constitution of the State of Illin the Territorial laws of the United States? what principle requires the interference Court? Are not those governments cap enforcing their own laws; and if they ar are we concerned that such laws should

ed, and that too at the cost of our own citi-
s? States, in which an absolute prohibition
lavery prevails, that if a slave, with the con-
of his master, touch their soil, he thereby
mes free. The prohibition in the act, com-
ly called the Missouri Compromise, is abso-
. How is that to be interpreted? That act
force along our entire western boundary. If
courts take upon themselves the task of en-
ing the laws of other States, it is nothing but
onable that they should take them as they
nderstood where they are promulgated. If
ave passes our western boundary, by the
r of his master, and goes into the territory
ect to the Missouri Compromise, does he
eby become free? Most of the courts of
Union would say that he does, if his free-
is sought to be obtained under the laws of
territory? Now, are we prepared to say
we shall suffer these to be enforced in our
ts? On almost three sides of the State,
ouri is surrounded with free soil. If one of
laves touch that soil with his master's con-
he becomes entitled to his freedom. Con-
ing the numberless instances in which those
g along the extreme frontier would have oc-
n to occupy their slaves beyond our boun-
how hard would it be if our courts should
ate all the slaves who should thus be em-
d. How unreasonable to ask it. If a mas-
ends his slave to hunt his horse or cattle
d the boundary, shall he thereby be libe-
? But our courts, it is said, will not go so
If not go the entire length, why go at all?
bligation to enforce to the proper degree is
ligatory as to enforce to any degree. Laws
te only within the territory of the State for
they are made, and by enforcing them
we, contrary to all principle, give them an
territorial effect.

t is conceded that there is no ground to
me or to impute any violation to Dr. Emer-
that his slave should have his freedom.
as ordered by superior authority to the
where his slave was detained in servitude,
n obedience to that authority, he repaired
em with his servant, as he very naturally
sed he had a right to do. To construe
nto assent to his slave's freedom, would be
violence to his acts. Nothing but a per-
n that it is a duty to enforce the foreign
s though it was one of our own, could ever
e a court to put such a construction on his
ct. The present attitude of the parties to
uit is conclusive as to an actual consent,
othing but the foreign law or the aid de-
from it, can raise an implied one. If the
of Missouri had prohibited slavery within
nits, and our courts were called upon to
e that law, some zeal might be tolerated
efforts to execute it; but while slavery
s here, there is no consideration which
warrant us in going such lengths against
our own citizens, for having permitted their slaves to remain in a State where slavery is prohibited.

"In States and Kingdoms in which slavery is the least countenanced, and where there is a constant struggle against its existence, it is admitted law, that if a slave accompanies his master to a country in which slavery is prohibited, and remains there a length of time, if, during his continuance in such country, there is no act of manumission decreed by its courts, and he afterwards returns to his master's domicil, where slavery prevails, he has no right to maintain a suit founded upon a claim of permanent freedom. This is* the law of England, where it is said that her air is too pure for a slave to breathe in, and that no sooner does he touch her soil than his shackles fall from him. In the case of Graham vs. Strader, the Court of Appeals in Kentucky held that the owner of a slave, who resides in Kentucky, who permits his slave to go to Ohio in charge of an agent, for a temporary purpose, does not forfeit his right of property in such slave.

"An attempt has been made to show that the comity extended to the laws of other States is a matter of discretion, to be determined by the courts of that State in which the laws are proposed to be enforced. If it is a matter of discretion, that discretion must be controlled by circumstances. Times now are not as they were when the former decisions on this subject were made. Since then, not only individuals, but States have been possessed with a dark and fell spirit in relation to slavery, whose gratification is sought by the pursuit of measures, whose inevitable consequence must be the overthrow and destruction of our government. Under such circumstances, it does not behoove the State of Missouri to show the least countenance to any measure which might gratify this spirit. She is willing to assume her full responsibility for the existence of slavery within her limits, nor does she seek to share or divide it with others. Although we may, for our own sakes, regret that the avarice and hard-heartedness of the progenitors of those who were so sensitive on the subject, ever introduced the institution among us, yet we will not go to them to learn law, morality, or religion on the subject.

"As to the consequences of slavery, they are much more hurtful to the master than the slave.

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*It is not correct to say, this *is* the law of England. The assertion is based on a decision of Sir W. Scott, made more than twenty years ago, much to the surprise of the profession, in the case of a female slave, who accompanied her mistress to England, and returned with her to Antigua; by which, according to the decision of the Judge, she returned to slavery. But as slavery is no longer tolerated in any English colony, such a decision could have no application at the present time.—Ed.

There is no comparison between the slave in the United States and the cruel, uncivilized negro in Africa. When the condition of our slaves is contrasted with their miserable race in Africa; when their civilization, intelligence and instruction in religious truths are considered, and the means now employed to restore them to the country from which they have been torn, bearing with them the blessings of civilized life, we are almost persuaded that the introduction of slavery amongst us was in the providence of God, who makes the evil passions of men subservient to His own glory; a means of placing that unhappy race within the pale of civilized nations."

THE NEW HOUSE OF REFUGE.

(Concluded from page 732.)

The reformation of social ills is an undertaking far too vast for individual enterprise. Influenced by the direct and powerful operation of an enlightened public opinion, the State must extend its protecting care over all classes of its community, and amidst the many schemes of prosperity and wealth which engage the deliberation of legislative bodies the claims of the oppressed and destitute should not be unheeded. Proper sanitary laws should require that every dwelling be provided with abundant ventilation, light and water, and in thus promoting personal cleanliness and comfort, would conduce alike to physical and moral welfare. Self-interest, apart from all considerations of philanthropy, calls for such reform, for the epidemic bred in the filthy atmosphere of the crowded hovel, speeds on its deadly mission, regardless of rank or wealth. Asylums or foster homes should be established, in which, during the hours of daily toil, the labouring poor might leave their infant offspring secure from the vicious associations of the streets—and where they could be taught those early lessons which the engrossing pursuit of daily bread may hinder the parent from bestowing. Education should be secured to every child, and wherever through parental wilfulness or neglect, the opportunities so liberally offered for its attainment are disregarded, the State should, for its own best interest, by due compulsion, bring all within its reach. The expanding frame of youth should, by fit enactments, be protected from the heartless cupidity that by excessive or unhealthy occupations, would bring on personal deformity or premature decay.

By suitable provisions for the physical and intellectual welfare of its youth, society may through timely means seek to *prevent* those evils which it may never hope to *cure*. These are no visionary schemes. Even now do projects of philanthropy engage the earnest attention of our law-givers, that a few years since would have been scouted at as the offspring of fanaticism or misguided zeal. The day is not far distant when the true interests of the masses shal ceive that consideration and protection to w they are rightfully entitled—and in the hal legislation unfading laurels may yet be gath in the cause of suffering humanity.

But when every reformatory measure have been adopted, that the most liberal p can devise, there must still remain muc home-bred misery and parental neglect, the cient causes of juvenile delinquency—there yet be found many to need the training House of Refuge.

And through what means does the Hou Refuge seek to exert its corrective disciplin training? Is it by the terrors of a prison, the inflictions of punishment, that it woul form the young offender?

Go with the boy, who, from the home of radation or from the haunts of crime, is t ferred by legal authority to the guardiansh the Refuge. A firm but gentle discipline r him at the door, and brings him within its —his filthy person is made clean, and d clothes replace his ragged garments; plain substantial fare satisfies his appetite, inste refuse crusts or pilfered sweets. At early a cleanly couch offers repose, and in the sol of his chamber awakened conscience may braid and wring from his remorseful breas earliest sigh of penitence. Morning and ing he listens to the words of prayer, and l of a Providence that careth for his wants. schoolroom imparts its lessons, and grad his dormant intellect is aroused and quicl by the rudiments of learning. The work- in its turn, enjoins habits of industry and severance, which may fit him for the strug future years; and his hours of recreatio passed in the open playground, bordered grassy lawns and fragrant flowers, or in th cious gymnasium, sheltered from the we The Sabbath has its due observance, and assembled inmates gracious messages of and solemn truth are spoken by the minist heaven, which, in the outer world, might reach their ears. Does sickness come upon A comfortable infirmary, judicious medic vice, and tender nursing, contribute to all the hours of suffering; and, as returning l restores him to daily pursuits, a kind soli allots his task, and by every indulgence re his enfeebled frame. A strict but imp supervision attends each inmate, exactin dience to well chosen regulations, admoni the heedless, rebuking the wilful, punishir refractory, and encouraging the good. At l after fair probation, when a steady persista well doing gives promise that the discipl the House has worked the desired effe thought advisable, the boy is restored t care of friends, or apprenticed to some or profitable occupation; and, as he leave Refuge, a letter of seasonable advice is

in his hands, together with the Book that, e all others, may prove his guide.

r is it the youthful female, who, snatched a life of vagrancy, or from the temptations ch befall her sex, is placed within the Re—by its interposition to be withheld or re-ned from the paths of shame? The like lesome restraint which is over the male in-es is, in the appropriate department, extend-ver her. Vicious inclinations are reproved—ts of idleness rebuked—and by faithful ad-itions and kindly appeals to the gentler tions of her nature, she is called back to ty and self-respect.

ut the guardian care of the institution does cease with the departure of its inmates—for anxious watch they are followed to their s of respective destination, and in their con-ed well-doing is sought the cheering evi-e that its labours have not been in vain.

or more than twenty-three years has the se of Refuge been in active operation—and y be asked how far the benevolent designs s founders have been accomplished, and what known success have its efforts been ded. If the design in which it originated alone been reached, there would be abun-cause to rejoice in its establishment—for igh its means the youthful offender has preserved from the corrupting association, pared the brand of infamy inseparable from son life. But far more extensive and bene-have been its results. Of the three thou-children who have been inmates of the ge, it is confidently believed that more than -fourths have been effectually and perma-y reformed—many of whom are now the l and honoured members of society. It l indeed be vain to indulge the expectation ll committed to its care should alike evince lutary power. Yet, when no immediate have rewarded its patient culture, there remains the consolatory reflection, that seed is seldom sown for naught, and when oked for may spring up and yield its in-e.

jacent to the present site is the House of ge for Coloured Juvenile Delinquents, un-e supervision of the same Board of Mana-which was commenced on the 1st of July, and opened for the reception of inmates e 29th of December, 1849. Its buildings erected and furnished at a cost of about y-five thousand dollars. Already 240 en have been taken from the degradation the prejudices of society have entailed their race, and have received that intellec-raining, and that moral and religious in-ion, which must benefit them as indi-s, and tend to elevate their condition as a

aritable institutions bearing the name of ge, have long existed in Europe; but the first House of Refuge, whose authority to receive and control its inmates is derived from the State, was established in the city of New York in the year 1824. Since that time about 5,500 children have been received within its walls; but its accommodations have long proved inadequate to the requirements of an enlarged population, and buildings capable of containing 1000 inmates, are now in course of erection on Randall's Island, in the vicinity of that city. Our own institution comes next in order of time. More recently Houses of Refuge have been established in New Orleans, Cincinnati and Rochester, and others are now building in Baltimore and Pittsburg. In 1846 a State Reform School, intended for boys only, but similar to the Refuge in its purposes, was opened at Westboro, in Massachusetts, and one is now projected in Connecticut.

In the construction of the new Refuge, the improvements which recent science has effected in the methods of providing ventilation, heat and light, will be adopted. The experience of the past has indicated essential modifications in the system of discipline, and a judicious classification of the inmates according to age and vicious habits, will hereafter be a prominent feature of the institution. The gloomy, prison-like architecture of the present Refuge, which has tended to false impressions of its character, will here be avoided. The outer walls are to be constructed of stone, and the building within the enclosure of brick. Arrangements will be made for the reception of two classes of male and female inmates in their respective departments, provision for a third class being necessarily postponed for want of means. The dormitories will accommodate 432 children, 152 boys and 64 girls of each class, and the chapel, school rooms, workshops, and other requisite apartments, have been planned accordingly. Well ventilated infirmaries will receive the sick, and bathing pools, gymnasia, and spacious playgrounds, will promote the comfort, health, and recreation of the inmates. The buildings, with the appurtenances, are to be erected for the sum of $190,000, and $15,000 additional will be required for furniture and other necessary expenses. The munificent bequests of Frederick Kohne and Josiah White, and the recent liberal appropriations of the Legislature, together with the sale of the premises now occupied by the Refuge, will, it is believed, defray the cost of this important undertaking.

Gentlemen of the Board of Managers, in reviewing the list of those who twenty-five years ago were associated in the management of the House of Refuge, there is much to excite sorrowful emotion. Of twenty-six members, who constituted the first Board, but three are yet amongst you, to guide and counsel with the well stored wisdom of their long experience—a few have withdrawn to other fields of usefulness—

the greater number have rested from their labours, and have gone to that Sure Refuge which is forever.

And when twenty-five years more are numbered with the past, other men may occupy your seats, and the records of your labours be obliterated; but the influence that is here begun shall not be measured in the dim haze of time; its fulness will be unveiled only in the clear light of eternity.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH MONTH 7, 1852.

We give place below to a letter addressed, by a young man of 22 years of age, an inmate of one of our western prisons, to which he is sentenced for life, to a minister of our Society, who a few months ago held a meeting with the occupants of that prison, and afterwards had religious opportunities with several of the convicts, including the writer of the letter. In this visit the young man was greatly affected.

This letter is introduced, not so much on account of anything extraordinary in the letter itself, as with a view of intimating to those who have wisely chosen the way of righteousness and truth, and particularly to those who have been entrusted with a dispensation of the Gospel, the importance, or rather the duty of looking, more than is often done, towards those outcasts of society who people our penitentiaries. It is easily imagined that those who are so destitute of moral restraint as to become the inmates of a penitentiary; and especially such as have been guilty of crimes authorizing confinement for life, are hopeless objects of Gospel labour. Experience, however, has fully proved, that many of those who, by the indulgence of vicious propensities, by neglected education, and the force of circumstances, have become inmates of those receptacles of misery and vice, are still susceptible of tender emotions, when addressed in the language of encouragement.

The declaration of our blessed Saviour, that he came to seek and to save that which was lost, and the affecting narrative of the malefactor on the cross, furnish an expressive intimation to Christians, not to regard any, how hopeless soever their case may appear, as beneath their notice. The heart that is only hardened by frowns and severity, may sometimes be rendered susceptible of religious impressions by Christian kindness.

Gloomy at best must be the walls of a prison, even to those who are free from the torture of a wounded conscience. Sublime, then, is the charity which is employed in leading the suffering convict to seek consolation, where only it can be found, at the feet of the Friend of penitent sinners.

Jeffersonville, Ind., June 27th, 185

Much Esteemed Friend,—I received your t acceptable letter, and I am sorry that I could write to you sooner, but as it is, you will excuse Remember, that when thus friendly writing to in my situation, you pour into a suffering br delicious balm, that soothes remmberance causes remorse to grow calm.

You cannot imagine my feelings on the recep of your letter; how my bosom glows with grati towards one who will comfort and console a dr ing spirit within these lonely walls. I know my pathway must ever be darkened by the cl of sorrow and care, that I must ever be tosse the boundless billows of a tempestuous sea of row,—but my only hope and true refuge must b Him to whom we all must look for happiness comfort. When I look back to the past, anc member the scenes that are gone, it is a sorro remembrance; the many troubles and trials th have been subjected to in this unfriendly worl know that I have been a sinner, and that I done (it seems likely) almost all those things I ought not to have done, and left undone most important works that I ought to have d But, as I can make no amendment for the pas my present situation, I can but humbly submit self to the care of the divine Dispenser of all g

I have no hopes of happiness in this world, b is my earnest desire, and full determination, t to prepare for the life that is to come. 'Tis that life's ways are gloomy, and the way o transgressor is hard, yet for my troubles I have to blame but myself. Although I was young, in mind and body, yet He whose created being are, would have given me power to overcom temptations, if I had sought Him in time. W remember the friends whom I was once fam with, the mother from whom I am separated, i heart-breaking remembrance to me. When I back to the loved scenes of home, it is with so and regret, for if there is aught that is lovely below, it is home. Though the passing of ou may be painful, our path may be clouded with row and care, unkindness and frowns may w the joyousness of the heart, efface the happy from the brow, and bedew life's way with tear when memory hovers over the past, there i place in which it delights to linger, like the scenes of home. What makes my lot most ha that I am separated from all on earth that are and dear to me.

But thus it is in this changing world, the ob most dear to us are snatched away, the frienc most loved we are separated from, and our ch ed homes rendered desolate.

Yet, there is a home that knows no change, separation never takes place, where the sorr ones of this world may obtain relief from all griefs, and where the sighs and tears of earth be changed for unending joy.

I claim no right to be remembered by you seeing that I am, no language can expres gratitude. Any advice you may think nec for one in my situation, I will gladly receive, shall in no wise be disregarded by me. Wh fading lamp of day shall throw her last pale r the receding shores of time, may you be safe tered within the portals of eternal bliss, prayer of your most humble servant.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

e Winter Term will commence on Fourth-day, 3th of Tenth month next.

plications for admission, stating the age of the pant, and whether a member of the Society of ds, may be addressed to

CHARLES YARNALL,
Secretary of the Board of Managers,
No. 39 High Street, Philada.

ghth month 2d, 1852.—tf.

WANTED,

eacher in the Classical department of Friends' School in this city. Apply to

OMAS KIMBER, No. 50 North Fourth St.
UEL BETTLE, Jr., 101 North Tenth St.
EMIAH HACKER, No. 144 South Fourth St.

OAK GROVE SCHOOL.

Fall term of Friends' School at Oak Grove, boro, Maine, will commence on 2d day, the of 8th month, to continue twelve weeks, the charge of Josiah Nicholson from North a, who has conducted the summer term to ire satisfaction of the committee.

uction will be given in those branches taught in schools of the kind. Tuition from 5 per quarter, according to the branches pur- Board from $1.00 to $1.50 per week.

EBENEZER FRYE,
On behalf of the Committee.

HENRY CLAY'S WILL.

are informed by the Cincinnati papers, he will of Henry Clay has been admitted bate. It was drawn by his own hand, and July 10, 1851. The provision respecting ves, whose number is stated at thirty-five,

iat those born after the 1st of January, are to be liberated and sent to Liberia, les at the age of 28 and the females at ee years' earnings prior to their emancipa- be reserved for their benefit, for the pur- fitting them out; and prior to their re- they are to be taught to read, write and Slaves in being before 1850 are be- ed to his family."

erefore appears that none of those slaves derive any advantage from the posthumous ty of "the great statesman," except ion from sale, until the year 1875; t all those who can remember their mas- left to drag out their lives in hopeless e. It is a cause of poignant regret that tinguished man did not enable us to re- more righteous will.

PROF. STOWE ON THE MAINE LAW.

Professor Stowe has expressed, in a late letter to a Springfield paper, the following reason for liking the Maine Liquor Law:

"The Maine Law has shut up the tippling shops, banished drunkenness from the street, carried peace and plenty to hundreds of families before abused and starved, diminishing the expenses of crime and pauperism 50 or 75 per cent., and in some cases even more; added to the school funds, in some of the towns, in like proportion; given us quiet nights, undisturbed by drunken brawls; and shielded our young men from the temptations of the bar-room. This, to our certain knowledge, the law has done, and is yet doing, wherever it is enforced; and it is enforced very generally throughout the State."

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT.

We are indebted to E. C. Dale, Esq., for the following valuable report:—

COINAGE FOR JULY, 1852.

	Gold.	
209,093	Double Eagles,	$4,181,860 00
40,305	Eagles,	403,050 00
40,924	Half Eagles,	204,620 00
66,656	Quarter Eagles,	166,640 00
43,860	Gold Dollars,	43,860 00
400,838	Pieces,	$5,000,030 00
	Silver.	
120,000	Dimes,	12,000 00
862,400	Three Cent Pieces,	25,872 00
1,383,238	Pieces,	$5,037,902 00
	Copper.	
466,599	Cents,	4,665 99
1,849,837	Pieces,	$5,042,567 99

Gold Bullion Deposited for Coinage in July.

From California,	$4,040,000 00
Other sources,	160,000 00
	$4,200,000 00
Silver Bullion Deposited in same time,	$21,500 00

Gold Deposits.

	1851.	1852.
January,	$5,071,667	$4,161,680
February,	3,004,970	3,010,222
March,	2,880,271	3,892,156
April,	2,878,353	3,091,037
May,	3,269,491	4,335,578
June,	3,637,560	6,689,474
July'	3,127,517	4,200,000
	$23,869,829	$29,380,147

Pa. Inquirer.

FRIENDS' TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from page 724.)

Jonathan Priestman attached much importance to the suggestion of Joseph Eaton, with regard to supplying Friends' Schools with suitable tracts. It should be borne in mind, that there is a large amount of *pecuniary interest* involved in this question; and in cases where parents so circumstanced have children at school, the teachers might feel a delicacy in giving great prominence to the abstinence question; at the same time, no such difficulty would be felt to the quiet distribution of suitable tracts.

Joseph Thorp referred to the present state of Ackworth School, as affording an interesting illustration of the progress of sound views on the temperance question. He remembered the time when the country committee of that institution (whose views on the subject were then in advance of those of the committee in London) proposed to discontinue the supply of malt liquor at the school. This proposition was met by a counter proposition from the London Friends, to improve the quality of the liquor. But, in process of time, the views of the London Friends underwent a change, and ever since 1837 the use of malt liquor in the institution had been discontinued. The effect of this change had been salutary, not only as regards the health of the children, but the good order of the school. For, notwithstanding the comparative weakness of the liquor, and the care to secure moderation in the use of it, some of the children managed, at times, to get so much of it as to be far from conducive to the order of the school. The inn in the neighborhood, which is the property of the institution, and under the care of Friends, is now no longer licensed to sell intoxicating drinks, but is conducted strictly as a Temperance Hotel. Joseph Thorp concluded by making some valuable remarks on the importance of the children being not only led to practise total abstinence whilst at school, but of their being carefully instructed in the *principle*, in order that they may understand its truthfulness and value, and thus be led to cherish and practise it after leaving school. With a view to promote this object, he quite approved of the circulation of temperance tracts adapted for the young, and said that, at Ackworth, there would be no difficulty in this.

William Halford, (of Stoke Newington,) said that he was an old Ackworth scholar, having been at school there thirty-seven years ago. He remembered that, although the beer was not very strong, and not always very sweet, yet he had taken it in the belief that it did him good; and he was glad to learn that the use of it had been discontinued. He had been a teetotaller twelve years, and though his fare was humble, and he had to work hard to sup his family, yet he found the system in e way beneficial to him. He had laboured in London to reclaim the drunkard, and to vance a cause which had been so signally ble All his six children (one of whom was at A school,) were teetotallers, and he beli they were all so grounded in the princ that they would refuse to drink the li however it might be offered to, or even pr on them.

Edward Thomas remarked that a good tical method of advancing the cause woul occasionally to send temperance periodica circulars to the teachers of the different tional and British Schools throughout the try, whose addresses might be easily obta He thought the *Band of Hope* particularly suited for this purpose.

Samuel Bowly then requested that his Edward Smith would give some accou their mutual engagements since last year's ing.

"Edward Smith said, perhaps on the p occasion we shall not have so much to rep to the number of places visited as we before done, but I think our meetings not at all diminished in interest as we hav gressed.

"About the 9th Month, we had a good ing with Friends at Chelmsford; and proceeded to Ispwich, where a large prop of the Friends of the district met us o occasion. Thence returning to Londo anticipated in some degree the anxiety exp on the present occasion for the subject introduced to our schools, by visiting Cr and addressing the children there. And leaving town, we were induced, at the request of our valued friend, Robert Fors depart a little from the strict rule whi had laid down for ourselves, of confinin visit, for the time being, to meetings own members and those pretty much in c tion with us. It is well known how in gable have been the exertions of our dear for the support and right conducting of B Road School; and we felt that from hi a request came with a claim upon us wh knew not how to resist; and the more esp as we were aware that the young peo training there were likely to be the teac other schools, and possibly temperance m aries in widely scattered districts. We ingly acceded to the request, and had an view with the heads of the establishme those in training for masters and mistre other schools. A more intelligent and at audience could not be found; and fr manner in which our addresses were re we had little doubt that, at a future good would result from the appeals then

is very interesting class of young per-

t was near the end of the 10th Month, that, an appeal had been made to us from the land, we thought it best to accept their tion to vist Dublin and promote the forma- f a Friends' Temperance Association there. ge proportion of the Friends of Dublin at- d on the occasion, and ultimately a society ormed, which includes amongst its mem- a considerable number of the influential ds of those parts. Leaving Dublin, we d successively Limerick, Cork and Water- addressing large meetings at the two latter , and a number of our brethren at Lime-

s to the results, it is not for us to speak. d somewhat differs from our own country more customary use of wine, and even rits amongst those of our community. And ly, too, the manner in which this ques- ay have been sometimes advocated, with of superstitious faith in the virtue of the as it was then administered, may have lined our own body from taking up the t. Be that as it may, we everywhere met hospitality and courtesy, accompanied by ost kind and patient attention to our ad- . And we must not forget that Ireland is somewhat of a transition state. The di- of its large landed estates, the penetra- remote districts by railways facilitating nsfer of labour from one part to another, roduction of English capital, all seemed ke this a propitious time for scattering eds on the soil—for these new influences ut in motion indirectly reach every class the fruit we must leave in the hands of ithout whose blessing our labours would be vain. And now, permit me to ex- y own conviction that this practice of bstinence is extending among Friends, er we have had the opportunity of ob- . And if we look beyond our own little the most cheering evidences of progress und even in very influential quarters. s the extraordinary circumstance of a before the British Scientific Association, rter, late of the Board of Trade, on the posed Taxation of Great Britain, for ous liquors and tobacco, which has fur- us with statistics beyond dispute, of st astounding character; but which sta- if issuing from the most careful in- of the Temperance Society, would have lerided as an outrageous exaggeration. ain, is it not cheering to find one in the l station of the High Sheriff of North- and, not only "abstaining" himself, but ressed with the exceeding importance of ject, as to offer three munificent prizes of ndred pounds each, accompanied by for the best Essay on Temperance, religiously and morally considered, on its physiological bearings, and on its statistics.

"I cannot, however, be ignorant, that the temperance reformation is a never-ceasing labour. We have to change the whole customs of society, and have powerful interests to contend with; so much so indeed, that many are afraid to take the first step, for they fear that they shall have to stem the whole current of social usages. Let them, however, make the attempt; it is easier than they imagine, and every day becoming less arduous.

(To be continued.)

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.

First Case in St. Anthony, Minesota.

On Monday, 21st inst., by virtue of a warrant issued by I. I. Lewis, Esq., on complaint of three of our citizens, legal voters in Ramsey Co., the premises occupied by Alexis Cloutier, as a bowling saloon and grog-shop, were searched by Sheriff Brott; three barrels and some casks, besides decanters, &c., all filled wholly or in part with intoxicating liquors, were seized and conveyed to Brott's shop for safe keeping. Cloutier being immediately summoned before Justice Lewis, the case came on for a hearing. E. L. Hall appeared as counsel for the defendant, and J. W. North for the complainants. To the charge of keeping liquors for sale, contrary to the provisions of the Statute, the prisoner plead "*not guilty*," and his counsel laid before the Court Cloutier's license, dated the 29th of April last, and signed by two of the County Commissioners, and asked that on the strength of that instrument, "the prisoner be discharged, and his property restored." He would present no argument except the license.

Mr. North objected, that the license was of no force, the Commissioners having no right to grant it, since the Act of the Legislature, approved March 6, forbade them to grant such licenses to sell liquors for a longer time than the first Monday in May, being the day when the new Law went into effect. He claimed that the *intention* of the Law was to put an end to the traffic after that date;—that this very section (limiting the duty of the Commissioners) was without meaning unless such were the intention. He quoted also from Section 11th, which provides for the prosecution of all dealers who "are not authorized to sell *under the provisions of* THIS ACT;" and inferred that since the defendant did not even claim to be *thus* authorized, he was evidently liable. He used this quotation also as a proof of the intention of the law-makers that the traffic should cease and be illegal, after "this act" took effect. He also mentioned a fact notoriously public, that the only one of the Commissioners who could write his name, or read and understand the Law, protested against the giving of this and other licenses. He

asserted also [does it need proof?] that the evident design of those who gave, and of those who received these licences, was to frustrate for a whole year the expressed wishes of a majority of the people, and the entire force and intent of the Law. But, waiving all these arguments, if there was a seeming conflict between the provisions of the old Law and the new one, still that which was last enacted should control the decision.

Mr. Hall replied: Here we have the license of the Commissioners, stamped with the broad seal of the County, and it was not the business of this Court to investigate the validity of their acts. *Here is the license!* There is no dodging it, no getting behind it, nor before it. Moreover, it is impossible that the Law should *nullify a contract* between the Legislature and a citizen, such contract being made before the Law took effect. This case was too plain to require argument, and the authors of this malicious prosecution knew it.

Mr. North rejoined: As to the contract, the Legislature so far from making one with Mr. Cloutier, had prescribed that no such contract should be made; but the two Commissioners and Mr. C. in face of the Legislature, had entered upon a *forbidden* contract, and upon them must be the responsibility. The section which prescribed the duty of the Commissioners, like that which provided for the special election, was not so much a part of the Liquor Law as an appendage to it, and was necessary to its completeness and efficiency. Both these were intended and generally understood to take effect from and after their passage.

[The above outline report of the pleadings, is acknowledged by the two legal gentlemen to contain the *substance* of their arguments.]

The Justice, after a brief deliberation gave his decision (contrary, it is said, to his previous opinions and prepossessions,) that the liquors were forfeited, that they be destroyed, and that Mr. Cloutier be fined $20 and costs.

The whole affair—seizure and trial—passed off perfectly peaceably, and the decision seemed to give general satisfaction, except to the few who are unwilling that the Law should have its course, even now that it is approved by the mass of the people.

One evident object in this case was to test the license question. The favorable result of this trial will doubtless give fresh courage to the friends of the Law, and *it may be* that the object sought and desired by so many of our citizens—the utter extinction of the traffic in alcoholic drinks—is neither a distant nor hopeless one. Mr. Cloutier, has now employed Rice, Hollinshead& Co., as counsel, and has brought an appeal to the District Court; so that the matter lies over till October.—*St. Anthony Express.*

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.

THE NURSERIES OF WAR.

BY GEO. C. BECKWITH.

There has been in every age an almo versal conspiracy of influences, if not of efforts, to train mankind for the love and tice of war. The school, the fireside, th cil, and the chisel, history, poetry and every department of literature, have bee time immemorial its handmaids, and ser keep alive its spirit all over the earth.

I have recently met in my light reading some pertinent illustrations of this truth. cultivated mind is familiar with the li character of the late Dr. Arnold, so emin a scholar, a teacher and a historian. H was his favorite study; and in his hist Rome, and his preliminary lectures at O he has left pretty large contributions t department of literature. Had he lived years longer he might have eclipsed, i and influence, nearly all the English hist

But mark the early, irrevocable bias mind in favor of war. "He never lost, his biographer, "the recollection of the i sion produced upon him by the exciten naval and military affairs, of which he na saw and heard much by living at the Wight"—his birth place—in the time o and the sports in which he took most p with the playmates of his childhood, w sailing rival fleets in his father's garden, ing the battles of the Homeric heroes wit ever implements he could use as spear and and reciting their several speeches from translation of the Iliad. At the universi friend and classmate, Justice Coleridge "we fought over the Peninsula battles, a Continental Campaigns, with the energy putants personally concerned in them." has been the training of nearly all hist and as a natural, inevitable result, they h fused the war-spirit into the whole history world, and made it a most insidious eul war and warriors. With such histories r all the young, it will be well nigh imp ever to train up a generation of real Ch peace-makers.

Take another example from the gentl Many have read Charlotte Elizabeth; h writings so strongly stamped with the i of genius, and so decidedly evangelical main, are not pervaded with the true spirit of peace. The reason is found early education, and in the fact that, lik Hemans, she married a warrior.

Just take a specimen or two from her *P Recollections.* "At this period" durit threatened invasion of England by Napo "a new feature was added to the remini of my earliest childhood. Military ur distinguished at least *two thirds* of the ma gregation"—her father was an Episcopal

—"and *martial music* accompanied the ody of the churches. Thus were we in idst of the excitement, and by no means spectators; for my brother, in whose char- the *soldier had reigned predominant from ood,*"—this the son of a preacher of the of peace!—"assembled all the little boys neighborhood, addressed them in a patriotic , and brought them"—those lads ten old!—"to the unanimous resolution of g in defence of their country! Those finances extended so far, brought *real* n guns and swords; others were obliged to t themselves with such weapons as they shape out of the hedge; a six-penny drum, wo-penny fife completed the military equip- while on me devolved the distinguished of tacking sundry pieces of silk to an old stick, and presenting these colors to the with an oration breathing such loyalty and n to the good cause of freedom and old d, as wrought to the highest pitch the iasm of the regiment, whose colonel was rs old, and very few of the officers or men lder."

e is a pretty fair specimen of the war- es all over the world. What an educa- the future authors and teachers, ministers lers of Christendom! No wonder that r-spirit is so rife, from the professed fol- of the Prince of Peace, so slow in coming he teachings of His sermon on the Mount, the cheerful, energetic support of his the perpetual pacification of the whole

Charlotte Elizabeth! Her own hand, ose of her doating parents, were unwit- sowing the seeds of future bitterness to ll. "My beloved brother," she subse- states, "had always manifested"—no —"the most decided predilection for a life. Often had he, in earliest childhood, away from the gate after the fife and f a recruiting party; and often did he and countermarch me, till I could not om fatigue, with a grenadier's cap, alias on my head, and my father's large cane red by way of a firelock. The menaced n had added fuel to his martial fire; and, ny other line of life was pointed out to is high spirits would droop, and the f his heart show itself with increasing . Our parents were very anxious to im at home for my sake, who seemed un- live without him: and I am sure that my e would have prevailed even over his erished inclination, so dearly did he love t here the effect of my pernicious reading itself, and forged the first link in a chain ws. I viewed the matter through the edium of romance"—of history too, she ave added with almost equal truth;— fame, a conqueror's wreath, or a hero's grave, with all the vain merit of such a sacrifice as I must myself make in sending him to the field; these wrought on me to stifle in my aching bosom the cry of natural affection; and I encouraged the boy in his choice, and helped him to urge on our parents this offering up of their only son, the darling of all our hearts, to the Moloch of war."

Further comments are superfluous; but how long shall such a pagan education of the young for the shrine of this Moloch be continued in Christendom under the full blaze of the gospel of peace?—*Advocate of Peace.*

THE AGE OF SCIENCE—THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.

Great interest has been excited by the anticipated trial of a new ship of extraordinary dimensions, the motive power of which is to be caloric instead of steam. To those of our friends, interested in ship-building, who may happen to visit New York, we recommend a visit to the ship-yard of Messrs. Perrine, Paterson & Stack, Williamsburg, where the Ericsson, building for J. B. Kitching, Esq., of New York, is now on the stocks. The length of the Ericsson is 250 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth, 27 feet; three decks, and 2000 tons burden. She is filled solid from the kelson from six to eight feet higher than usual, and every plank and beam of her bottom is firmly wedged and secured by bolts. She has seven streaks of kelson, all of which are coiled with six inch yellow pine, square-fastened with two bolts in each timber. The floors are sided twenty inches, instead of twelve inches as is usual, and the second futtocks twenty inches instead of ten inches, which is the usual length. The iron diagonal braces are three feet apart, fitted to the frame and firmly fastened by bolts, each bolt is surrounded by a locust coag, which not only gives additional strength but secures the iron from contact with water, and consequently renders it less liable to rust. The clamps are also secured in the same manner. She is to have side wheels, and will be launched about the first of September. In strength, durability and beauty of model she will be unsurpassed by any merchant ship yet built.

The problem in regard to this splendid ship is the success of the application of caloric as a motive power. If we may rely upon the evidence of our senses this problem has been already solved. Through the kindness of Capt. Ericsson, we had an opportunity during the last month of visiting the engine manufactory of Messrs. Hogg & Delamater, where the machinery of the ship is cast, and of giving some account of this important enterprise to our readers. Here we inspected a test engine of 60 horse power in constant operation, driven by caloric. Its leading principle consists in the production of force by compression of the air in one part of the machine

and by its dilatation by the application of heat in another part; the heat of the air escaping from the working cylinder at each successive stroke of the engine, is transferred to the cold compressed air entering the same, so that in fact a continued application of fuel is only necessary in order to make good the losses of heat occasioned by the unavoidable radiation of the heated parts of the machine.

Persons largely interested in steamships are looking with an anxious eye to the progress of the works. If the test engine, now in plain, practical operation, tells the truth, then can caloric be substituted for steam, with immense advantages of cheapness, safety and immunity from accident, in favor of the new motive power. Practical men, including all the engineers of the Cunard steamers, pronounce in favor of Erricsson's invention. They say there is no conceivable reason why it should not be successful. On the contrary, there are some parties, interested or not, who predict a failure.

Mr Kitching is a young man of large means and great business enterprise and facilities, who, having decided in favor of the new application, has proceeded energetically to carry it out in his splendid ship, to which he has generously given the name of "The Ericsson." Immense interests hang upon its success. If caloric can be substituted for steam, then is a new commercial revolution at hand. The cost of ocean transportation will be greatly lessened; as a caloric ship can take in coal enough for a voyage round the world, leaving ample room for all the cargo, which it may have to carry. The Ericsson is expected to be ready for sea in October. We shall look with interest to her trial.—*Boston Trans.*

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

The true Christian walks in the ways of religion, not by constraint, but willingly; they are to him not only safe, but comfortable, "ways of pleasantness, as well as of peace." Not but that here also he is from experience aware of the necessity of constant support, and continual watchfulness; without these his old estimate of things is apt to return on him, and the former objects of his affection to resume their influence. With earnest prayers, therefore, for Divine help, with jealous circumspection and resolute self-denial, he guards against and abstains from whatever might be likely again to darken his enlightened judgment, or to vitiate his reformed taste; thus making it his unwearied endeavour to grow in the knowledge and love of heavenly things, and to obtain a warmer admiration, and a more cordial relish of their excellence.— *Wilberforce's Practical Christianity.*

The spirit of a man may sustain his infirmities, but a wounded spirit who can bear?

PENNSYLVANIA COAL-TRADE.

Reading Railway.—The amount of coa to market by the Reading Railway, durin week ending on Fifth-day last, the 29th, follows:

	Tons.
From Port Carbon, - - - - -	10,54
Pottsville, - - - - -	1,83
Schuylkill Haven, - - -	19,96
Port Clinton, - - - -	5,67
Total for week,	38,01
Previously,	927,63
Total this season,	965,65
Same time last year,	976,94

Schuylkill Navigation.—The amount o sent to market by the Schuylkill Canal, the week ending on Fifth-day last, was lows:

	Tons.
From Port Carbon, - - - - -	8,47
Pottsville, - - - - -	2,13
Schuylkill Haven, - - -	6,12
Port Clinton, - - - - -	2,77
Total for week,	19,51
Previously this year,	365,62
Total,	385,13
Same time last year,	297,84

Lehigh Coal Trade.—The amount shipped from the Lehigh mines, from the ing of the Canal to the 27th ult., has b follows:

By	This week.	
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.,	14,134 16	194,
Rhume Run, - - -	2,733 18	36,
Beaver Meadow, - -	1,992 00	21,
Spring Mountain, -	4,689 12	65,
Hazleton, - - -	4,230 00	57,
Buck Mountain, - -	3,275 10	67,
Cranberry Mines, -	1,887 00	19,
Colerain, - - -	1,213 19	16,
East Sugar Loaf Co.,	274 16	2,
Diamond, - - - -	1,372 00	17,
White Haven, - -	1,203 06	19,
Total,	37,007 17	517,

Pa. Inqu

It was the declaration of one of th pious of earthly potentates, that he that over men must be just, ruling in the God; and the declaration is applicable t who possess authority or influence over though of a less commanding characte that which was wielded by the son of The influence of wisdom and wealth, as station, ought to be exercised under a ju of religious responsibility.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN IRELAND.

he Report of the Society for promoting ch Missions to Roman Catholics in Ireland s, that the Society have now employed nine- missionary clergymen, seven lay agents, one red and one Scripture readers, fifty-five lmasters and mistresses, and some hundreds ish teachers. In one district in West Gal- where three or four years ago there were ve hundred Protestants, there are now be- n 5,000 and 6,000 converts, and nearly children in the Scriptural schools. Eight hurches are about to be erected in this dis- for the accommodation of the converts.

A WISH.

ne of those neat quiet nooks,
hat into a garden looks,
ive me for myself and books;
And let it be
here resounds the huntsman's horn,
here wave fields of golden corn,
nd the birds sing to the morn,
Right merrily.

ound the walls of my retreat,
ictured, let the poets meet,
hom to look upon is sweet;
And fondly mark
ow, in each expressive face
inged by joy or sorrow's grace,
e the mind immortal trace,
That heavenly spark!

harm'd by fancy, taught by truth,
e were dear to me in sooth
the green leaf of my youth!
Now in the sere,
tter known and understood,
e are still more wise, more good,
placers of my solitude!
And doubly dear!

e have made—it else had been
troubled sojourn—life serene,
nd strew'd my path—not always green—
With fairest flowers,
mortal blossoms of the mind
beauty born, by taste refined,
rlands gloriously entwined
For lonely hours.

eshened by the morning dews,
t a friend who loves the muse,
s well-temper'd wit infuse,
And tell the time—
ated in my woodbine shade—
hen we two together strayed,
aking vocal grove and glade
With wizard rhyme!

nd having struck the balance fair
wixt what we are and what we were,
d reckoned how much cross and care
Our path beset,
th what strength—not ours—we've striven;—
n we hope to be forgiven
hat we humbly owe to Heaven
If we forget?

Democritus, in London.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 17th ult., arrived at New York on the 29th.

ENGLAND.—The papers contain little of interest. The last election returns exhibit a slight gain in favour of the Ministry, but still far from sufficient to secure a majority. The elections were still going on, and the returns are therefore incomplete.

In Ireland religious jealousies have been dragged into the contest, and serious riots have occurred at Cork, Belfast, Limerick and other places. The Scotch elections were going on quietly. The Representative Peers who served in the last Parliament are re-elected. Macaulay, the historian, has been placed at the head of the poll as member for Edinburgh.

FRANCE.—The war steamer Charlemagne, has sailed from Toulon, direct for Constantinople, having on board M. de la Lavelette, French Minister to Turkey. She was expected to arrive at her destination in six days. It will be remembered that the Porte refused to permit her to pass the Dardanelles.

A commission has been named by the Minister of the Interior, for the purpose of deciding on the best means to be adopted in years of abundance to provide for deficiency in seasons of bad harvest.

The Chateau of Amboise, belonging to the Orleans family, has been taken possession of by the Government.

The latest accounts from Algeria are to the 15th ult. At that date quiet was restored to both the Eastern and Western provinces.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.—The Convention between Holland and Belgium, for the junction of the Belgian and Dutch Railways, was signed four days ago at Brussels. At the same time the construction of a railroad from Antwerp to Hollandsch Diep, with a service of steam navigations from the latter place to Rotterdam, was agreed to.

SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss papers announce that the commercial treaty between the United States and the Helvetic Confederation has been satisfactorily completed, and that Dudley Mann has left for home.

Two Englishmen, J. D. H. Browne, artist, and —— Goodall, of the engineer corps, with a party of four guides, have succeeded in making another ascent of Mount Blanc.

ITALY.—The Piedmont Gazette announces the calling out of 10,000 additional conscripts. The *Patre* says that the Government of Piedmont meditates a *coup* against the Upper Chamber, by appointing, before the next session, a batch of new Senators, sufficient to give the Government a commanding majority. The *Journal l' Armonia* has been seized for heading a subscription against the law on civil marriage.

Letters from Kossuth have been lately seized, in different parts of Italy. and forwarded to the Governor of Lombardy. Upon receipt of them twelve persons were arrested at Pavia, fifteen at Milan, and a number of others at Brescia, Mantua and Verona.

Letters from Parma, of the 10th, state that the negotiations between Parma and Modena, for their accession to the Austrian Customs system, are likely to come to a speedy arrangement. Austria guarantees the present Customs Revenues of these States —namely, 1,050,000 francs to Parma, and 1,150,000

to Modena, as the minimum; and the Duke of Modena is to retain the right of exporting Carrera marble, as at present.

M. Forcade, the Vicar Apostolic of Japan, had arrived at Rome, bringing with him the acts of the first Council held by the Catholic Bishops in China. The Council, it appears, consisted of five Bishops and thirty Priests.

Russia.—A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 5th, says the periodical inspection of the treasure deposited in the fortress of Peter and Paul had just taken place. It consists, at present, of 927,000 roubles in gold, and 2,900,000 in silver.

India.—Advices had been received from Calcutta to Sixth month 2d, and from China to Fifth month 24th.

The town of Bessein had been carried by assault by the British forces. A garrison was left in the town, and the rest of the forces returned to Rangoon. In the northwest of India, Sir Colin Campbell, with a force of 4,000 men, had been engaged in some severe encounters with the hill tribes. The locality of his operations was in the valley of the Swat river, the principal northern affluent of that of Cabul

In Cabul Proper, there has been raging, for some time, a dispute between the son of a native chief, Yar Mahomed, backed by the Persians, and the Sirdars of Candahar, backed by the celebrated Dost Mahomed. Reinforcements had been sent to the support of their respective allies by Persia and by the Dost; but in the meantime the disputants had come into collision, with forces numbering from 10,000 to 12,000 on either side. After a pitched battle of eight hours, the Candahar force was defeated, with the loss of 2,000 men, and obliged to retreat to Candahar. On hearing of the battle, both the Persian and Affghan armies halted for further orders.

The Nizam's dominions continue in a state of anarchy.

There are vague accounts of hostile demonstrations by the King of Oude against the British.

Calcutta, with the south and east of Bengal, was visited, on the 14th and 15th of the Fifth month, by a violent hurricane, which did immense damage to property. In Calcutta alone, 2,657 thatched houses, 326 tiled buildings, and 40 large houses, were destroyed. Eight inches of rain fell in a few hours at Dumdum.

Cape of Good Hope.—Dates from the Cape to Sixth month 13th have been received. An army of Caffres, 2,000 strong, are concealed in the mountains, whence they constantly make descents upon the colonists, plundering and murdering them with impunity. The settlers are selling their possessions and removing to Australia. General Cathcart is preparing to make a general onslaught upon the stronghold of the Caffres.

California.—The steamship Prometheus, from San Juan, with 120 passengers, arrived at New York on the 29th ult., bringing two weeks' later news from California. The brig Palmetto, from New York for San Juan, loaded with coal, was wrecked, on the 8th ult, on the Constown Banks. The crew were saved, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

The papers contain little news. The intelligence from the mines is highly favourable. Harvesting, in many counties, was going on rapidly. The difficulties between the French and American still continue, and numbers of Frenchmen ha driven away, and have arrived at San Fra where they have laid their grievances bef French Consul.

Difficulties have arisen at Mariposa betw Americans and foreigners, principally Me and it was feared at one time that much bloo be shed, but the foreigners thought it pru retire, leaving their claims and improvement Americans. The latter afterwards rode thro country, ordering all foreigners to depart wi hours. A lump of gold weighing 85 lbs. ha dug up on the Yuba river.

Domestic.—Congress.—In the Senate, 28th ult., the bill granting right of way throu public lands, to all railroad and plank-road nies was read a third time, and passed. On th day, Chas. Sumner moved to take up a res offered by him on the 27th, directing an inq to the expediency of reporting a bill for the of the Fugitive Slave Law, and desired per to speak upon the resolution. After consi debate, the Senate refused to hear the Sen the subject.

On the 29th, the bill authorizing an expl and reconnoisance of the courses of navigati by whalers in the regions of Behring's stra of such parts of the China Sea, Straits of Gasp Java Sea, as lie directly in the route of vess ceeding to and from China, was taken up. an able speech from W. H. Seward, advocati resolution, the subject was postponed.

The River and Harbour Bill passed the Ho the 30th ult. Yeas 103; nays 75.

Several American vessels have recently captured, near the mouth of the St. Lawre the English frigates, on the charge of fishing the limits reserved by treaty to the British monstrances have been forwarded by this G ment, and there is little doubt that an amica justment of the difficulty will be concluded b the two Governments.

Seldom are we called upon to record a trophe attended with so fearful a loss of life of the burning of the steamer Henry Clay, 28th ult. This vessel left Albany for Ne with a large number of passengers, estim 300, and was followed, a few minutes afte by the Armenia. From the speed with whic boats were urged on their way, and other tions, the passengers became convinced th were racing. Great alarm was consequently e and urgent appeals were made to the officer Henry Clay, which were answered by an ass that there was no danger. When about miles from the city of New York, the woo near the boilers and flues was discovered to fire. The boat was instantly turned tow eastern shore, which was distant upwards of and the bow was driven with great force i sand, the stern remaining in deep water. flames interrupted the passage to the shor the stern, where a large part of the pass were, and most of them sprang into the Some of these reached the shore in safet others sank to rise no more. The few pers siding in the neighbourhood, hastened to such aid as they were able. The bodies of tims have been recovered, but the whole n who perished has not yet been ascertained.

RIENDS' REVIEW.

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GENERAL EPISTLE TO FRIENDS.

lear Friends and brethren, who are called he world, and plucked as brands out of , by the heavenly power of God, who nvinced you of his everlasting truth, in t of Jesus Christ: as you have received th in some measure, watch and pray, ieve in the name of Christ; that you l his power in the heavenly inspiration blessed spirit, to lay judgment to the righteousness to the plummet, that all ot obedient to the light of Christ, may down, and buried in the heavenly bap- der the sentence of death; as it was and all the children of God, who have re- he sentence of death in ourselves, that have no confidence in ourselves, but ne in the living God. This will keep in the sweet, seasoned, savoury spirit of all your words, tradings and dealings the children of men. Then will you, ain the savour of the heavenly life in sed truth, be manifest and known to all s the salt of the earth; so that every rding to your measure may be felt, upon sions, continually flowing forth, in the spirit of life, to the comfort of your ilies, and the city of God, who over all d forever!

my dear Friends, I desire all to be , that not any come short of what is of them, both rulers of families and f children. While you have a day to them, call your families together to n the Lord, in the fear of his name. y, the Lord will answer the end of your rs, by causing the savoury life to flow you, to season your servants and child- t the church of God may be in every r family and habitation of his people.

Great is the concern upon my spirit for the children of all who profess the blessed truth of God, that all parents may stand in their places, and bring up their children in the fear of the Lord. And that while in their minority and tender years, and under their tuition, they may not be too indulgent to them or suffer the spirit of the world to rule in them, or let them have their own wills, and do those things which are not according to the truth of God; and connive at, instead of reproving their children, and crossing the spirit of the world in them, and causing them to be content with such things as are according to the truth of our God. For want of this carefulness in parents, the spirit of this world is strengthened in children, when it should be kept down by the heavenly authority and power that the Lord hath given to parents, to rule over them. And all walk in the wisdom of God, with moderation in all things, clothed in modest apparel, and laying by all superfluity, so that your good examples may reach the witness of God in your children. But for want of this care in some parents, and being too indulgent and full of lenity to their children, they grow rude, stubborn, self-willed and disobedient to parents, to the wounding of their hearts who have thus neglected their duty.

Therefore I desire and beseech you that you slight not the opportunity God gives you in this weighty concern, to be in all things good examples to all who live with you, both children and servants, that by your godly conversation and heavenly exhortations, you may raise up the witness for God in them; exercising the power God hath given you, to keep down the evil nature, while they live with you.

When your children grow up, take them to meetings; and keep your eyes over them, that they behave themselves soberly according to your exhortations. Encourage them in well-doing; so will the Lord bless your sweet and heavenly behaviour in your families; and servants will bless God that ever it was their lot to come into your families, in that their spirits were sweetly seasoned with the truth, by your heavenly care over them. Your children, also, will magnify the name of the Lord for your blessed care, heavenly instructions and godly endeavours every way, for their good in this world, and their eternal happiness in the world

to come. This will crown the hoary heads of parents with joy, to see their endeavours sanctified to their children, and their offspring made the offspring and children of God. Blessed be his name for ever, who heareth the prayers of his people, who are exercised daily in the heavenly inspiration of his holy Spirit, to call upon his holy name, not only for enemies but for a blessing upon their families, and for all that love the truth of our God. These are the families that are a sweet savour unto the Lord, whom he guards with the angel of his presence, and will make them manifest and known to all people, that they are his chosen jewels, whom he will preserve in the day when he will pour forth his vengeance upon the heathen that know him not, and upon the families that call not upon his name.

And if any of these children of heavenly minded parents, when removed from under their tuition, for want of watchfulness, grow careless and turn their backs on the blessed truth of God, and trample all the care and good counsel of their parents under their feet, to satisfy their own wills in the pride and vanity of this evil world, to the wounding of the hearts of their careful and loving parents, they will be clear of their blood; while they [such children] shall reap the fruits of their doings except they repent.

And all you, young and tender people, with others that come among Friends, through the education of your careful parents, masters or mistresses, I have a concern upon my spirit to write to you, that you do not rest in an outward profession of the truth, received by education, but watch unto the heart-searching light of Christ in you, which will let you see that you must be regenerated and born again, and so be made real and faithful Friends, by the heavenly inspiration of the powerful spirit of God in you. And if you be carefully upon the watch, you will see judgment upon all in you that is not obedient to the light of Christ, in whose light you will see more light, even the great necessity for the enjoyment of the life that is hid with Christ in God. This will cause you to pray without ceasing, that the Lord would enable you to loathe and abhor the pride, pomp and pleasure of this evil world, and give you assurance of God's love to your souls. And until you enjoy it, in all places of your retirement, you will pour forth your supplications with tears to the Lord, as the blessed and heavenly travellers and companions did and do, who could not find the kingdom of God in outward observations, though none were more careful in observing what is made known to them to be the will of God. But the kingdom of God consists not in outward observations, therefore in the light press forward, according to your spiritual hunger and thirst, in true poverty of spirit, weeping and seeking the Lord your God, asking the way to Zion with your faces thitherward, that ye enjoy salvation for walls and bulwarks.

Oh, you blessed children of the Lor up your heads, and stay your minds up Lord, waiting patiently upon him. H turn your sorrows into everlasting rej and seal you up with his holy Spirit of pr in the marriage union with himself; an give you assurance of your eternal sal Then will you certainly know the king God to be within you, and the anoint teach you, which will enable you to deli taking up the cross daily, in true obedi the light of Christ, all the days you being among the children of men. Th you, in the name of the Lord, trample u the pride, pomp, pleasures and vanity evil world; to the great comfort of you and careful parents, masters and mis whose tuition you were under in your years, and of all that walk in the precious of our God, who is over all blessed f Amen.

And all dear Friends and brethren, see Lord, who turneth the hearts of men rivers of waters, and in his loving kind ordereth those in authority, that the doors are opened once more in our day, enjoy peace and quietness according blessed will; praises be to his holy na ever. I have a concern upon my spirit Friends and brethren have their hearts a as mine is, to live in the sense of the me the Lord. And, for the time to come one endeavour to prevent the enemy disunion among Friends and brethren, as years he hath been doing, by public op in some, and others, not patiently kee their places, have also separated. The di being so public, hath caused many a so heart, and given cause to the enemies of rejoice. This has been a greater exerc trouble to me, than all the sharp perse and imprisonments I have endured for th of God and testimony of our Lord Jesus

Therefore in the love of God, I beseech entreat you all, who have been or are co in what is before written, to let the love so abound, that in it all labour for pe unity in Christ the Prince of Peace, who laid down his life for us, when we were e and in our age he hath called many of h ren to give up their lives in the heat of t weeks, months and years, to gather enc the knowledge of God and union wit Therefore wait for the heavenly wisdom, one with another; that if any, who are entious to God, and blameless in their sations, having a concern upon their s edify the people, do declare the truth in assemblies, I beseech you in the love that not any through disaffection show any public opposition. But rather, if t

ion for the party to be spoken to, speak to
n private. So will the enemy be prevented
casting stumbling-blocks in the way of
r-spirited people, who come in love to be
rted in the meeting. And in so doing it
cause love and unity to abound among
ds, and in the love of God all will be re-
l and brought into unity again who have
scattered; and to meet altogether in the
sting truth, to feel the healer of breaches,
s the restorer of the desolate, exalted to
in his kingdom in all your hearts; and to
up a peace-offering, in passing by all
es, that have caused disunion: and to
you all up in the unity of the spirit and
of everlasting peace. And meet all toge-
you who profess God's blessed truth, to
his holy name, all as one and one as all,
we are in these mortal bodies, and forever
time here shall be no more. Even so be
you all, saith my soul, in the name of
ord, to whom are my prayers, that all may
omplished as above written. And, until
o with you, I shall remain your exercised
r in tribulation and in the kingdom and
ce of our Lord Jesus Christ,

WILLIAM DEWSBURY.

rwick, 4th of Tenth month, 1686.

ACCOUNT OF RICHARD SMITH,

ted from a Memorial issued in 1825, *by the*
nthly Meeting of Staffordshire, England.

was born at Farley in the county of Staf-
n the year 1784, his parents being mem-
of the church of England. From the
ony of his friends, he was when young,
ild agreeable disposition, dutiful to his
s, and kind and affectionate to those with
he associated.

ut the year 1816, he first attended our
gs for religious worship at Leek, where
ious and orderly deportment justly enti-
m to the kind notice and regard of the
rs of our Society.

had before that period been engaged in
ton manufactory at Manchester, and en-
g his effects to a person who hastily de-
with them to America, he was induced
o that country to endeavour to secure his
y, and to afford an opportunity of per-
tercourse with the Indians on the fron-
the American States, with whose suffer-
had been deeply impressed.

th month, 1817, he embarked at Liver-
board a vessel bound to New York, and
short and favourable passage, arrived in
a before the person to whom he had en-
his goods. By the assistance of some
in Philadelphia most, if not the whole
roperty was recovered. He then set out
westward toward Pittsburgh, a distance
of 300 miles, and arrived there in twelve days, without the assistance of horse or carriage, except one stage of fourteen miles, where the way was then almost impassable. From Pittsburgh he journeyed to Smithfield, Jefferson county, in the State of Ohio, where he engaged a store for the disposal of his goods, and remained more than twelve months.

The two following years he was principally occupied in instructing youth in the neighborhood of Smithfield and Richmond.

He continued regularly to attend the meetings of the Society of Friends, and was admitted a member in the year 1819.

In the relief of distress he was at all times ready to offer his assistance, regardless of fatigue, and he was often exposed to many inconveniences and privations. His philanthropic mind knew no bounds of clime or colour; the great object nearest his heart was, that he might be found doing his Lord's will, and persevering in the path of duty, his faith became strengthened, and it may be truly said, "that he left all to follow Christ." He felt greatly for the afflictions of others, and the complicated sufferings of the African race affected him in a peculiar manner. At the request of Friends in America, in 6th month, 1820, he took charge of a boat down the river Ohio, laden with several tons of provisions and clothing, for the relief of a colony of black people, who had been recently released from slavery, and who had settled in Brown's county, near the Southern extremity of the State. On his arrival at the landing place, about twenty miles from the settlement, after securely storing the articles on shore, he walked across the country to the dwellings of the negroes, inquiring into the circumstances of every family, and minutely ascertaining their individual wants; after which he united with some friends, who met him on the occasion, in dividing and distributing the various articles to each in due proportions, administering medicines to the sick, and advice to the improvident.

On the 7th of the following month, he set out alone on a visit to the Indian settlements of Lewis Town and Wapokonetta, at the distance of 200 miles in a westerly direction from Smithfield, which he was able to accomplish with peace to his own mind; though in his way back he encountered great difficulties from the effects of a severe illness.

In the 12th month of the same year he returned again to England, and took up his residence at Endon, about four miles from Leek, producing a certificate from the Monthly Meeting of Smithfield, recommending him as a member of our Society.

At Endon he was engaged in calculating the value of estates, and other business relating to landed property. He frequently applied closely to business during the whole night, in order to redeem the time spent in the day, in attending

religious meetings, visiting the sick and indigent, and other important duties; being in the practice of devoting a portion of the morning of each day to mental retirement, the time he allowed for repose was very short. When unavoidably led into company where levity or unbecoming conversation took place, he was not backward in expressing his sentiments to the parties, and if treated with ridicule or disdain, he bore it with patience and meekness.

Every species of cruelty to animals gave him pain; nor could he be easily induced to make use of a stage coach, or other public conveyance, or even to indulge himself with riding on horseback, when he could well avoid it.

Both in this country and America, he was indefatigable in his exertions to encourage the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, by aiding Societies formed for that purpose, or in promoting the establishment of others, where none before had existed.

In the years 1822 and 1823 he travelled on foot to London to attend the Yearly Meeting, and the latter year he remained assisting the members of the Committee for African instruction, to whom he had made a voluntary offer of his services to go to Africa.

He was very diligent and attentive to business, (except when sick or absent on religious duties,) till near the end of 9th month, 1823, when, having settled his affairs and made his will, he was "favoured," as he said, "to feel his work done in this country."

He had, in the 8th month preceding, laid before Friends his concern to go to the continent of Africa to diffuse such instruction among the natives as way might open for; and in the 10th month, having obtained their certificate, he embarked at Gravesend, on board a vessel bound for Cape St. Mary's at the mouth of the river Gambia, in company with John and Ann Thompson and Hannah Kilham, members of our Society, and Mahmadee and Sandanee two natives of Africa, who had been redeemed from slavery by Friends, and educated in England. Soon after the vessel had put to sea, they experienced a heavy gale of wind, and providentially escaping from imminent danger on the coast of France, returned to Cowes, in the Isle of Wight to refit. In a few days the vessel again put to sea, and proceeded favourably on her voyage, touching at the Island of Teneriffe, where the party had a kind reception from some of the inhabitants. Continuing on their voyage, the vessel anchored opposite the Town of Bathurst, in the River Gambia, on the 7th of 12th month.

Soon after the friends landed, Richard Smith was engaged in procuring from the European residents at Bathurst, such information as they stood in need of, in forwarding the object they had in view. After due deliberation, it was concluded to form the establishment of Birkow, a few miles from Bathurst; and a treaty with the Alcaide or Governor of the district brought to a favourable issue, R. Smith immediately employed in the arduous und ing of landing and transporting the store niture and implements to Birkow, and in fe and forming a garden, and other apper necessary to the new establishment.

From the intense heat of the climate culty of communication by land or wate other impediments incident to a tropical try, he had much to bear, and his exe often exceeded his strength, yet with a of patience almost inconceivable, he labou overcome the debility and sickness whic sued.

On the 11th of 2d month, he had an int with the King of Combo, at his residenc Yendum, a town distant twenty-three from Birkow; the King appeared to giv full credit for the truth of his intention informed him, by means of an interprete he was pleased that he had presented hi to make his person and object known, a served "it was very kind of Friends." R Smith's intercourse with the natives en him to them, and was, on the whole, ve couraging, his kind and conciliating m influenced them in his favour. When t caide was requested to take care of R. S on the departure of his companions, he ported to have replied, "Those who Richard hurt me, the same as hurting me.

The garden at Birkow, that he had wit severing care and industry formed and vated, produced various European and A vegetables, and greatly exceeded the ex tions of some of the residents at Bathurst whom R. S. was on terms of intimacy.

About two months after landing at Bat two of his companions embarked for Leone, and were absent some time; bein left pretty much to himself, with the eye mind fixed on Divine direction, he pers under many difficulties and privations, u had the gratification of opening a school kow, which was attended by nearly pupils. But the awful summons which, unerring wisdom of Providence, often period to the performance of human pu here terminated all his labours.

The whole management of the establis devolved upon him, and he was in the h assisting those he employed in manual lab ploughing, digging, &c. About the 20th month, returning from the toils of a fat day, he was taken ill, and continued to until the 30th, when he peacefully ex and was interred on the evening of the day, at the burial ground, about a mil Bathurst.

In conclusion, we may with justice memory observe, that he appears to hav blessed with most of the virtues that e

an nature, yet in humility he ascribed them to the only true source from whence they ; and it may indeed be said, "He being l yet speaketh." We therefore trust that short memorial of his innocent life and versation, may stimulate others to follow his mple.—*Annual Monitor.*

For Friends' Review.

PENN AND MACAULAY.

a late number of the Athenæum, we find vourable notice of Janney's Life of William n, from which we take the following paraphs, showing the opinion of that highly retable foreign publication, on an interesting ect. B.

Not long since, a new edition of Clarkson's raphy of the founder of Pennsylvania, with eliminary vindication of its subject (by Mr. ter) from the aspersions of Mr. Macaulay, given to the public. With Mr. Dixon's illiam Penn' our readers are also acquaintand here is another and effective protest nst the injustice done to Penn by Mr. Maay. In this instance the power of literature sible. A brilliant writer of large reputation rely incriminates the memory of a historworthy; and the party accused finds vigordefenders, none of whom fear to combat facts, and confront with authorities, even so ubtable an adversary as the great popular rist of the age. In the powerful protests h have appeared against his treatment of n, Mr. Macaulay should learn the necessity ncreased caution on his part. If in respect y of the historical characters, who are to e in the next portion of his history, he fall into such mistakes as he did in regard enn, it will compromise his fame very usly.

There is another reflection arising out of igour with which the moral character of has been defended: the serious responsiy to history incurred by every man playing at public part is here very strongly shown. character, motives and actions of William have during the last two years been disd in many circles, and his whole career gain been brought before the eyes of man-

Cromwell is represented as having bed some anxiety as to what men would say m after he should be no more; and the e rediscussion of Penn's life in England n America may act by way of encouragee and caution to the worthy and to the evil, each them the certainty of future judgat the bar of impartial posterity. In the of Penn there is no doubt that the fact of aving been the apostle of a sect, and of his ory being regarded therefore with religious gs, has contributed to bring forward some of his defenders. It is worth remarking that in his 'History' Mr. Macaulay has pronounced against Dryden the sentence of having been actuated by worldly motives in the change of his religion, though Johnson and Walter Scott acquitted him on that point. But as no sect or political party was interested for Dryden, Mr. Macaulay's judgment of his conversion has been suffered to pass without controversy except in some Roman Catholic organs. A poet rarely becomes the object of such hero-worship as waits on the active leader of a religious following. If Dryden's moral character were to be foully tarnished, the poetical vivacity and brilliant writing of 'Absalom and Achitophel' would remain untouched; but rob of his fair repute the author of 'No Cross—No Crown,' and Penn's name would cease to be familiar as 'a household word.'

"Of the chapter in which Mr. Janney discusses Mr. Macaulay's charges we need say nothing. It has no new facts to advance beyond what has appeared from Mr. Forster and Mr. Dixon; but Mr. Janney prints *in extenso* several of the letters appealed to by Mr. Macaulay, and leaves the reader to follow his own judgment. We need not rediscuss the subject, having gone into the matter at some length last year. After reading the case again as it is put by Mr. Janney, we are distinctly confirmed in our opinion that Mr. Macaulay's charges of moral turpitude (for his insinuations go that length) have no historical foundation. Mr. Macaulay is bound, we think, to notice the labours of Messrs. Forster, Dixon and Janney. The greatest and most accomplished author is the very one to whom candour in repairing an error ought to cost the least. If in the future editions of his 'History' there be no modifications of the charges against Penn, then appeal to authority and testimony is of little use in discussing historical questions. On Penn's rank as a political character we offer no opinion; but of his integrity as a man we have no doubt. General Napier took special care to support his statements in his 'History of the Peninsular War' against his various critics; but he had never taken up ground so unfavourable for giving battle upon as Mr. Macaulay has in his attacks on William Penn."

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

The discoveries of gold in Australia are at length beginning to tell sensibly upon the stream of emigration from the United Kingdom. At this moment nearly all the disengaged tonnage, not only at London and at Liverpool, but at most of the other ports, is being taken up for the conveyance of emigrants of various classes to the Antipodes. In truth the Australian emigration is perhaps the particular topic of the

hour which engrosses the most attention. The effect of a little self-interest is truly wonderful. The probable failure of the sheep-shearing in New South Wales, by the sudden conversion of shepherds into diggers, has set in motion the manufacturers of the West Riding, and already one or two deputations from Leeds and the neighbourhood have waited upon the Government. The desertion of seamen in the Australian ports has aroused the shipping interest, and more troops and more men-of-war are already on their way to the scene of action to maintain the law and protect Jack from the consequences of sudden fits of avarice. The general want of manual labour in the Colonies has led the local Legislatures themselves to adopt active measures, and agents have arrived in this country with power and funds, which will enable them to dispatch a considerable number of persons. In few words, there is great and earnest activity in every quarter where sensations either of fear or of hope have been excited by the violent change which has taken place in the industrial economy of our Southern dependencies. We are by no means sure, in the midst of so much excitement, that many errors will not be committed, and that much mischief will not be done. Men will ruin themselves by inordinate speculations; and it is possible that for a time the instances will not be few in which those who are now capitalists will exchange places with those who are now labourers. But the result will be in the end, and on the whole, good. The mind is quite bewildered when it attempts to measure the practical consequences, already apparently at hand, of the Australian discoveries. We have to consider what will be the results of a rapid rise of the English societies in Australia and New Zealand into populous and wealthy States,—what will be the results of creating in those regions new and extensive markets for our manufactures—new homes for our population, especially for our surplus female population—new fields of employment for the largest class of our mercantile marine—new and cheaper means of bringing home from India the produce of India—new and more perfect means of carrying European civilization amongst the islands and nations in the remote seas of Asia. Emigration at home has already assumed a form so systematic, that it may be properly called Colonization; and it is becoming of so vast a volume, that it will presently produce a decided impression on the numerical progress of the population of the United Kingdom. What will be the results of such a change? Are we justified in apprehending that the best portions of our working men and women will leave us, condemning those who remain to contend with a servile population reduced in numbers, but composed mainly of persons of tainted lives or characters? This is a contingency not to be overlooked; and it is a subject for congratulation that it has already attracted so mu tention, as to lead the Parish of St. Mart the-fields, on the motion of its Vicar, to a the imposition of an assessment for the purpose of relieving the poor rates by as paupers to emigrate. It must be adde Sir John Pakington has done wisely in dering the Royalty rights of the Crown o gold discoveries to the local legislatures Colonies, to be by them employed as a so Colonial revenue. Why does not som possessing the gifts of reasoning close writing clearly, lay before the world th losophy of the history of this country for t ten years? Let the middle of 1842 be co with the middle of 1852,—and any exposit will trace satisfactorily the chain of ca which has led from the one epoch to the will have performed a task for which m will bear his name in grateful remembra *Athenæum.*

FRIENDS' TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION

(Concluded from page 747.)

"I finished a building a few weeks ag in course of erection. On its completio workmen came to solicit the usual gratuit "Rearing Supper." It was given on co that no intoxicant should be introduce workmen sat down to a wholesome tea ar per, under the superintendence of a t gardener, and not only enjoyed the evenin several of the foremen in the different ments were convinced of the excellence principles, took the pledge, and I believ kept it, and mean to do so.

"I admit, also, that often under disco ment we go to small meetings, and thi are addressing a few individuals, who ma sibly be none the better for our labours. we must not yield to this discouragem we know not the great results that flow from insignificant means. Samuel E. Co Portsmouth, New Hampshire, United had long been deeply interested in the s of prison reform. The worthlessness of sonment, as then conducted, for any goo pose, its positive mischief, and an acute f for the poor objects falling under this penalty, had penetrated the heart of this man, until he could no longer refrain bringing the subject before his fellow-cit He prepared an address, engaged a large issued abundant notices, and awaited with iety the hour he had appointed for his meeting. It arrived. He went down t hall, and the attendant threw open the and placing two candles on the table Samuel E. Cowes to address his audience. looked round the room and found empty be with scarcely one auditor. As his eye b

stomed to the dim light, he thought he something like two or three individuals in dark corners of the room, and he had no bt of one individual being on the second or d bench from him, and he was ready to don the subject in despair, but he deter- ed to do his best to convert that one auditor east to his view. Now mark the sequel. t individual proved to be a member of Con- s, eminently qualified to take up the subject. became warmly interested in it, and to him United States prisons are indebted for much he improvements in their discipline. We t never relax our efforts: and the experience amuel E. Cowes may serve to cheer us under ouragement."

amuel Bowly remarked, that he had nothing ld to the statement of his friend Edward th, but he felt they were abundantly repaid what had been done. Fruit had already ap- ed, and he looked for more fruit in years to e. The prospect before them was becoming e hopeful every day. It was in the power riends to render the cause effectual aid. se who have hitherto joined it were chiefly the labouring class; and it was unreason- to expect this class to be able to stand e against the example and influence of the es above them. Let us not trust too much ublic meetings and public speaking, but let be willing to exert his influence in his own ridual capacity. He believed there were individuals whose voices had never been d in public, to whom we were as much, if more, indebted for the success of the tempe- e cause, than to those who had been its most picuous advocates. Public speaking is a s of doing good which requires caution in xercise; but not so that quiet unobtrusive te labour to which he had referred, elf-denying character of which appears pe- rly to harmonize with the profession of ds.

oseph Sturge entirely concurred in the views expressed, and he thought they had, to a derable extent, been carried out in Birming- where 20,000 tracts had been circulated ur women Friends. Committees had been inted to visit the superintendents of First- Schools and the ministers of the different regations, in order to encourage them to in- ce the "Band of Hope" into their schools; he results of these labours have been highly factory.

hn Cadbury had very little to add to the rks of Joseph Sturge; but he might say Friends in Birmingham were very much ted to Samuel Bowly and Edward Smith eir exertions in establishing a Friends' perance Association in that town. They remarkably succeeded in removing the scru- and objections felt by many Friends to join- Temperance Society. Previously to their visit, only seventy or eighty Birmingham Friends were pledged abstainers, but the number of them was now increased to 130; the entire number of Friends in the meeting (of all ages) being about 300. The useful labours referred to by Joseph Sturge, were undertaken chiefly by young Friends. Almost all the young men and young women in the meeting were pledged abstainers, and they went through the lower parts of the town, distributing tracts and call- ing on the poor in their own dwellings; and he felt his heart warmed and cheered in the belief, that their labours were not in vain. He had felt it right not only to abstain from fermented liquor himself, but to discontinue the use of it in his family. For seventeen years the article had not been kept in his house, and this had never caused any difficulty with his servants. He gave employment to *thirty* hands in his manufactory; and though at first only two of them were teetotallers, they were all now become so. This change was not the result of strong persuasion or earnest entreaty—for he rarely al- luded to the subject—but it might be attri- buted altogether to the influence of silent ex- ample.

Robert Chandler (of Preston) stated that he had worked hard in the temperance cause; and a sense of gratitude might well impel him to do this, for he was himself a reclaimed character; and under Providence everything that he pos- sessed in this world was due to teetotalism. Under these circumstances he felt that he should be wanting in duty were he to omit adding his humble testimony to the importance and excel- lence of the cause. He had attended the Yearly Meeting for the last six years, and felt truly glad to observe fewer exceptions to the seventh query, on the present occasion than he had ever noticed before.

Samuel Bowly remarked, that he thought that some of our women Friends might render es- sential service to the temperance cause by writ- ing simple articles in this publication. He then alluded to the traffic in intoxicating drinks, a subject deserving a serious place in our deliber- ations. He had been painfully struck, particu- larly since being in London, in observing the great number of spirit-shops, and the multitudes thronging them, especially on First-days; and he doubted if it could be right for the Legisla- ture to permit the holding out of these tempta- tions to vice. But whatever might be thought of the principle of legislative interference for *diminishing* the existing evil, no one could doubt the importance of using all the means within our reach for preventing that evil from being *in- creased*. He had observed with pleasure the increased willingness evinced by magistrates to attend to memorials against the granting of new licenses for selling spirits, and he thought it im- portant that on the occasion of such licenses being applied for, Friends should either attend

in person, to remonstrate verbally against them, or (where this cannot conveniently be done,) that they should join together in written memorials to the same purport.

After some further miscellaneous remarks, the meeting separated, much satisfaction being expressed with the arrangements which had been made, and a hope being expressed by several Friends, that a similar plan might be pursued in future years.—*British Friend.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH MONTH 14, 1852.

Notice was given in the 28th number of the present volume, that our beloved friend, Robert Lindsey, had obtained a certificate from Brighouse Monthly Meeting, for the purpose of paying a religious visit to various parts of the southern hemisphere. We now learn by the late arrivals from England, that he sailed some time last month, on his Australian voyage; and is therefore, no doubt, now rolling on the broad Atlantic. May the angel of peace attend him on his perilous way; and in due time conduct him in safety to his native land, bearing his sheaves with him.

In our last number, the opinion of the Supreme Court in Missouri in relation to a claim of freedom on the part of a slave, who had resided with his master, a considerable time in Illinois, and afterwards returned to Missouri, is given considerably in detail. From the opinions which have been expressed, in regard to the arguments of the Missouri court, the Editor has been led to conclude that the subject may not be unworthy of a farther notice.

The principle laid down by the judge, that laws have no intrinsic right to be enforced beyond the limits of the State for which they were enacted; and that no State is bound to carry into effect, enactments of another conceived in a spirit hostile to that which pervades her own laws, can scarcely admit of dispute. This is nothing more than the doctrine universally admitted, that the force and operation of laws are limited to the jurisdiction of the power that enacts them. Of course the laws of Missouri have no more authority beyond the limits of the State, than the laws of China or Japan; and no comity requires another government to recognize them, if they are hostile to its own policy.

Now the principle laid down by Lord Mansfield, in Somersett's case, is unquestionably sound, that slavery, where it exists, must be supported by positive law. The negro in that case was discharged, simply because the authority attempted to be exercised over him was not supported by the laws of England.

If Scott was the slave of Dr. Emerson whil resided in Missouri, he must have been held b law of that State; and when taken by his mast Illinois, he was no longer a slave, under the l Missouri. Unless some law of the State of I declared nim a slave, he was, in contemplat law, as free as his master. There was no l quired to make him free. The absence of declaring him a slave was sufficient. Neith officers nor citizens of that State were bound t countenance to laws of another State which w posed to the policy of their own. Now, th of Missouri and of every other slave State rectly opposed to the avowed policy of I The ordinance of 1787, sanctioned by the firs ral Congress, as well as the constitutions States on the north west of the Ohio, declar there shall be no slavery there.

In the Constitution of Illinois, permissio given to hire persons bound to labour in States, to labour within the tract reserved f works near Shawnee town; but that permissio restricted to the year 1825. After that year, violation of this article shall effect the ema tion of such persons from his obligation to ser Hence, it is obvious, that when Dr. Emerso Scott to Illinois, the slave became free, not r from the absence of a law to hold him in serv but by virtue of a positive provision declari slavery dissolved. Had the freedom of Scott brought into question before a court in Illinc ring his residence there, no inquiry could hav needful whether Dr. Emerson had committed fence, for which he must be deprived of h perty. The simple fact that no such propert or could be recognized in the State woul been conclusive. If the Doctor wished to his office under the government, and thence it necessary to reside for a time in Illinois, or other place where slavery was not tolerate connection with the government could give h power to carry slavery into such district. If h Scott there in the condition of a slave, he mus done so without law. If Scott, from ignora any other cause neglected to claim his rig right was not destroyed by the neglect. Th stitutional provision that there should be no s or involuntary servitude in the State, except punishment of crimes, was in force whether was ignorant of it or not. If there is no s there, Scott was not a slave in law, whatev might be in fact. Whether he was induced b suasion or force to return to Missouri, the fact being legally free was not changed. To rend a slave some law must be invoked, but none is or referred to in the opinion of the court. are, no doubt, many free persons of colour in sylvania, who would have been slaves if the l

had not been enacted. And certainly that
vas opposed to the policy which Missouri has
ed; yet we can hardly suppose that a negro
latto going into Missouri would be adjudged
ve because his grandmother or some other fe-
ancestor was liberated by the Pennsylvania
Of the 2667 free coloured people in Missouri,
are in all probability some who owe their free-
mmediately or remotely to the laws of the free
. Will the courts of Missouri presume to de-
such emancipations void, on the plea that all
aws are inimical to the policy of the common-
h?
n aware it will be said the decision in question
ely a refusal to recognize the emancipating
of another State or territory. But the truth
eprives a freeman of an absolute and unques-
le right. The principle, if not the letter of
nstitutional provision, that "citizens of each
shall be entitled to all the privileges and im-
ies in the several States," certainly applies to
se. Scott was legally free in Illinois, and of
the rights and privileges of a freeman apper-
to him in every State until he had forfeited
by the violation of law.
Judge in his concluding remarks, furnishes
ous specimen of patriotism. While he ex-
y admits that slavery was introduced among
the evil passions and hard-heartedness of
and declares it more hurtful to the master
o the slave, he proclaims, in the name of the
his willingness to assume the responsibility
existence among them, and expresses a deter-
on not to go to those who are labouring for
inction to learn law, morality or religion on
ject.

, in Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio, on the
f 6th mo. last, ELIZABETH, wife of Asa Tra-
worthy member of Miami Monthly Meeting.
ose was peaceful; and almost her last words
"How happy I feel!" She frequently ex-
l a well founded hope of her readiness to
er blessed Redeemer.

, At his residence near West Elkton, Preble
hio, on the 23d ult., JESSE LANE, in the 73d
f his age; a member of Elk Monthly Meet-
For more than 20 years he had been confined
room in nearly a helpless condition. In the
tage of the disease, which was of a rheu-
character, his sufferings were excruciating,
ich that many of his joints were dislocated.
is, however, favored, we believe, to bear his
fflictions with a fortitude and resignation be-
g a Christian.

-, At her residence near Smithfield, Ohio, on
of 10th mo. last, in the 76th year of her age,
ARET, wife of Nathan Wood, a well esteemed
er of Smithfield Monthly Meeting. Fre-
y, through her illness, she expressed great
of mind.

DIED, At Newport, R. I., on the 24th ult., HANNAH, widow of the late Jonathan Dennis, in the 84th year of her age, a member of Rhode Island Monthly Meeting, and an approved minister for a long term of years. She sustained a confinement of nearly a year in great quietness and patience.

DETENTION OF COLORED SEAMEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Some notice of the subsequent case was given at page 524 of the present volume. The subjoined statement, copied from the Evening Bulletin, furnishes a clear intimation of the light in which such laws are viewed by our friends on the other side of the Atlantic. The final issue of the case, was given in our 45th number, in the Summary of News.

In the House of Commons on the 22d ult., Mr. M. Milnes begged to ask the government what steps had been taken to expedite the course of public justice in the case of Manuel Pereira, a colored seamen, under British protection, detained in the prison of Charleston, in the United States, in consequence of the vessel on which he was employed having put in to that port in distress; and in whose favor Mr. Mathew, her Majesty's consul at that place, has applied for a writ of habeas corpus on appeal to the Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina, in session at Columbia, which court had postponed the hearing of the said case till January next.

Lord Stanley was glad that this question had been put, because he thought it desirable, on all accounts, that public attention, both in this country and the United States, should, as far as possible, be called to the hard and oppressive working of those local and provincial laws which obtained in the Southern States of the Union with respect to negroes. With regard to the present case it was supposed that a British brig, homeward bound, was compelled to put in at Charleston harbour, in a sinking state. The vessel was found incapable of repair, and it was condemned. Amongst the men there appeared to be a person named Manuel Pereira, a colored seaman, who, strictly speaking, was a Portuguese, and not a British subject. He was so far a subject, however, that he was an articled seamen of a British ship.

In conformity with the law of South Carolina, it appeared that for some imputed offence, he was taken out of the ship and lodged in the common gaol of the town. It was said that this seaman applied to the Portuguese Consul, but that no notice was taken of the application. Shortly afterwards, the master of the vessel left Charleston, suffering Manuel Pereira to remain in prison. Mr. Mathew, her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, had distinct orders what to do in such cases, and it became a question whether he

should appeal to the United States District Court, or to the Court of South Carolina. In the end, it was decided that application on the subject, should be made to the Court of South Carolina. It then appeared that the judge refused the application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, reserving such decision for the upper court. The Superior Court was to meet in Columbia in May, and the latest accounts received by the government were dated the 28th of that month, by which it appears that the matter was still pending in the Court of Appeal.

The present question was not a novel one, but it required very delicate handling. No subject led to a greater diversity of feeling or difference of opinion than that which related to the mutual obligations affecting the federal and provincial governments. The most energetic remonstrances had been addressed by the noble lord, the member for Tiverton on this very subject; and he (Lord Stanley) believed that a relaxation had taken place in the law in one of the States of the Union. He had also every reason to believe that in time public opinion would procure the abrogation of laws, which, although they were carried out in one of the most intelligent countries in the world, were nevertheless a disgrace and a scandal to civilization. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. M. Milnes asked, whether he was to understand that the Supreme Court of South Carolina had not postponed the hearing of the case?

Lord Stanley repeated that the government were not in receipt of any later despatch than the one of the 28th of May.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

Various arrangements have been already made by the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, in conjunction with Sir Joseph Paxton, Messrs. Fox and Henderson, and Mr. Owen Jones, and the other gentlemen engaged in the re-construction of the edifice, and the formation of the grounds. The total length of the building will be 1,853 feet, the extreme width 384. The new palace will undergo several modifications. It will have three transepts—two of the same size and height as the original transept, and a central one of 130 feet span, 108 feet higher than the two smaller. The roofing of the transepts, as well as of the whole of the nave, will be arched, and the ribs will be of wrought iron instead of wood, as employed in the old transept, the former material being used, not for the sake of durability only, but with the view also of absorbing the whole "thrust" of the arches, and of preventing its being thrown on the adjacent, flat roofs of the aisles. The glass for the new roofs will be all 21 ounces instead of 16 ounces per square foot.

The sloping form of the ground on which the building is to stand will be made available for the various works below the floor line, necessary for the heating of the interior, for machi and for the stores required in a building of manent character. This basement story w formed of columns, and girders, with arches fitted to receive the earth for the above. The disposition of the galleries w much modified. It is determined that they not run along the nave, as at present, but be generally kept back to the outside walls ing forward only at those points where the command the most striking views. The rior will be arranged on the following g principles. At one end the climate and v tion will be those of the tropics, gra changing, until, at the center transept, a t rate climate and temperate vegetation are ed, which will prevail throughout the rem of the building.

Portions of the palace will be converte quadrangles similar to the fine art or me courts of the Exhibition. These courts made to represent the manners, costumes of different countries. For instance, one will form an Indian bazaar, with adjoinir bars and reception rooms. Here all the il tions of Indian life will be collected in a and characteristic a manner as possible. er quadrangle will be devoted to the illus of China. A third will contain a repro of one of the courts of the Alhambra, Jones; and a fourth will exhibit a Po house fully restored. In one of the transepts there will be Egyptian anti casts from celebrated reliefs, illustrative trades of Egypt, and from the noted st all colored exactly like the original, and posed as not to be a mere dead collectio dividual objects, but a living reproduc Egyptian manners and things. In anoth there will be presented a Nineveh palace.

Steps have been already taken to proc lections of sculpture, of architecture, an naments, illustrating the progress of th from their commencement to the preser The sculptures will include the finest w the great European galleries and of the schools. Many of the latter—the comp for instance, of Rauch, Schwanthaler, C and Schnorr—the English public know sc name, and will be made acquainted with first time. The architectural collection a progressive series, with which will b the industrial arts and manufactures of dle ages. All these by means of casts, within the reach of the directors, and t of the combination of statues and foliag as new as it is striking. A large space set apart for geological specimens, arr the order of the strata, accompanied b views, and sections of the country, spec vegetation, &c.

Modern machinery and manufactures largely represented in exhibitions of n

their raw states, in every progressive con- n up to manufactured articles. The inten- of all the museums within the building will ducational. They will not constitute mere ctions, interesting and instructive only to e who are, beforehand, acquainted with the trated subjects, but they will be arranged so exhibit the connection and progression of ne different parts. It will be impossible for spectator to take interest in what he sees out deriving instruction from his observa- Up the centre of the nave, fountains of us descriptions will play. The principal, ictoria Fountain, in the park, will play 150 high—that is to say, 20 feet higher than Nelson column in Trafalgar square. There ery reason to believe, that within a twelve- h the Crystal Palace will be once more to the public.—*English paper.*

From the National Era.

LLIGENCE FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

mong the marvels of this age is the trans- ion of letters, to and fro, from the distant ds of the sea. The following letter, from American missionary at Lahaina, reached York in fifty-four days after its date. The r of this interesting letter will perceive in mething new under the sun. A church at ina proposing a hundred dollars for a pre- n tract, to be published in this country, he "Sinfulness of American Slavery." verted heathen in the Sandwich Islands, in- ly interested to put an end to heathenism in United States! Wonder if they will not send *missionaries* to this country, to teach me of the first principles of Christianity. knows? L. T.

LETTER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

LAHAINA, *April* 21, 1852.

ERY DEAR SIR: The last Monday of every h we continue to observe as the day to pray he end of Slavery. Next Monday is the day. d you be on this sunny shore, I would take to a Temple built after the New England , and dedicated to the worship of God. e you would see a goodly portion of the ch members of this village, with many not e church, assembled to pray for the end, the ly end, of an institution which all who are blinded by worldly, short-sighted motives, see comes, not from Christianity, but out e dark ages of the world—out of avarice, e, and all the evil roots which produce evil- of man to man. You would see an as- ly of tawny faces; but, as I believe, most em as sincerely devoted to the great princi- of the Bible as are any of whiter skin. On occasions, remarks are often made on the ct of Slavery.

have uniformly told them, that I considered the great foundation of African Slavery to be on the Africans themselves. If they had been true to one another, to themselves, to their dignity as men, no one could have carried them into Slavery. Englishmen, Scotchmen, Yankees, could not be sold; nobody would buy them. I have told the people here that all apologists for Slavery continually cry that Great Britain filled my country with slaves, when as yet the United States had no voice as a nation. But still, Slavery appears to this half-enlightened people an anomalous evil, a cruel prodigy, a deep and reproachful stain on the otherwise fair character of our country, which can neither be excused nor explained away. There is no evil, for the extermination of which the Christain people here pray more sincerely. In one of these concerts, one of our most intelligent natives said to me, "Then it is true some parts of your country raise boys and girls to sell, as we do pigs." I replied that so I understood it. He said, "We have had cruel oppression enough here, but never anything like that, even in our darkest heathen days."

You remarked, in one of your letters to me, that we must pray; that there was a great deficiency of prayer over the subject of Slavery. This we wish and intend to do. We have always great encouragement to pray in the promises of God; and, if we look rightly at the matter, I think we shall find great encouragement also in the Providence of God. Some may think that the Compromise doings of Congress have put a stop to the progress of Anti-Slavery opinions in the United States. I have thought that the course which Congress has taken—so far as the South acted, certainly with no motives but to perpetuate Slavery—was hastening its downfall. The question of Freedom and Slavery will never be decided in Congress, but in the hearts and consciences of the American People. Send light and truth blazing through the land. It will be welcomed in some honest hearts, and we shall hear responses to it. When reason and conscience become rectified, there will be no great occasion for sending petitions to Congress.

I doubt not you find abundant encouragement for all sorts of Anti-Slavery means which you may have at command. We mean to pray for a blessing on all such means; but we wish to do something more: we wish some little share in the moral battle. The discoveries in California, and the overland mail steamers, &c., have, as it were, carried us almost back to our native country again. We can now read of the doings of Benevolent Societies there, before they are long past. We count it one of the greatest blessings of our lives, that we can now mingle our deliberations and prayers with those of American citizens in the great enterprises of the day. There are many of our people in these islands, in the mission and out of it, who feel a deep interest in the subject of American Slavery, and who, hail

with joy every proof that correct views of human rights are gaining ground. Of those out of the mission I can name no more honourable specimen than our Chief Justice, Hon. William L. Lee—a man in whose integrity and talents everybody has unbounded confidence. When with us last fall, he expressed himself in the strongest manner on the side of Anti-Slavery opinions, but said he was behind the age on this and other subjects, for want of time, amidst his overwhelming duties, to read as he could wish. Send him a Report of your Society. He will give you efficient aid.

In my last letter I suggested your offering a premium for a tract on some important Anti-Slavery topic. Afterwards, I mentioned in one of our native meetings what I had written to you, and asked the church if they would furnish a hundred dollars for such a purpose. Several raised both hands, and said, "Only tell us when you wish it, and it will come." So you may draw on me, whenever you please, if the suggestion is a good one in your estimation. Let us know the signs of the times.

With much love, and desires for success in your work, I remain, as ever, your friend and brother,

D. BALDWIN.

AMERICAN SHIPS.

The subject placed on the list for consideration has been suggested by the assertion, which, within a year or two, has been so often repeated, that our transatlantic brethren are building better ships than ourselves; that, in short, Brother Jonathan is going ahead, while John Bull is comfortably dozing in his arm-chair, and that, if he do not awake speedily, and take a sound survey of his true position, he may soon find himself hopelessly astern. Two questions of a practical nature arise out of this alarming assertion: 1st. Whether the Americans are really in any respect superior to the English in nautical matters. 2d. Whether, in order to equal them, we are to be condemned to descend into mere imitators, or whether we have independent ground from which we can start with certainty and originality on a new career of improvement in naval architecture. In the outset, I beg permisssion to say that I am not one of those who shut their ears to the praises of our young and enterprising brethern over the water, or view their rapid advancement with jealousy. I beg to express my perfect belief in the accounts we have heard of their wonderful achievements in rapid river steam navigation. I am satisfied, as a matter of fact, that twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three miles an hour have been performed, not once, but often, by their river steamboats. To that we cannot in this country offer any parallel.

The next point in which they had beaten us was in the construction of the beautiful packet-ships which carried on the passenger tra tween Liverpool and America, before the ocean steamers. These were the finest sl the world, and they were mainly owned and by Americans. The next point at whi have come into competition with the Ame has been lately in ocean steam navigation. years ago they began. They were immeas behind us at starting; they are already *equal* to us. Their transatlantic steam p equal ours in size, power, and speed; in larity they are still inferior. If they co to advance at their present rate of improv they will very soon outstrip us. Next I c the trade which has long been peculiar our own, the China trade. The clippe which they have recently sent home country have astonished the fine ships own Smiths and Greens. Our best ship- are now trembling for their trade and repu Finally, it is true that the Americans ha over to England a yacht called the A which has found on this side of the Atla match; and we only escaped the disgrace having returned to America, without any having had the courage to accept her d through the chivalry of one gentlemen, v cepted the challenge with a yacht half t on this principle, so worthy of John Bull the Yankee, although he might say that beaten us, should not be able to say that all run away." Such, then, at present actual position in the matter of ships, and steam navigation; a position highly table to the Americans, and which deser own very serious consideration.

I propose to examine a little into the p causes of the naval success of the Am but before doing so permit me to poin moral one, which, later in the evening, also find to lie at the bottom of the p causes. It is this; John Bull has a p against novelty; Brother Jonathan has dice equally strong in favor of it. We to tradition in trade, manners, customs, sions, humors; Jonathan despises it. say he is right and we are wrong, but th ence becomes very important when a competition is to be run. These pre remarks find immediate application in th which have led to our loss of character sea. The Americans, constantly on th have carried out and applied every new d to the advancement of navigation; wh the English, naval construction and sea is exactly that branch of practice in whic has not only been disregarded, but is al despised and set aside. The Americ show what can be done by modern sci flinchingly put in practice; the Engli what can be done in spite of science defiance of its principles.

It appeared, from the comparison w

ated between the construction of American nglish vessels, that the American ship- rs have gained over the English chiefly by dy abandonment of old systems of routine, e adoption of the true principles of science e most modern discoveries. They have ed their fashion of steamers and ships to new circumstances as they arose. For steamers they at once abandoned all the seagoing forms, and created an absolutely rm and general arrangement both of ship achinery. We, on the other hand, subject prejudices of a class, invariably attempted ke a river steamer as nearly as possible re- a seagoing ship propelled by sails. We ven for a long time so much ashamed of iddle-wheels that we adopted all sorts of enient forms and inapt artifices to conceal as if it were a high achievement to make n-vessel be mistaken for a sailing-vessel. ne sharp bows which the wave principle ought to our knowledge, have been adopted country with the greatest reluctance; ose who adopt them are often unwilling w that they are wave bows, and would fain that "they always built them so," were it at the ships' lines are able to speak for elves. The Americans, however, adopted ave bow without reluctance, and avowed it leasure the moment they found it give them y and speed.

like manner, the Americans, having found ave bow or hollow bow good for steamers, quite ready to believe that it might be y good for sailing vessels. We, on the hand, have kept on, asserting that, though uld not deny its efficacy for steamers, it never do for vessels that were meant to sail. The Americans, on the contrary, diately tried it on their pilot-boats, and, g it succeed there, avowed at once, in their treatise on naval architecture, the complete ss of the principle; not even disclaiming itish origin. To prove to ourselves our in- ility to its advantages, they built the ica, carried out the wave principle to the st, and, despising the prejudices and anti- d regulations of our clubs, came over and us. The diagrams and models which were ited showed the water-line of the America ncide precisely with the theoretical wave

In one other point the Americans had their implicit faith in science, and their ard of prejudice. Theory says, and has s said, "Sails should sit flat as boards." have said, "They should be cut so as to in graceful waves. It has always been so; ave always done it." The Americans be- l in principle, and with flat sails went one nearer to the wind, leaving prejudice and resque sails far to leeward. In other points, Americans beat us by the use of science. use all the refinements of science in their rigging and tackle; they, it is true, have to employ better educated and more intelligent men; they *do so;* and, by employing a smaller number of hands, beat us in efficiency as well as in economy.—*London Athenæum.*

OPINIONS OF THE CHRISTIAN FATHERS ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The views of some modern divines upon Capital Punishment, and their efforts to preserve the sanctity of the gallows, are so well known, that not one word of explanation is necessary to the purpose of this article. It is proposed to show, from the records of the church, what views and action some of the most eminent of the early Christians took in reference to criminals condemned to death. I quote from Bingham's 'Antiquities of the Christian Church,' because it has been held as of the highest authority. He gives a more full and circumstantial account of the early ages of the church than Riddle, or any writer I have ever seen.

Book ii. chap. 8 (vol. i. pp. 39, 40, last London edition,) on the privilege of bishops to intercede for criminals, he says: 'I have observed in the foregoing chapter, that bishops were never allowed to be judges in capital or criminal causes, because they were not to be concerned in blood; they were to be so far from having any thing to do in the death of any man, that custom made it a piece of their office and duty to save men from death, by interceding to the secular magistrates for criminals that were condemned to die.' Many instances are given of such intercession by St. Ambrose, St. Austin, and others. It finally came to be a high consideration in the election of a bishop whether he had this active benevolence. A strong case is cited by Sidonius Apollinaris: 'When it was made an objection by the people against the election of a certain bishop, that, being a man of a monkish and retired life, he was fitter to be an abbot than a bishop: he might intercede, they said, indeed, with the heavenly Judge for their souls, but he was not qualified to intercede with the earthly judges for their bodies.' Men can stand still and pray to heaven; but it requires *active* benevolence to procure earthly assistance. It may be added that they never interceded in civil matters and pecuniary cases.

In book xvi. chap. 2 (vol. ii. pp. 884 and onward,) 'No good men in the Catholic Church,' says St. Austin, 'are pleased to have any one, although he be a heretic, persecuted unto death.' He farther says, in a letter to one Donatus, a proconsul in Africa, that he only desired the *correction* of the criminal, and for this reason wanted him to live. 'Therefore punish their crimes in such a manner as that the authors may continue in being to repent of them.' 'Let it not seem vile and contemptible in your eyes, that we, who pray to God to correct them, in-

tercede with you not to kill them.' There is much more of the same. The same earnest entreaties are made to Marcellinus the tribune, in behalf of some Donatists, who confessed themselves guilty of murdering some of the Catholic clergy. 'I beseech you to let their punishment be short of death, though their crimes be so great.' A farther entreaty is made for them through the proconsul, and the privilege desired that the prisoners might not be executed till word had been sent to the emperor for his clemency.

St. Austin urges the same arguments on another occasion with greater earnestness, conjuring Marcellinus, by all that is sacred,—

"Not to proceed to the utmost extremity against some Circumcellions and Donatist clergy who were convicted of murdering two of his presbyters belonging to the church of Hippo, after having first barbarously struck out an eye and cut off the finger of one of them. 'I am under the greatest concern imaginable,' says he, 'lest your highness should decree their punishment by the utmost severity of the law, to make them suffer the same things that they have done. Therefore, I beseech you in these letters, by the faith you have in Christ, by the mercy of the Lord Jesus, that you neither do this, nor suffer it to be done. For though we might excuse ourselves from their death, forasmuch as it was not by any accusation of ours, but by the information of those who have the care of preserving the public peace, that they were brought in question; yet we would not have the passions of the servants of God be revenged with the like punishments, by way of retaliation. Not that we are against depriving wicked men of the liberty of committing such villanous actions, but because we rather think it sufficient, without either killing them, or maiming them in any part of their body, to bring them by coercion of the laws from these mad and turbulent practices, to live peaceably and soberly, or, at least, instead of these wicked works, to engage them in some useful employment.'

He yet again more pathetically urges the same matter to one Apringius, another African judge, in these very affectionate and moving terms, pleading for mercy towards the same Circumcellions,—'I am afraid lest they who have committed this murder should be sentenced to death by your power. That this may not be done, I that am a Christian, beseech you the judge; I, that am a bishop, exhort you that are a Christian. I know that the apostle says, 'Ye bear not the sword in vain, but are ministers of God to execute wrath upon them that do evil.' But the cause of the State is one thing, and the cause of the church another. The administration of that (the State) is to be carried on by terror, but the meekness of the church is to be commended by her clemency.' Then, using several arguments, he adds, a little after, 'If nothing short of death could be impose them, for our part we had rather they sh set at liberty than that the passions brethren should be revenged by sheddi blood of their enemies. But now, since t room both to show the gentleness of the and also to restrain the audaciousness cruel, why should you not incline to th provident side and milder sentence which have liberty to do in even causes wh church is not concerned? Therefore st awe with us of the judgment of God the and demonstrate the clemency of the your mother. For what you do, the churc for whose sake you do it, and whose that do it. Therefore contend and vie g with the evil. They, by monstrous inhu and wickedness, tear off the members fr living body: do you in mercy caus members, which were exercised in such ba works, to remain whole and untouched ir that they may henceforth serve to work a useful labor. They spared not the serv God preaching reformation to them; but spare them that have been apprehended i crimes, spare them that have been prese your examination, spare them that hav convicted before you. They with the s unrighteousness shed Christian blood: withhold even the lawful sword of judgme being imbrued in their blood. They sl minister of the church, and thereby depriv of the time of living: do you let the ene the church live, and thereby grant them of repenting. Thus it becomes a Cl judge to act in the cause of the church, request, at our admonition, at our inter Other men are wont to appeal from the m of the sentence, when their enemies are to ably dealt with upon conviction; but we our enemies, that, if we did not presum your Christian obedience, we should appe the severity of your sentence."

Much more of the same sort might be but this is enough to show how the early tians felt and acted towards criminals co of capital offences. The names of such Augustine, Ambrose, Chrysostom, Atha Austin, and even the cruel Tertullian, sociated with such clemency towards cri Will some modern doctors of the chur their apologies for adopting a different from these eminent men of the earlier chu *Prisoner's Friend.*

Perhaps nothing affords greater encoura to serious minds, than to find that men passions, placed in the same dangerous stances, and surrounded with equal tri temptations, have by the assistance of grace, bravely conquered the difficulties Christian life, and run with patience t set before them.

GREAT CHEESE FACTORY.

ge Hezlep's great cheese factory in Ohio, s the milk of about 2500 cows, belonging ers in the neighbourhood, into the best by labor saving machinery. The curd e, sacked, and marked by the farmer, and the factory by a wagon which daily goes nds. Eight teams are thus employed. rd is then weighed; sliced rapidly in a e; then passed through the double curd- g apparatus; then through a machine cuts it fine to powder, and salts it while through. It is then pressed, sacked, ain pressed. A machine sacks 240 cheese ar. The factory makes 300 cheeses daily, ng about 5000 pounds. Nearly 400 tons ned out yearly.—*Albany Cultivator.*

For Friends' Review.

EMPTINESS OF WORLDLY FAME.

ne third book of *Paradise Regained*, Satan e to tempt our Saviour in the wilderness he glory of this world; and though "him- satiable of glory, had lost all," urges him ulate the great deeds of those who had efore that time. He tells him—

"thy heart
s of good, wise, just, the perfect shape;"
ks,
e godlike virtues wherefore dost thou hide?"

rsuades him to action by assuring him,

years are ripe, and over-ripe; the son
edonian Phillip had ere these,
sia, and the throne of Cyrus held
dispose; young Scipio had brought down
arthaginian pride; young Pompey quelled
ntic King, and had in triumph rode."

"calm reply" of our Saviour to the in- ions of Satan; to his "weak arguing, llacious drift," I have apprehended the of the Review would be pleased to admit is poetical column, and herewith send it at purpose. B.

either dost persuade me to seek wealth
mpire's sake, nor empire to effect
ory's sake by all thy argument;
hat is glory but the blaze of fame,
eople's praise, if always praise unmix'd?
hat the people but a herd confus'd,
cellaneous rabble, who extol
s vulgar, and well weigh'd, scarce worth the praise?
praise, and they admire they know not what,
now not whom, but as one leads the other;
hat delight to be by such extoll'd,
e upon their tongues and be their talk,
om to be disprais'd were no small praise?
t who dares be singularly good.
telligent among them and the wise
w, and glory scarce of few is rais'd.
s true glory and renown, when God
ng on th' earth, with approbation marks
ist man, and divulges him through heav'n
l his angels, who with true applause
nt his praises; thus he did to Job,
to extend his fame through heav'n and earth,
As thou to thy reproach may'st well remember,
He ask'd thee, hast thou seen my servant Job?
Famous he was in heav'n, on earth less known;
Where glory is false glory, attributed
To things not glorious, men not worthy of fame.
They err who count it glorious to subdue
By conquest far and wide, to over-run
Large countries, and in field great battles win.
Great cities by assault: what do these worthies,
But rob, and spoil, burn, slaughter and enslave
Peaceable nations, neighb'ring, or remote,
Made captive, yet deserving freedom more
Than those their conquerors, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin wheresoe'er they rove,
And all the flourishing works of peace destroy;
Then swell with pride, and must be titled Gods,
Great Benefactors of mankind, Deliverers,
Worshipt with temple, priests and sacrifice?
One is the son of Jove, of Mars the other?
Till conqu'ror Death discovers them scarce men,
Rolling in brutish vices, and deform'd,
Violent or shameful death their due reward.
But if there be in glory ought of good,
It may by means far different be attain'd
Without ambition, war, or violence;
By deeds of peace, by wisdom eminent,
By patience, temperance: I mention still
Him, whom thy wrongs with saintly patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obscure:
Who names not now with honor patient Job?
Poor Socrates (who next more memorable?)
By what he taught and suffer'd for so doing,
For truth's sake suffering death unjust, lives now
Equal in fame to proudest conquerors.
Yet if for fame and glory aught be done,
Aught suffer'd; if young African for fame
His wasted country freed from Punic rage,
The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at least,
And loses though but verbal, his reward.
Shall I seek glory then, as vain men seek,
Oft not deserv'd? I seek not mine, but His
Who sent me, and thereby witness whence I am.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 4th and the Hermann and Pacific at New York, respectively on the 3d and 8th insts. bringing Liverpool dates to the 21st, 24th and 28th ult. respectively.

England. The elections were over with the exception of five vacancies still to be filled in Scotland and Ireland. According to the Times, of the members returned, 325 are Ministerialists and 301 Opposition. On the 24th ult. the submarine cable of the electric telegraph between Donaghadee, Ireland, and Portpatrick, Scotland, was laid down successfully, but was not put in connection with wires on land.

The celebrated yacht "America" has been beaten in a trial of speed by the English cutter the "Arrow."

Money continues abundant. The bullion in the Bank of England amouuts to £21,660,000.

France.—Louis Napoleon returned from Strasbourg on the 23d ult. and extensive preparations were making for his journey to the South. The approaching marriage of the President is spoken of as certain. The Princess Caroline de Vasa, granddaughter of the Duchess of Baden, has been named in this connection, but the choice is now said to have fallen upon another Baden Princess, the granddaughter of Eugene Beauhornois.

The rumor is current that the Senate will be convoked in the 9th month to discuss the question of a change of government. New titles of nobility continue to be conferred, but they are not publicly announced.

ITALY.—Sixty persons, including the Archbishop of Rivera and six clergymen, have been arrested at Mantua, by the Austrian Commission, on suspicion of liberalism. At Rome, Counts Tancred, Mosto and other noblemen have been arrested for the same cause. A shock of an earthquake, lasting five seconds, was felt at Spezzia, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 13th ult.

SPAIN.—It is stated to be the intention of Government to convene the Cortes toward the close of the year, for the purpose of submitting a proposition to prevent the Chambers from discussing any bill not originating with the Government. In the event of this proposition not being agreed to, the Cortes will be dissolved and a new electoral law established by royal decree.

AUSTRIA.—The balance sheet of the National Finance for 1851 has been at length published, and shows a deficit of 55,138,426 florins, although the receipts were 28,955,581 florins more than in the preceding year.

The Emperor entered Translyvania on the 20th, and, according to official accounts, was well received.

The correspondent of the London Times learns, from a good source that Georgey is to be, or has already been, sent to the fortress of Kustien, in the Tyrol.

PRUSSIA.—The Zollverein Congress adjourned on the 20th ult., to August 16th. Previous to the adjournment, the Prussian Plenipotentiary announced that the 16th of August, the day fixed for the reassembling of the Congress, is the last which Prussia will allow for replying to its demand on the States of the Old Customs Union, as to whether they intend to maintain or abandon their resolution of 25th of May, relative to negotiations with Austria.

The American Minister in Berlin has succeeded in procuring the release of several Prussians, who had been naturalized as citizens of the United States; but on their return for a short time to their native country, were arrested on a charge of evading the military conscription.

Cholera is severe at Ostrowo. On the 19th ult. a fire took place at Kalisch, which destroyed sixty houses. Cholera had previously committed great ravages in the town.

Several Poles were lately arrested in the Duchy of Posen, on the charge of conspiracy against the Emperor Nicholas.

GREECE.—A letter from Athens states that the monk Christophorous, who had excited a formidable insurrection, has been arrested.

HONDURAS.—The British Government has constituted the Islands of Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilla, Barbara, Helena, and Morat into a new colonial organization, to be known as the colony of the Bay of Islands; and a proclamation to that effect has been issued at Belize. A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from the latter place under date of July 3d, says:

The inhabitants of Ruatan are not at all pleased with the proclamation, and a report is in circulation that the commandant of Truxillo and Omoa is about to attempt to take possession of the Isiands for the State of Honduras, to whom they undoubtedly belong.

GUYAQUIL.—Advices received from Payta that an engagemedt took place on the 8th u tween Flores and Urbina, in which the troops latter were completely routed. Flores inten enter Guyaquil on the 10th.

MEXICO.—Dates from the city of Mexico t 10th and from Vera Cruz to the 13th ult. have received.

The 6th ult. was fixed upon by the Supreme ernment as the last day upon which offers be received for the construction of the road the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; and the Gover asked three days more to decide upon the with whom they should definitely agree. The says that the affair has been deferred to anoth casion, no precise day having been fixed as y

The Indians are creating great alarm even City of Mexico itself. They have come dow the country far below Chihuahua, and in the borhood of San Louis Potosi. In the State of tecas, which is only two hundred miles to the of the city of Mexico, they have, in numb three hundred at a time, attacked many haci making their assaults on various points at the moment. Several combats have taken pla tween the savages and the Mexicans, in whi latter have been invariably defeated, with lo sides many persons being assassinated. Ex dinary efforts to raise men and money are pr by the Mexican journals, to drive back these of Indians, who are spreading themselves al the country north of the 22 deg. of latitude.

The Government of the State of Vera Cr made arrangements with Senor de la Grauja t nect Jalapa with the telegraph line between Cruz and the city of Mexico.

DOMESTIC.—The Cholera continues to ma appearance in various parts of the country Rochester, on the 8th inst, six new cases and deaths were reported as having occurred duri previous 24 hours. Eight deaths from Cholera reported on each of the two preceding days.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt, morning of the 1st inst. at the village of G Conn. The first sound somewhat resembl falling of a heavy body on the floor of the roomsof the house, and was succeeded by the ing of the house and a rumbling sound of seconds duration. The trembling of the eart sensibly felt by persons out of doors.

Thomas H. Benton has been elected a mem the House of Representatives in Congress

Robert Rantoul, member of Congress from sachusetts, died at Washington on the 8th ins

CONGRESS.—In the House of Representati the 5th inst., the salary of the Commissioner Sandwich Islands was increased from $3,($5,000—and $18,000 appropriated for the and outfit of the Commissioner to China, inst $6,000, the sum heretofore appropriated t purpose.

A resolution to adjourn on the 31st inst. has both houses of Congress.

A letter from San José, California, dated 6 m says, "We had here, this evening, a very cor able earthquake. It began with a trembling house, as though from heavy, rolling thunder. continued for a short time, rather increasing lence and was succeeded by two heavy jerks, so shook the house that we thought it most p to seek safety in the open air.

RIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL

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STLE TO FRIENDS WHEREVER SCATTERED.

r Friends,—Called in the light of the
o stand living witnesses for him upon the
amongst the children of men: oh! the
f the Lord which is in my heart to you,
hen I was nigh unto death, to the sight
who saw me, as to the outward man, and
y able to speak, I was constrained to give
he substance of what is now sent amongst
r a perfect discovery of your conditions.
that many are called but few chosen, and
convinced who are not converted; there-
e these lines written, that you may truly
whether you be born again, and redeemed
he earth, yea or nay.

in order thereunto, let every man and
search their hearts with the light of the
and it will truly manifest whether you be
gain, and so feed upon the tree of life, or
r you rest in outward formal conformity
truth, having the heart in the earth, for
pirit will turn against truth, as it hath
Some others are drawn to delight their
in the gifts, parts and knowledge which
rd hath given them, more than in the
he fountain from whence they come; and
e the gift, and feed upon the fruit of the
knowledge which puffeth up, and maketh
ise in his own eyes, and to say in his
"I am wise and rich, and see, and want
g," when they are blind, naked, miserable,
nt all things. Whatever any profess, as
service of God, who are in this condition,
ave an end to themselves in what they
ich grieveth the Spirit of the Lord.
men and women in a discursive spirit
on them to declare the truth, when the
either calls them nor speaketh by them,
ldren born of the royal seed are burden-
such have turned against the truth, and the children born of it, whom the Lord will ease in the day determined, when all mouths shall be closed in silence, but those which are opened by him, and not any voice be heard, but his own Spirit speaking in and through his own children, born of him, who alone seek his glory, and not anything for themselves, which must be denied. Therefore, seeing the enemy's wiles are great and many, let all dread the Lord; and those who have been led astray, wait in the heart-searching light, to see where the mystery of iniquity led them forth, and return to the light to judge down proud exalted self which hath turned against the truth, and to bring into true poverty and abhorring of self; waiting at the throne of grace, for the Lord to raise you up in the resurrection which raised up Jesus from the dead. In this life, contentious self is buried in death, and the true unity is known, where the Lord alone is exalted in purity, joy, love and peace in all his, from the least to the highest growth, and all flesh is abased before him, who is worthy of all obedience, praise and glory forever. Amen.

And all dear Friends and brethren, love the light, and rejoice in the judgments of the Lord, to have subtle self buried in death, that whatsoever gifts of the Spirit the Lord gives unto you, if the enemy tempts you ever so strongly to puff you up in a self-priding spirit, in what you have received of the Lord; yet his fear may be minded by you, which keeps you in a true sense of your nothingness and emptiness in yourselves, which causes you to wait in true self-denial, for the daily assistance, and renewal of your strength in the resurrection of life in the Lord Jesus; and the more he manifests his power with you, the more empty and nothing you appear in your own eyes. Thus is the true birth known, which makes self of no reputation, that the Lord may be exalted in his unlimited power, in manifesting himself in the poverty, emptiness and nothingness of his people, who are born of him, that no flesh may glory before him; but that all in truth say, "The Lord doth all in me, and through me, and the Lord shall have the glory. I will sit in the dust at his feet to serve him and his people, in what I may, whilst I have a being amongst the sons of men, through whom we are raised up to sit in the heavenly places in Christ Jesus, to the glory of

his name forever." This is the state of the true disciples of Christ who cannot feed on the fruit of the tree of knowledge; although in your journey and travels, you see the tree of knowledge to be good, where it stands in its place, yet the fruit is not good to eat and feed upon, because knowledge puffeth up, but grace maketh humble.

Therefore, dear brethren and sisters, who cannot live in any enjoyment, but as you enjoy the life and presence of God, from whom every good and perfect gift comes; although some of you be in your own eyes, the meanest amongst the people of the Lord; yea, sometimes your trials are so great, that you are ready to account yourselves unworthy to be numbered amongst the people of the Lord, and yet you dare not disobey him, neither can you live without his presence: O dear children of God! lift up your heads over all temptations and accusations of the enemy; for your groans and cries are entered into the ears of the Lord, who in his love and mercies doth constrain me to proclaim his tender compassion to all who are truly poor in your spirits. O! blessed are you among the children of men, for yours is the kingdom of God. Therefore be not weary of waiting upon the Lord, for in his own time he will turn your sorrows into joy, and give to you the spirit of praises for the spirit of heaviness, as he hath done to many who have endured the like temptations, trials and sufferings, under which you wait this day for deliverance; and the Lord will be the same to you. Be of good comfort; for as the serpent was lifted up in the wilderness, so is the Son of Man lifted up in the light and covenant of life, to heal your wounds, and save you from sin, and to give you victory over the enemy in all his appearances. Through faith in the name of Christ, making war in righteousness, and fighting the good fight in keeping the faith, you will be made more than conquerors through his love shed abroad in your hearts, which will cause you to speak of his goodness, and praise his name for all his mercies.

(To be continued.)

For Friends' Review.

LOSS ON SLAVE LABOUR.

It has been observed by most of those who have travelled through the United States, that the difference of the general aspect of the slave States, compared with the free, is greatly in favour of the latter. The exhausted fields and dilapidated buildings everywhere to be seen in the old settled parts of the slave States, contrasted with the productive farms and flourishing villages visible in the free, furnish evidence too clear to be mistaken, of the impolicy of slavery. Adam Smith many years ago assigned as the reason why slavery had never prevailed to any great extent in the northern colo North America, that they produced no commodity which could bear the expe slave cultivation. And experience, sin day, has confirmed the opinion, that the requires for its support advantages of cli soil which are not generally to be met wi appears to be a general rule that the sl tracts from the soil more than he return For this, several reasons may be assigne my object at present is not to investig subject at large, but to endeavour to e one of its branches.

Whether men are in a state of free slavery, the mass of the community m pend for their support, on the product c labour; and it is probably admitted hands that the labour of slaves is mu effective than that of freemen.

Bryan Edwards, in his history of th Indies, in the description of his first gang they have had their dinner and two h rest, remarks that they then "manifes signs of vigorous and animated applicati though I can with great truth assert th English labourer, in his own climate, perform three times the work of any on in the same period."* Dr. Prichard, in hi on the West Indies, estimates the wo formed with ease by two Europeans, as lent to what twelve slaves are accusto effect.† Joshua Steele, a planter in Bar tried the effect of substituting the hop ward for the fear of punishment. By his slaves a small premium, to be paid dition that a certain task should be perfor obtained from them three times as muc in a given time, as without it.‡ Dr. in his letters on political economy, p ed in 1826 at Columbia, South Caroli mates the labour of a slave at two-thirds a white labourer, at usual wages, would p This comparison was probably made slave and free labour in a slave State, wh activity of the white man is influenced customary movements of slaves.

With these authorities in view, we ma assume the labour of one freeman as eq to that of two slaves. Hence we may that the loss to the United States, in th lective capacity, from the system of must be enormous.

According to the census of 1850, the then in the United States 3,175,589 This number, compared with the ce 1840, would furnish about 486,000 men 24 and 55 years of age; or between 21 If, then, we take no account of the fe any age, or the males of a lower or of period of life, and confine our attentio

* Vol. ii. p. 123. † Vol. i. p. 25
‡ Dickson's Mitigation of Slavery.

00 men, whom we suppose to be between
d 50 years of age, we shall find the loss on
labour to amount to a sum of which it is
lt to form a conception.
on the estimate above mentioned these
00 slaves perform the work of only 243,000
en. Hence, by holding them in slavery,
rvices of 243,000 men are lost to the com-
y. But the whole number, whether they
or not, must be maintained. The loss may
ore be set down at the whole sum which
00 free men would earn. This cannot be
ted below $100 a-year for each, or $24,-
00 in all. This would defray the expense
structing about a thousand miles of rail-
Of course the loss in a few years would
ivalent to the expense of constructing a
d from New York to the mouth of the
bia river.
ge as this sum must appear, it can hardly
ied that if the slaves in the United States
ll free, and inured to the habits of free-
their labour would annually add to the
ate wealth of the nation more than the
ove given; for the calculation has been
on the men under fifty, leaving the males
that age, and all the females out of the
ing.
, the average annual increase of the slave
tion from 1790 to 1850 was 2·56 per
Of course our computed yearly loss
be increased in that ratio, in case the
g system should be permitted to go on.
then suppose this system to continue
ars, or till the beginning of next century;
imating money or its equivalent in other
y, to be worth five per cent. per annum,
our to ascertain how much poorer the
of the United States will be, on the open-
the ensuing century, with slavery than
ould be without it.
early sum of $24,300,000, with interest
per cent., would amount in fifty years to
,600,000. But if we take into the cal-
the annual increase of 2·56 per cent.,
l have an amount no less than $7,895,-
0—a sum of which we can form no ade-
conception. This latter sum, in gold
of 25·8 grains, would make 12,997 tons
pois; or a load for 13 ships of nearly
usand tons burden. E. L.

"THE OLIVE LEAF MISSION."

Extract of a Letter of Elihu Burritt.

litor of Friends' Review.

R FRIEND,—I have thought it might in-
many of your readers to know a few par-
of a movement which has enlisted the
hies and activities of a great many
's of the Society of Friends in Great
. This is called the "*Olive Leaf Mis-*
nd is designed to disseminate the ideas
and principles of Peace in all countries, but especially in those of Continental Europe. The process adopted for this purpose is rather unique, but very economical and effective. We publish once a month a little miscellany called "An Olive Leaf for the People," about the size of a four-paged tract, but filled with a variety of short articles, selected from different writers, and demonstrating the sinfulness and folly of war. But instead of trying to distribute this from house to house, in the tract way, as we at first attempted, we pay for its insertion in the most widely circulated and influential journals on the continent of Europe. It now appears in about twenty of these newspapers every month, and in six different languages. These are published in Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Hamburgh, Cologne, Bremen, Leipsic, Frankfort, Stuttgart, Augsburg, Madrid, Barcelona, Genoa, Turin, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, St. Petersburgh. Through these journals we think we reach a permanent circle of about a million readers, scattered all over the continent, from the Straits of Gibraltar to Behring's Straits—from the Mediterranean to the Arctic Sea. We bring all these minds under the continual dropping of these truths, which are strong with the spirit and power of the Gospel; not in the form of tracts dropped into their hands or doors by suspected strangers, but in their own family newspapers, commended to them by the editors whose opinions they share and respect. In many respects, it resembles the distillation of the dew, falling noiselessly, softly and equably upon the upturned minds of thousands and hundreds of thousands, in town, country, village, hamlet and isolated cottage, scattered all over the continent. In this way we are enabled to distil drops of Bible truth upon the benighted populations of Spain, Italy and other countries, embodied in forcible passages from the writings of Chalmers, Payson, Robert Hall and other celebrated divines. Then the economy of this process makes it a most desirable enterprise. Our "Olive Leaf," printed in a separate form, like a tract, would cost about $2.50 per 1000, besides the expense of distribution. But when inserted in these journals, they only cost about $1 per 1000 for both printing and distribution. Thus a single cent will send ten of these little messengers of peace and good will to as many families in Spain, Italy, Germany or any other country on the continent.

This enterprise is called "*The Olive Leaf Mission.*" It is a gentle, quiet movement; and its success depends upon its being carried on without any noise or ostentation. It is indispensably necessary that it should be kept free and clear from all political ideas or elements. Therefore at the outset of the enterprise we appealed to the Christian and benevolent bodies of Great Britain and America to espouse and support this "*Mission.*" To this appeal the women

of Great Britain especially have responded with right hearty sympathy and good will, and good works. Thus far, they have sustained this enterprise almost alone. In doing this, they have formed themselves into what they have called "*Olive Leaf Societies*," averaging about twenty members each. About 150 of these Societies have already been formed in the United Kingdom. There are about a dozen of them in active operation in London alone. These associations not only undertake to raise funds to defray the expense of the Olive Leaf Mission on the Continent, which now amounts to about $125 per month, but each circle becomes a permanent, ever-working instrumentality for disseminating the same principles in its own community at home. All these Societies generally meet once a month, alternately at the houses of the different members, and spend an hour or two together in enlightening their own minds on the subject, in stimulating each other's interest, in providing themselves with arguments, wherewith to meet and overcome the objections of friends whose association and co-operation they would seek to win. For this purpose matter elucidating and enforcing the principles of peace is selected and read aloud, followed by conversation, and sometimes by original essays on the points involved in the cause. Then these circles illustrate beautifully the social principle in their intercourse. One will be in correspondence with perhaps a dozen other bands; and the letters received are read at the monthly meetings, and constitute a perpetual source of enjoyment and encouragement. So much for the personal benefit derived by the members of these societies from these monthly meetings of fellowship and communion. But they *do*, as well as enjoy, in thus connecting themselves with the cause. Every Society takes its own community for its garden-ground; and they sow it in season and out of season with the seed-thoughts of peace, some of which are sure to take root and bring forth fruit. They scatter around them in their walks small and cheap publications, adapted to young and old. Many of them are engaged in teaching in the common school or Sabbath school, and improve this excellent opportunity for indoctrinating the minds of the children with the principles of peace and good will. Others send short paragraphs to the newspapers for insertion; others forward to ministers of the Gospel printed papers bearing upon the subject. Thus while they are scattering these truths in distant lands with one hand, with the other they are sowing them broadcast at home. Then there is one beautiful and blessed result attained at the outset. Persons of different and antagonistic denominations are brought together in sweet spirited harmony and union. Ladies of the Established Church meet and co-operate with different sects of Dissenters, and find and feel the tie of Christian sympathy which unites them in a work of world-wide benevolence. life and light of love throb and shine in fellowship; and if nothing else come out movement, this result alone would be wor the labour and solicitude involved.

THE CHRISTIAN'S ULTIMATUM.

"If it be so, our God whom we serve is a deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and l deliver us out of thy hand, O King. But if no known unto thee, O King, that we will not ser gods, nor worship the golden image which tho set up."—*Dan.* iii. 17, 18.

This was the *ultimatum* of the three Hel Fierce was the indignation of the powerfu haughty monarch, who claimed the hom the world, and to set up and put down ki his pleasure. Fiercely roared the red type wrath—the flaming fiery furnace; and heart blazed with seven-fold fires of fury a bold, out-spoken treason, so he commande they should heat the burning oven "seven more than it was wont to be heated," to an appalling example to all his subjects of who dared to recognise or obey "*a higher* than his will. The three individuals, wh plunged into the midst of the fiery furnace in no ordinary relation to the autocratic a ity of the realm. Their responsibilitie duties were of a higher order than those attached to its common subjects. The been raised to the rank of the first officers Crown. They had been "set over the af not of some distant, outlying dependency, the great and central province of Babylon it probably the first post of authority and t the empire. And they had filled it with and unwavering fidelity, and to the co satisfaction of the haughty autocrat, up issue of this new edict. To marshal th shipping myriads on the plain of Dura; that all high officers and common subjects realm, composing the mighty multitude, down in reverence before the golden which Nebuchadnezzár had set up, was, bly, an official duty attaching to their st as first lords of the Home Department. "a higher law," written in their hearts, posed its mandate; and they spurned th trous act and edict before the vast ass Their resolution was full and instantaneo hung not for a moment in the meshes of a physical argument on the limitations of ind responsibility, or the homage due to "the that be." It came forth bold, open, and in the firm, emphatic enunciation of a con that shut its ears to all the subtle disti that worldly wisdom would draw betwe duties and responsibilities of private citize those of men in the first places of authori

This flagrant act of disobedience to hi mand, which bearded his authority in t of his congregated princes and nobles, asto

ssyrian monarch. It was to him incredible common charge. He would not believe it ut the evidence of his own ears; nor punish for the past act of disobedience, even if they ommitted it, if they would now recant. "Is ie?" he asked with surprise; "do ye not my gods, nor worship the golden image I have set up?" Then, as if to give space to reconsider their resolution, and to the fearful doom that awaited them if persisted in it, he assured them, that it still be well, if they would fall down in ion before his image, at the given signal; heir first transgression of his command l be overlooked, if they would now yield it mage exacted from all the subjects of the

His face seemed still to wear an aspect rcy towards them. He knew their worth—truthfulness, fidelity, uprightness, honor, ility. He wanted to save them, as invalu-ervants, the like of which he might not find

What circumstances of trial were these! he human conscience ever submitted to a ore severe? The highest honors of the laces in that oriental empire had their and pleaded for recantation. The raging e shot out its serpent tongues of fire, hiss-guments that well might make the strong-ews of human flesh bend on "the cringing of the knee." But did the three ws bow or bend in this hour of trial? No. view of all the consequences of standing their determination; with the flames of rning oven flashing in their faces, they steadily in the face of the incensed mon-which changed into fury as they spoke, d words to him, the like of which were ly never uttered in the ears of an oriental gn, by any of his subjects:—"O Ne-nezzar, we are not careful to answer thee matter." They had no earnest and te plea prepared in self-defence; no speech etic eloquence wherewith to bend his will, age his fury; no reservation, extenuation, logy. In all other matters, not touching lienable allegiance they owed to God, they ss would have answered their liege lord ng carefully, deferentially, in truthful but meek in tone, softly and modest. But matter, the indefeasible prerogatives conscience, the unfaltering fealty of the the Kings of kings and Lord of lords, volved; and to these solemn and sublime s, compromise or concealment would en treason in such a test-hour. "If it our God whom we serve is able to deliver the burning fiery furnace, and He will us out of thy hand, O king. But if not, nown unto thee, O king, that we will not hy gods, nor worship the golden image hou hast set up."

t words were these! What wonder that form of Nebuchadnezzar's visage was changed against Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego," as they uttered this declaration! Look at it; study it word by word, and weigh the significance of each. Did "*but*" ever bridge a wider, deeper, blacker chasm, than here? "*But*" was the ovendoor of the terrible alternative. Faith could walk up to this; but Love—the soul of Faith, could walk, without Faith's eye, into the midst of the devouring flames. The three Hebrews knew that the God whom they served was *able* to deliver them from the burning fiery furnace; and they had a strong confidence that He would do it. But this confidence did not amount to a full assurance, to an absolute certainty. And the merit and teaching of their act and example lie in the fact, that they did not suffer their obedience to depend upon the assurance that they would be safe. It would not have been "counted unto them for righteousness," as an act of faith that worked by love, if they had possessed the certain knowledge that not a hair of their head would be singed, "nor the smell of fire passed upon them." "But if not, be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods." Here was an obedience to the King of kings that did not pause to ask, "*will it be safe?*"—that did not pause to balance probabilities, or to weigh or ascertain consequences. Here was a faith that said, "I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest,"—whithersoever thou callest—into the deep, dark den of hungry beasts of prey, whether the mouths of the lions be closed or not; into the burning furnace, whether the power of the fire be quenched or not.

This is the faith that works by love, not of self, nor of safety, but of its Author and Finisher. This is the obedience that questions no command of Christ; that consults not with flesh and blood, nor with convenience, nor expediency, nor worldly wisdom, before it yields its homage.

Now, if there exist in Christendom any form of idolatry, in which the nations are almost equally involved as devotees, it is the system of War. If there be any god set up before the Prince of Peace, it is Mars; and when it has sounded its cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, and psaltery, few have been the men who have refused to bow down to the golden image of glory which it has set up. Where tens in the unenlightened lands of paganism have prostrated themselves under the wheels of Juggernaut, thousands in countries lying under the meridian sun of Christianity have thrown themselves headlong under the chariot of Mars, and paved its bloody and burning pathway with their bones. Nor is the throne of this heathen god merely set up *before*, or over against, that of the Messiah, as a rival, or antagonist, but as an usurper. It seeks to dethrone the Prince of Peace; to depose His authority; to reign supreme in his stead; to abrogate His laws; to absolve His subjects and disciples from their covenant of allegiance; to make obedi-

ence to His cardinal commandments a sin of the darkest dye. Who can say this is an aggravated charge against War, which cannot be sustained in all its "counts?" Has it not been fully substantiated by the experience of a thousand years; by the testimony of divines, and good and godly men of different ages and countries? Can any Christian man or woman say that Robert Hall went too far, when he declared that war was "an *inversion* of the whole moral code;" or, in other words, that it made a violation of almost every commandment in the Divine decalogue a duty, as well as a necessity—a virtue, even? If any sincere and pious mind entertain a doubt on this point, let such an one take the working and experience of the most righteous war ever waged since the commencement of the Christian era, and see if one commandment of the holy ten has escaped *inversion*, or high-handed violation. Imagine a war more righteous, in your estimation, than any one that has yet been waged—a strictly *defensive* war, as you would maintain;—one in which a Christian might consistently take a part. Suppose that, in discharging his duties as a soldier, he should venture to obey the great, golden precept of the Captain of his Salvation—to love his enemies, to bless, feed, warm, clothe, and comfort them. Would he not be hung on the first tree as an ignominious traitor, perhaps in the midst of the mocking, scoffing, and drumming of his regiment, for obeying this commandment? And is not war, then, an "abomination of desolation," which seeks to "stand in the holy place" of Divine authority; to be obeyed and worshipped as a divinity; which seeks to cast down the sublime laws of the Messiah to the ground, and tread them under feet; to make obedience to his cardinal precepts of love the sin of high treason? What blasphemous assumption of idolatry is wanting to the claims of War? Then why should it seem going too far, or expecting too much, to ask the professed disciples of the Prince of Peace to abstain from all participation in this system? to ask them, at what time they hear the sound of the cornet, flute, sackbut, and psaltery of Mars, to say, in the spirit of the three Hebrews, "Be it known unto the world, we will not serve this god; we will not give our strength to this beast of brute force; we will not take its mark upon our forehead, nor the slightest part in its service or worship?" This should be the Christian's *ultimatum* in reference to this bloody system of sin and misery. Is this going too far? It is within the line of the command and cross of Christ; and, until His disciple crosses that, he can never be *ultra;* never over-step the line of duty.

Will it be *safe* for the Christian to go to this length? will it be practicable? will it be expedient? When such a small minority of the community act on Christian principles; when all the Governments of the earth fail to adopt and recognise these principles as the basis their mutual intercourse and transactions, it be safe and politic for him to go to this leng We will not repeat here any of the argume by which we have endeavored, in a series of a cles, to demonstrate the safety, the promise protection which attach to a full, unwaver adhesion to the principles of Peace. We h applied to them the test of severe and extrao nary extremities, and sought to prove, that unhesitating and complete obedience to t precepts was a reasonable, politic service, as as a duty and act of Christian faith. They h the same promise for the life that now is, as other great doctrines of Christianity. But will confess, that we have no positive guara that an unvarying adhesion to them will, in e possible case, time and condition, accrue to safety, ease, or convenience, or even to the tection of our lives or property. But is su guaranty associated with obedience to any mand of God? No; if it were, obedience, ins of being an act of faith and love, would be sl of its vital attribute, and become an act of s selfishness. True Christian faith has its n in this, that it does not work or walk by s of certainties; it does not walk by the sigl rewards; it works and walks by love. It s "I believe the God whom I serve will del me from the burning fiery furnace; but if be it known unto thee, that I will not serve gods." And is it not in the exercise of very faith that every Christian professes to the commands of Christ? Does their full a sion to the principles of peace enjoined in commands involve any other condition than on which all His other precepts are to be obe

Bond of Brotherhoo

From Bentley's Miscellany.

ANECDOTES OF OSTRICHES.

Recent observations show that no bird h greater affection for its young than the ost that the eggs are carefully watched and te and when the offspring have chipped their sl and for some days are unable to run, the regularly supplied with grass and water b old birds, who are eager to defend them harm. Thunberg especially mentions th once rode past a place where a female was si on her nest, when the bird sprang up and sued him, evidently with a view of preve his noticing her eggs or young. Every he turned his horse towards her, she re ed ten or twelve paces, but as soon a rode on again, she pursued him, till he had a considerable distance from the place whe started her.

The idea of the stupidity of the ostrich to have been universally entertained, being for granted without investigation. Pliny ting from common report, says, "A wonde

their nature, that whatsoever they eat—and t devourers they be of all things without rence or choice—they concoct and digest it. the veriest fools they be of all others; for as as the rest of their body is, yet if they thrust head or neck once into any shrub or bush, and hidden, they think then they are safe enough that no man seeth them." Many a pretty ery tale has been written from this, and ma- wise saw founded on it; and yet the hiding e head is, after all, a mere myth. Sparrman, in South Africa, expressly enquired in e parts where ostriches most abound, and ver once heard mention made of the ostrich g its head when it finds it cannot make its e." The truth is, the ostrich does nothing e sort; he tries to escape as well as he can, ontinues his efforts till knocked on the head he hunter, or driven by him to a place where ay be captured.

nflicting accounts have been published re- ing the whole process of breeding and incu- n of the ostrich. Ælian states that as ma- eighty eggs have been found in one nest, or sixty have been certainly discovered, and uestion has been whether these are the pro- of one female or of many.

he balance of opinion inclines to the belief one male ostrich attaches himself to three ur females, and that all these deposit their in one nest. This, according to Burkhardt, carefully investigated the subject, is com- y made at the foot of some isolated hill, by imple process of scratching a hole in the ; the eggs are then placed close together, buried in the sand, and a narrow trench is n round them to draw off any water. During xtreme heat of the day, the parent birds are ctively aware that the warmth of the sun rs their attention unnecessary; but as soon shades of evening fall they each take their upon the nest. The cockbird, however, sits g the night, and Lichtenstein says that numbers of the smaller beasts of prey, kals and wild cats, who will run any risk ocure the eggs, are found crushed to death, d the nest; for the male rushes on them, ramples them with his powerful feet until extinct.

is said that some addled eggs are generally outside the nest, and that the flies bred by decomposition, furnish the callow young food. Such may be the case, and, if so, it s a striking illustration of that happy adap- of means to ends visible throughout the economy of nature; but probably the pri- reason for these being ejected from the s, that more eggs are laid than can be con- ntly covered by the bird when sitting, and he therefore instinctively throws out the us; thus at once getting rid of a useless su- undance, and providing a magazine of food r tender young.

Various are the purposes to which ostrich's eggs are applied:—First, they are in great favor as a culinary luxury, and are much sought after by the captains of merchant vessels touching at African ports, being purchased by them of the slave herdsmen, whose perquisites they generally are, for about sixpence each. A good sized egg weighs eleven ounces, is near seven inches in depth, and holds five pints and a quarter; consequently it is considered to afford a meal which will perfectly satisfy four hungry white men, or eight of the more moderate blacks. The yelk is very rich and luscious, and makes a most enviable omelette, but gourmands agree that the native mode of cooking them is perfect. The Hottentots bury the eggs in hot ashes, and, through a small hole in the upper end, the contents are continually stirred until they acquire a certain consistence, which the sable cooks know by experience indicates the right moment for removing them from the ashes to the sackcloth, which covers the traveller's primitive table. They are eaten with biscuit, and washed down with copious draughts of corn brandy.

The eggs are frequently found to contain small oval pebble-like bodies, about the size of a marrowfat pea, of a pale yellow colour and exceedingly hard. Barrow found as many as twelve in one egg; and they are converted into buttons by the dandified Hottentots, and perhaps also the Boers.

The porcelain character of the shell and its shape, well adapt it for cups, and such vessels are frequently elegantly mounted in silver, and sometimes in chased gold. The ancient Egyptians used them in their places of worship, and, together with the plumes, insisted on their forming part of the tribute paid by conquered countries where ostriches abounded. They were probably suspended in the temples, as they still are in the Coptic churches, the Copts regarding them as emblems of watchfulness.

The ostrich is a very prudent, wary bird, for which reason the quaggas generally attach themselves instinctively to a troop of these birds, trusting implicitly to their caution for the discovery of danger. This alliance was remarked by Xenophon, who says, "The country was a plain throughout, as even as the sea, and full of wormwood. Of wild creatures, the most numerous were wild asses, (quaggas) and not a few ostriches, besides bustards and roe-deer (gazelles), which our horsemen sometimes chased."

This bird was not sacred among the ancient Egyptians, but there is reason to believe that it was so with the Assyrians. It has not only been found as an ornament on the robes of figures in the most ancient edifices of Nimroud, but it was frequently introduced on Babylonian and Assyrian cylinders, always accompanied by the emblematical flower. The Romans appear to have regarded it as a delicacy, for Apicius left a receipt for a particular sauce for dressing it; and

it is recorded of Heliogabalas, that he had the brains of six hundred of these birds served up as a dish at one of his feasts.

It was broadly asserted by Aristotle, that the ostrich was partly bird and partly quadruped; and by Pliny, that it might also be said to belong to the class of beasts; ridiculous as such assertions might be supposed, they were not altogether without foundation, according to the knowledge of the times. The common name by which the ostrich was designated by the Greeks and Romans, and also by the nations of the east, was the *camel bird*. Indeed, the total want of feathers on its long and very powerful legs, and the division of the feet into two toes only, connected at their base by a membrane, are very similar to the legs and long divided hoof of the camel; nor does the resemblance cease here, for there is another singularity in their external conformation, which forms a still more remarkable coincidence. Both camel and ostrich are furnished with hard, callous protuberances on the chest, and on the posterior part of the abdomen, on which they support themselves when at rest, and they both lie down in the same manner, by first bending their knees, then applying the anterior collosity, and lastly the posterior to the ground. When to this we add the patience of thirst of both, and their inhabiting the same arid deserts, the two may well be compared with each other.

The ostrich is altogether destitute of the power of flight, and accordingly the wings are reduced to a very low state of development, merely sufficient, in fact, to aid it when running at speed. The sharp keel of the breastbone, which, in birds of rapid flight, affords an extensive surface for the attachment of the muscles moving the wings, is not required, and the surface of the bone is therefore flat, like that of a quadruped, but the muscles of the legs are of extraordinary magnitude.

The family of birds of which the ostrich forms the leading type, is remarkable for the wide dispersion of its various members; the ostrich itself spreads over nearly the whole of the burning deserts of Africa—the Cassowary represents it amid the luxuriant vegetation of the Indian Archipelago. The Dinornis, chief of birds, formerly towered among the ferns of New Zealand; where the small Apteryx now holds its place, and the huge Æpyornis strode along the forests of Madagascar. The Emu is confined to the great Australian continent, and the Rhea to the southern extremity of the western hemisphere: whilst nearer home we find the class represented by the Bustard, which, until within a few years, still lingered upon the least frequented downs and plains of England.

The fat of the ostrich is used in the preparation of the favorite dish *kouskousson*, and it is often eaten with bread. It is also used medicinally. In cases of fever, for instance, the Arabs make a paste with it and bread crumb, whic given to the patient, who must not drink thing during the whole day. In rheumat and in renal diseases, the painful parts are rul with the grease until it disappears. The pat then lies down in the scorching sand, his l being carefully covered, and a profuse pers tion ensuing, the cure is often complete. I lious attacks, the fat is melted, salted, and t in draughts, with powerful effect, the pa even becoming extremely thin. The Arab tors say, "the patient parts with everythin his body that is bad, gains a frame of iron, acquires excellent eyesight."

Ostrich fat is sold in the markets, and in tents of the great a store is kept to give awa the poor; in value, one pot of this fat is equ lent to three pots of butter. The feathers o ostrich are sold at the *ksours*, at Tougartet the time of the purchase of grain, the ost skins are brought, that of a male selling for or five *douros*, that of the female from eigh fourteen shillings. Formerly the only use in the Sahara of the plumes was to decorat tops of tents.

To the Arab the chase of the ostrich h double attraction—pleasure and profit; the obtained for the skins well compensates fo expenses. Not only do the rich enjoy the suit, but the poor, who know how to set it, are permitted to participate in it also. usual plan is for a poor Arab to arrange one who is opulent, for the use of his c horse, harness, and two thirds of all the nec ry provisions. The borrower furnishes hi the remaining third, and the produce of chase is divided in the same proportion.

(To be continued.)

CULTIVATION OF TEA IN CALIFORNIA.

Having determined that the Chinese not work in the mines, the Californians, Y like, are beginning to cast about for some p able use to which to apply the present and pective crowd of Chinese emigrants. The California suggests that the best use that c made of the 12,000 Chinamen now in Calif and the seven or ten thousand more who w there before the year ends, is to set the cultivating the soil, and particularly, to r the tea plant. The editor believes that C nia possesses the very soil and climate adapted to the cultivation of the tea plant; that, with the Chinese laborers at hand work might be immediately and most ad geously commenced; and that in a few California might furnish the entire 28,00 lbs. of tea which are now yearly demand the United States alone. This is surely bad idea. The question has often been a Why cannot we raise our own tea? every soil and climate can be found in som of this wide spread country; and no incor

e portion of the right soil and climate may be nd on our Pacific coast. At all events the periment should be made.—*Boston Traveller.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

HILADELPHIA, EIGHTH MONTH 21, 1852.

recent letter from England informs that our end William Forster is about to pay a religious t to the Waldenses, in the valleys of the Alps. ese people are the descendants of a class well wn in ecclesiastical history for the persecutions which they were long exposed. Even in modern es they have suffered many privations and hard- os from their Roman Catholic rulers.

When visited by William Allen, about thirty rs ago, their numbers amounted to about eighteen ineteen thousand; and they occupied thirteen shes. They appeared in general a pious and ocent class, and were mostly very poor.

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ur readers will find in the present number a ion of the narrative written at the time, relative visit paid by some Friends of New York, to native inhabitants of this land, between fifty sixty years ago. Though this narrative is not ellished with any very striking or remarkable dents, it is presumed that the subscribers to the iew will not be displeased with the exhibition e afforded of the early efforts of our Society to nd to these people the blessings of civilized

It is cause of painful regret, that in almost y account of the domestic condition of the na- , we find as we do in these, illustrations of the ous consequences of intemperance. Among vices of savage life, the use of intoxicating or was not to be found, till introduced by the es; and yet while they perceive and acknow- e the destructive consequences of intemperance, few are there among them who have the forti- to exclude the poison from their lips. From days of Klieft to the present, *the fire water* has the bane of the Indian. About the middle of seventeenth century, we find the Dutch colo- at New Amsterdam (New York) engaged in a uinary and exterminating war with the native es, originating in a homicide committed in a ken frolic.

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he estimate or computation in regard to the loss lave labour, which appears in our columns, this k, will probably be regarded by some of our ers as a wild and fanciful speculation; yet a r examination of the subject will probably lead e conclusion, that as we have here professedly xamination of only one branch of the question, rt only of the actual truth is told.

The great increase of all the ingredients of physical comfort, which is found to arise from such arrangements in society as secure, most effectually, to every man, the profits of his own industry and skill, strikingly confirms the declaration, that righteousness exalteth a nation. However injustice and oppression may appear, for a time, to promote the advantage of their authors, it is eventually found that the way of the transgressor is hard.

The wealth of a nation consists in the aggregate available possessions of the community; and that system which tends to augment the general amount —not that which impoverishes the many for the aggrandizement of the few—is the true one. It may be said of the wealth derived from the labour of slaves, more emphatically than of most other, that it makes to itself wings and flies away.

DIED, at her residence near Salem, Washington County, Ind., on the 1st of 6th month last, NANCY, wife of William Lindley, in the 49th year of her age, a member of Blue River Monthly Meeting. Through a long and painful illness, she manifested much patience, and died in the faith and hope of a Christian.

—— Of apoplexy, at his residence in Wellington County, Canada West, on the 5th inst., JOHN WETHERALD, in the 73d year of his age, an esteemed Elder belonging to Pelham Monthly Meeting. This dear friend had been favoured, during the last forty years, with almost uninterrupted health, and was apparently in its enjoyment when the solemn call was given; yet we reverently trust he was prepared for the change, with his lamp trimmed and burning and oil in his vessel, ready for the summons which came as in the twinkling of an eye.

—— On the 17th ult., at his residence in Starksborough, Vermont, ENOCH YOUNG, a religiously concerned member of Ferrisburgh Monthly Meeting, aged nearly 50 years.

WANTED,

A Teacher in the Classical department of Friends' Select School in this city. Apply to

THOMAS KIMBER, No. 50 North Fourth St.
SAMUEL BETTLE, Jr., 101 North Tenth St.
JEREMIAH HACKER, No. 144 South Fourth St.

RELIGION.

There are those to whom a sense of religion has come in storm and tempest; there are those whom it has summoned amid scenes of revelry and idle vanity; there are those, too, who have heard its still small voice amid rural leisure and placid contentment.

But, perhaps, the knowledge which causeth not to err, is most frequently impressed upon the mind during seasons of affliction, and tears are the softened showers which cause the seeds of Heaven to spring and take root in the human heart.—*The Monastery.*

Some account of a visit paid to the Indians situated on the frontiers of the State of New York. By George Embree, John Murray, Jr., and Thomas Eddy, under an appointment from the Yearly Meeting of New York on Indian Affairs. 1795.

This journey was undertaken by direction of the Meeting for Sufferings, and the Yearly Meeting's Committee on Indian affairs, with a view of obtaining information of the present state, circumstances and condition of the Indians situated on the frontiers of our State, in order that Friends might be better able to judge how far, and in what way, they could most likely be useful in promoting their welfare and assist in meliorating their condition.

Previous to our appointment, application had been made to the Legislature by the Indians residing at Brotherton, in order to obtain redress of certain grievances, occasioned by some white people having settled on their lands, as the Indians themselves, or individuals among them, had been so imprudent as to lease lands to the whites, of whom some hundreds had settled among them contrary to law, by which conduct, the Nation was involved in considerable trouble and distress. In order to have matters settled on the principles of justice, the Legislature appointed Commissioners to meet at Brotherton, to hear both parties and adjust their differences, in such a manner as should appear to them equitable and just. The Commissioners appointed were Samuel Jones, Ezra L. Homidieu and Zina Hitchcock, and as they were well informed that the Brotherton Indians had been aided and assisted by some Friends of this city, and that, as the Indians had great confidence in Friends, they requested that some of our Society might go with them, in order that as Friends to the Indians, we might advise with them, and also assist them in having things settled equitably, and on the principles of justice. They assured us they were friendly disposed towards the Indians, whom they considered generally as an injured people.

Having considered of this application, and the benevolent disposition shown by these Commissioners towards the Indians, we concluded that as there appeared some prospect of our being useful, we would accompany them to Brotherton.

Accordingly, having left New York the 2d of the 7th mo. 1795, on the 10th we reached Brotherton, where we took up our quarters at the same house with the Commissioners, and made the necessary preparations towards proceeding on business. On the 14th we proposed to the Commissioners that we were desirous of having the Indians collected together, in order that we might have an opportunity of communicating to them, the nature and design of our appointment, which meeting with their approbation, we accordingly gave direction have the Indians, both men and women, colle at the school house.

It will be proper to mention that those Inc were the remains of several tribes who had resided near New London, Narraganset, I Island, and other parts of the sea coast, bo ing on New England; they were therefor used to the English language and habits, many of them could read and write, and professors of Christianity, mostly in the Pr terian manner of worship. This settlement taining about 24,000 acres of remarkably land, was given to them some years ago b Oneidas, and to which a number of familie moved from New England a few years since of whom now reside on this tract. About 10th hour a considerable number of both and women were collected, and after a tin stillness, in which a good degree of quiet propriety of behaviour was observed, the o of our visit was opened to them, and much taken to impress on their minds, not only we were anxiously solicitous to promote good, but likewise explained to them wh they had sustained great loss as a Nation, in respect to their temporal and spiritual welf and being persuaded that no one thing has so injurious to them as the excessive us strong drink, we laboured to present its pernic tendency, tracing it back as the primary c of all their difficulties and distress; and forcible and persuasive language, as we capable of, expressed the earnest and sin desire we felt, that they would no longer cont in bondage to so potent an enemy to their pre and future welfare. After having pretty relieved our minds, one of their prin speakers, viz: Elijah Wampey, got up an dressed himself to us in an air and manne speaking a man in authority, and one who sidered himself qualified to advocate the of his Nation. He expressed his approb of what had been communicated, and ack ledged there was too much truth in what alleged against them, but hoped they shou better, confessing that he had given way hi too much to drinking *rum*; and after further remarks in which he appeared dis to stir up his brethren to better condu future, he wound up by expressing his th for our visit to them, and bid us farewell.

An elderly man named David Fowler rose and said: "I am very sensible of the t of what these Friends have told us, and ought to be very thankful that they should t of us so much as to leave their homes and fau and come so far to visit us. We must s was *rum* that has brought us to our presen tressed situation, and I am afraid now, nothing but utter destruction and ruin us, (here he wept much.) When I reflect our forefathers formerly possessed all this cou

how the white people got their land from one piece after another, and how the as gave us this tract, and then owing to dislike they afterwards entertained, they f part of what they had first given us, then tate took another piece and gave it to Par- Kirkland, and when we complained to rnment (who always promised to protect us) ill usage and encroachments of the whites, ooked on us as a contemptible people, and ht no more of us than the very cattle in ld; and to add to our distress, our posses- nust be again stripped; for if I am informed Commissioners are now come up to take us, and sell more than one half of our tract; ve may conclude, if we go to them again resh complaints they will then send Com- ners to take away the whole, and so leave stitute of every thing, to wander about like ery dogs without a shelter." Whilst ring the latter part of this affecting speech, pt like a child, and the Indians seemed re- bly affected.

David taking his seat, *Tuki* got up. He ap- l a man about fifty years old, and his re- ble deportment, during the meeting, at- d our attention. His mind seemed much im- d with that which is good. He spoke nuch native simplicity, and we think with sincerity, as follows: "Well it is as my r Fowler has said, but when I reflect on he Friends have said, I must acknowledge, rue, it is rum has caused all the mischief stress that have come upon us, and I must he good spirit has often told me in my that it was wrong to take it, and I was times desirous to leave it off, but I am so I have not resolution. I have frequently ht to myself, if some of my brothers would ith me, I will quit taking of it. Well, I hope, that I shall yet be able to leave it d so get the better of it.

he advice given by these Friends is very it goes deep into my heart, and I must s that I think it was the good spirit who into their hearts to come and see us, and e it will not be forgot."

then explained to them that Government ot acted so unjustly towards the Brotherton s as they supposed; that they did not ently trace the cause of almost all their ss from a true source; for if they would go deeply into the matter, they would find it e bad conduct of many among themselves, ad brought them into their present difficul- nd that that bad conduct was mostly pro- in consequence of their giving way to an lerate use of strong liquor. That Govern- was now convinced that they were not le of taking care of themselves, and there- ut of kindness to them had appointed issioners, and ordered some regulations ting their lands, which at first view might appear hard, but on our explaining to them the principles of the law lately passed, and assuring them that we thought Government was now more disposed to be kind to them, and that the Commissioners were persons with whose characters we were well acquainted, and we thought them honest men, who were desirous of doing justice to the Indians, they appeared more reconciled and encouraged. In our expostulation with them on the subject of drinking rum, we hinted to them what our Religious Society had done in order to discourage our brethren from the use of it, and we wished they would follow our example. They seemed very sensible of the propriety of our conduct in that respect, and signified they would strive to refrain from it, poor creatures! In the course of their native oratory and effusions of genuine simplicity and sensibility, some of them would declaim in a truly affecting manner against the repeated attempts of the white inhabitants to deprive them of their land, and from an anticipation of their being involved in greater distress, they were ready to quit their present habitations, and retire far from the settlements of whites, among their western brothers, seeing, as they expressed themselves, they were viewed and treated as despicable people. We endeavoured to encourage them, and strongly intimated our faith and persuasion, that if they would refrain from the use of rum and strive to reform in other respects, they would see better days.

Our conference now broke up, having lasted near four hours. On the whole it was a solemn, affecting interview; the Indians paid great attention to us, appeared susceptible of good impressions, and manifested a sincere disposition to take our advice, so that we felt much satisfaction in having this opportunity with them, from a belief that a benefit would result thereby, both to them, and ourselves. After this Meeting we went home and dined with one of the Indians, who seemed to have things tolerably decent and comfortable.

In the afternoon, the Commissioners were to have a conference with the Indians, respecting the subject of their appointment. It would be proper to recollect, as has been mentioned that the Brotherton Tract on which those New England Indians reside contains about 24,000 acres; that owing to the imprudent conduct of the Indians, they had *individually* except D. F. and his son, leased to white people almost the whole of their tract for 10 years, and that as the law only permitted them to make leases for that time collectively, so those made by individuals were illegal. The act of Assembly appointing Commissioners, contemplated that a district of 10,000 acres might be laid out of the whole tract, and be divided in small farms for the use of the Indians, without the power of alienating or leasing, and each head of a family should have a deed for the farm possessed by him, that it

should be inherited by his children, or nearest kindred, and the remainder of the whole tract, which might perhaps be 14,000 acres, should be disposed of by the Commissioners, for the benefit of the Indians of Brotherton. The principal of the proceeds to be paid to the State, and the interest (6 per cent) arising therefrom to be paid to such agent or agents as the Governor may appoint, to be laid out for the use of the Indians, in the first instance for supporting schools.

(To be continued.)

THE WHALE FISHERY, AND AMERICAN COMMERCE IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Extract from the Speech of William H. Seward, in the Senate of the United States, 7th mo. 29, 1852.

A bill reported by Mr. Seward, from the Committee on Commerce, for a survey and reconnoissance of Behring's Straits, the Arctic Ocean, and the courses of trade between America and China, was read.

Mr. SEWARD rose and said:

A thousand years ago, King Alfred was laying the foundations of Empire for young England, as we are now doing for young America. The monarch whom men justly have surnamed the Wise as well as the Great, did not disdain to listen to Octher, who related the adventures of a voyage along the coast of Norway, "so far north as commonly the whale hunters used to travel;" nor was the stranger suffered to depart until he had submitted to the King "a most just survey and description" of the Northern Seas, not only as they extended upwards to the North Cape, but also as they declined downwards along the south-east coast of Lapland, and so following the icy beach of Russia to where the river Dwina discharged its waters into the White Sea, or, as it was then called, the Sea of Archangel. The incident I have related is the burthen of the earliest historical notice of the subjugation of the monster of the seas to the uses of man. The fishery was carried on then, and near six hundred years afterward, by the Basques, Biscayans, and Norwegians, for the food yielded by the tongue, and the oil obtained from the fat of the animal. Whalebone entered into commerce in the fifteenth century, and at first commanded the enormous price of seven hundred pounds sterling per ton, exceeding a value in this age of ten thousand dollars.

In 1486, the Portuguese reached the Cape of Storms, and, in happy augury of an ultimate passage to India, changed its ill-omened name to that of "Good Hope;" and immediately thereafter the Northern States of Europe, especially England and Holland, began that series of voyages, not even yet ended, in search of a passage to the East through the floating fields and mountains of ice in the Arctic Ocean. The unsuccessful search disclosed the refuge of the whales in the bays and creeks of Spitzbergen. In 1 a London merchant wrote to a foreign corres dent for advice and direction as to the cours killing the whale, and received instructions to build and equip a vessel of two hundred t and to man it exclusively with experienced w hunters of Biscay. The attraction of domi was stronger in that age than the lust of pr The English now claimed Spitzbergen, and al surrounding ice and waters, by discovery. Dutch, with truth, alleged an earlier explorat while the Danes claimed the whole region part of Greenland—a pretension that could then be disproved; and all these parties armed forces upon the fishing grounds, les protect their few fishermen, than to establish clusive rights there. After some fifty y these nations discovered, first, that it was ab to claim jurisdiction where no permanent po sion could ever be established, by reason of rigors of the climate; and secondly, that t were fish enough and room enough for all petitors. Thenceforward, the whale fisher the Arctic Ocean has been free to all nation

The Dutch perfected the harpoon, the reel line, and the spear, as well as the art of u them. And they established also, the sy which we have since found indispensable, o warding all the officers and crews engaged in fishery, not with direct wages or salaries, with their shares in the spoils of the game, portioned to skill and experience. Combi with these the advantages of favorable posi and of frugality and perseverance quite pr bial, the Dutch even founded a fishing settle called Smeerenburgh, within eleven degree the North Pole, and they took whales in its nity in such abundance that ships were need go out in ballast, to carry home the surplu and bone, above the capacity of the whaling sels. The whales, thus vigorously atta again changed their lurking place. Spitzb was abandoned by the fishermen, and the site of Smeerenburgh is now unknown. I year 1496, Sebastian Cabot, in the spirit o age, seeking a northwestern passage to th dies, gave to the world the discovery of l Vista, or, as we call it, Newfoundland, an Basques, Biscayans, Dutch and English im ately thereafter commenced the chase for w in the waters surrounding.

Scarcely had the colonists of Massach planted themselves at Plymouth, before th rility of the soil and the rigor of the cl forced them to resort to the sea to eke out subsistence. Pursuing the whales out from own bays, in vessels of only forty tons bu they appeared on the fishing ground off foundland in the year 1690. Profiting by ness of position and economy in buildin equipping ships, and sharing also in the bo with which England was then stimulati whale fishery, they soon excelled all their

he Newfoundland waters, as well as in Baf- Bay, and off the coast of Greenland. Thus uraged, they ran down the coasts of Ameri- nd Africa and in the waters rolling between n they discovered the black whale, a new inferior species, yet worthy of capture; and stretching off towards the South Pole, they d still another species, the sperm whale, se oil is still preferred above all other; and they enlarged the whale fishery for the ben- of the world, which since that time has dis- uished the two branches of that enterprise raphically by the designation of the North- nd Southern fisheries. In 1775 the fisher- ere carried on by the Americans, the Eng- the Dutch, and the French. The French oyed only a small fleet, the Dutch a larger f 129 sail. The English had only 96 ships, e the Americans had 132 vessels in the hern fishery, and 177 in the Northern fishe- nanned by 4,000 persons, and bringing in nd whalebone to the value of $1,111,000. e Revolution went on, and the American e fishery perished, leaving not one vessel on r fishing ground.

et it is curious to mark the elasticity of our trymen in this their favorite enterprise. A isional treaty of peace between the United s and Great Britain was concluded on the of November, 1782. "On the 3d of Feb- , 1783, the ship Bedford, Captain Moores, ging to Masachusetts, arrived in the Downs. passed Gravesend on the 4th, and on the was reported at the custom-house in London. was not allowed regular entry until after consultation between the commissioners of ms and the Lords of the Council, on account e many acts of Parliament yet in force st the rebels of America. She was loaded 587 barrels of whale oil, and manned whol- th American seamen, and belonged to the d of Nantucket. The vessel was the first h displayed the thirteen stripes of America y British port."

evertheless, the lost vantage ground was not y nor speedily regained. The effort was e without protection, against exclusion in gn markets, and against bounties by the ish Government equivalent to forty dollars man, employed, or sixty per cent. on the e of every cargo obtained—bounties not oc- nally nor irregularly offered, but continued 1750 to 1824, and amounting in the ag- ate to three millions of pounds sterling. Nor this all. These bounties, enhanced with ad- nal inducements, were offered to the Nan- et fishermen, on the condition of their aban- ng their country and becoming inhabitants ie adjacent British Colonies, or of the Bri- Islands. It seemed, indeed, that a crisis is great national interest had come. Hap- there was on the French side of the chan- at least one unwearied friend of America, as there were many watchful enemies of England. Lafayette wrote several letters to Boston, and arrested an emigration from Nantucket to the British Colonies and Islands already on the eve of embarkation, and then addressed himself to the French monarch and his Court. Louis XVI. equipped six whaling vessels, with American harpooners, on his own account, and offered a bounty of nine dollars per man, payable by the Royal Treasury, to every American fisherman who should emigrate to France. In a whole year, only nine families, containing thirty-three persons, accepted this offer; and therefore the King, in compliance with Lafayette's first advice, adopted the expedient of discriminating in favor of American cargoes of oil and whalebone in the French market. The American whale fishery began to revive, and in 1787, 1788, and 1789, it employed an average of 122 vessels. But it still labored under the pressure of competition, stimulated by bounties both in England and France. In 1790 the General Council of Massachusetts appealed to Congress for protection to this great interest of the Commonwealth. Mr. Jefferson, the Secretary of State, submitted an elaborate reply, which, while it was liberal in its spirit, nevertheless closed with the declaration, that "the whale fishery was a branch of industry so poor as to come to nothing with distant nations who did not support it from their treasuries—that our position placed our fishing on ground somewhat higher, such as to relieve the National Treasury from giving it support, but not to permit it to derive support from the fishery, nor to relieve the Government from the obligation to provide free markets for the productions of the fishery, if possible"

The enterprise had not yet languished into life, when the French revolution of 1789 occurred which involved Europe, and ultimately the U. States, in wars that swept the latter as well as the French and Dutch, from all the fisheries, and left them in the exclusive enjoyment of Britain. At their close, the British had 146 vessels in the Northern whaling ground, which captured no less than 733 whales, and thus obtained 13,590 tons of oil, and 438 tons of whalebone; and fifty-six ships in the Southern whale fishery equally successful. The Americans now re-entered the game, and the tables were speedily—and, as we think, permanently—turned in their favor. In 1824, the British became discouraged, and withdrew their bounties; and in 1841 they had no more than 18 vessels in the Northern fishery, which captured only 24 whales. The Southern fishery declined still more rapidly; so that, in 1845, not one British whaler appeared in the South Seas. Since that time, all nations have virtually abandoned this "hardy form of enterprise" in favor of the Americans. The entire whaling fleet of the world, in 1847, consisted of about 900 vessels, 40 of which belonged to France, 20 to Bremen and other ports in North

ern Europe, 20 to Holland and other British Polynesian Colonies, and all others, more than 800 in number, with a tonnage of 240,000 tons, belonged to the United States. The capital thus employed exceeded twenty millions of dollars, and the annual productions of the fisheries amounted ted to thirteen millions of dollars. With the decline of this enterprise in Great Britain, her commercial writers began to discountenance whale fishing altogether; and while they now represent it as a mere gambling adventure, they endeavour to stimulate the people of Continental Europe to substitute vegetable oils for those procured in the seas.

(To be continued.)

REMARKABLE INSTINCT OF A PONY.

Every fresh instance of the wonderful sagacity of animals must be interesting to those who make natural history their study: although one reads of extraordinary cases of instinct as remarked by many persons, yet every new case, as it comes home to one, seems stronger than before, till at length the boundary line between instinct and reason becomes very narrow and ill-defined. In my notes on Norwegian Natural History, I have had occasion to make mention of a very sagacious pony I brought from Norway; this pony has lately exhibited such wonderful instances of sharpness, that in justice to her they ought to be recounted. During the past summer, autumn, and winter while their masters were abroad, this pony, in company with another brought at the same time from Norway, had a holiday at grass. They not only enjoyed perfect rest from work, but soon perfect liberty, inasmuch as no common nor uncommon fastenings, no devices of the groom availed; they could unfasten, undo or untie every gate, and ranged at will wherever their inclination led them. For some time they were the companions of a foal of last year, which, being a great beauty, was treated to two feeds of corn every day, a luxury denied to the Norsk ponies: but one of them, not understanding the meaning of such partiality, and having been brought up with somewhat of republican opinions, always contrived to get through the door of the shed which divided her from the foal's dinner, and to share the oats with him. Various were the contrivances of the groom to baffle the pony's ingenuity, but they all signally failed. If he tied the door with a stout rope, the pony knew how to pick out the knot with her teeth; if he fastened it with a chain and staple and wooden peg, no sooner was his back turned, than the peg was drawn and the gate undone: at length, tired of being so often beaten, the man barred the entrance to the shed with a heavy rail; this was a sore trial to the poor pony, and the man looked on from a little distance with a complaisant smile, and rubbed his hands with glee at the victory he had at last achieved, as he saw the pony make fruitless efforts to lift off the l rail with her neck; but her strength was qual to this, and she seemed at once to gi up in despair, for she turned around and tr off to her companion. But what was the asto ment of the groom to see her return to the with help! She had persuaded her friend other Norwegian pony, to come to her aid; both together put their necks under the rail now what one could not accomplish, the bined strength of the two achieved; the rai thrown down and the way to the corn clear I do not know what means at length succ in baffling the pony, but when no longer al come at the door, she managed to take dow shutter of the shed, and feast her eyes a rate upon the corn. On a subsequent occ when these two Norwegian ponies were co in a yard, they so repeatedly unfastened th (whatever might be the new device of the g to render it secure) and made their escape nothing would avail but to nail it up with stout tenpenny nails, when all other mean been tried and failed. After such instance have mentioned above, of ingenuity, deter tion on a plan, communication with an successful carrying out of the proposed nœuvre, and overcoming of the difficulty, some scruple in assenting to the logical defi of man as "animal rationale," for I hav doubts if the epithet is peculiar to him alo

Alfred Charles Smith, in Zoologist.

THE WHITE MAN A CURIOSITY.

There are whole districts in many Eur countries where a black man has never seen, and there are districts in Africa whe people have never seen a white man. Mr. Presiding Elder of the Methodist Missi Liberia, accompanied Gov. Russwurm a party of colored friends, from Cape Palm the native tribes and towns in the interior, d the summer, taking along a native interp who had acquired the name of Sunday, his Christian character. Mounted on don they travelled some eleven miles through e sive rice fields, belonging to King Free people, to Gilliboh, a large native town king of which, a tall, fine-looking African, n *Quih*, received them most cordially. H colored Methodist school had been recent tablished. The reception of the party, an scenes which followed, form an amusing pa in Mr. Seys's journal. It will be seen white man was as great a curiosity there ourang-outang in this country.

"Reader, they had rarely seen a mem the *pale-faced* race at Gilliboh, some dou *never*, until they set eyes on your humbl vant. The consequence you may judge. regularly beset, and that too with a fearle gree of curiosity far ahead of the Queal

ahs. Men, women, and children, crowded
id me with suffocating officiousness and
iarity. They felt my skin, examined my
pulled up my sleeves, watched every move-
, followed me from place to place, and in-
rendered their curiosity most oppressive.
boys in the school, ten in number, were
ctly delighted. Brother Lewis had told
who it was he expected. And now that
ead man had come, every little fellow must
chance to hold his hand, one on one side,
er on the other, some behind, others be-
walking sometimes backwards, the more
y to observe every gesture of the strange
as he moved about the premises. This
g so frequently in contact would be attend-
th serious consequences, where cutaneous
ses and filth are so common. But I was *no
nan for this country side*, and so ever and
unperceived by them, would resort to a
ugh ablution of the hands and arms, face,
and head.

For Friends' Review.

e can scarcely read the following without
reminded of the "Elegy in the Church-
" which Johnson says was first published
750, and "which, finding its way into a
zine," first made Gray known to the public.
e lines herewith forwarded, were written,
elieved, by "John Scott, an English poet,
persuasion of the Quakers." His poems,
riptive and moral, appeared in 1782, and
ext year he died." A.

'TEN IN THE HOT WEATHER, JULY, 1757.

ee hours from noon the passing shadow shows,
he sultry breeze glides faintly o'er the plains,
dazzling ether fierce and fiercer glows,
nd human nature scarce its rage sustains.

y still and vacant is the dusty street,
nd still and vacant all yon fields extend,
e where those swains, oppressed with toil and heat,
he grassy harvest of the mead attend.

: is the lively aspect of the ground,
ow are the springs, the reedy ditches dry;
verdant spot in all the vale is found,
ave what yon stream's unfailing stores supply.

are the flow'rs, the garden's rich array?
Where is their beauty, where their fragrance fled?
ir stems relax, fast fall their leaves away!
hey fade and mingle with their dusty bed.

but the natives of the torrid zone,
Vhat Afric's wilds, or Peru's fields display,
sed with a clime that imitates their own,
hey lovelier bloom beneath the parching ray.

ere is wild nature's heart-reviving song,
hat fill'd in genial spring the verdant bow'rs?
nt in gloomy woods, the feather'd throng
ine through this long, long course of sultry hours.

ere is the dream of bliss by summer brought?
he walk along the riv'let-water'd vale?
field with verdure clad, with fragrance fraught?
he sun mild-beaming, and the fanning gale?

The weary soul imagination cheers,
Her pleasing colours paint the future gay:
Time passes on, the truth itself appears,
The pleasing colours instant fade away.

In diff'rent seasons diff'rent joys we place,
And those will spring supply, and summer these;
Yet frequent storms the bloom of spring deface,
And summer scarcely brings a day to please.

O for some secret, shady, cool recess,
Some gothic dome o'erhung with darksome trees,
Where thick damp walls this raging heat repress,
Where the long aisle invites the lazy breeze!

But why these plaints?—reflect, nor murmur more—
Far worse their fate in many a foreign land—
The Indian tribes on Darien's swampy shore,
The Arabs wand'ring over Mecca's sand.

Far worse, alas! the feeling mind sustains,
Rack'd with the poignant pangs of fear or shame;
The hopeless lover bound in beauty's chains,
The bard whom envy robs of hard-earned fame:

He, who a father or a mother mourns,
Or lovely consort lost in early bloom:
He, whom fell Febris, rapid fury! burns,
Or Phthisis slow leads ling'ring to the tomb—

Lest man should sink beneath the present pain;
Lest man should triumph in the present joy;
For him th' unvarying laws of heav'n ordain,
Hope in his ills, and to his bliss alloy.

Fierce and oppressive is the heat we bear,
Yet not unuseful to our humid soil;
Thence shall our fruits a richer flavour share,
Thence shall our plains with riper harvests smile.

Reflect, nor murmur more—for, good in all,
Heaven gives the due degrees of drought or rain;
Perhaps ere morn refreshing show'rs may fall,
Nor soon yon sun rise blazing fierce again.

E'en now behold the grateful change at hand!
Hark, in the east loud blust'ring gales arise!
Wide and more wide the dark'ning clouds expand,
And distant lightnings flash along the skies!

O, in the awful concert of the storm,
While hail and rain, and wind and thunder join,
May deep-felt gratitude my soul inform,
May joyful songs of rev'rent praise be mine!

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Africa arrived at New York on the 12th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 31st ult.

ENGLAND.—Most of the election returns have been received, but it is not yet ascertained whether the Ministry or the Opposition have obtained a majority.

The reports from the agricultural districts are generally satisfactory, the farmers having every prospect of abundant harvests.

Among the new undertakings recently brought forward, is one entitled the Vegetable Gas-Light Company. The gas has been in use for some months at Eton School and various other places. Sir J. Herschell has published a letter approving of the enterprise.

France.—The Ministerial changes, so long expected, have taken place. Drouyn de l' Huys is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Magne Minister of Public Works. Baroche will take part in the business of the Council of Ministers. The Moniteur announces that the increased receipts of the Treasury have enabled the Minister of Finance to reimburse to the Bank of France, twenty-five millions of the loan of fifty millions made to the Treasury by the Bank in 1848.

Spain.—The railway mania continued undiminished. Seville has petitioned for the sale of its common lands, &c., in order to invest the proceeds in the line to Cordova.

Holland and Belgium.—It is stated that arrangements are making in Holland for the formation of a great Railroad Company, with the view to place Holland in direct railroad communication with Germany, Belgium and France.

Germany.—A disagreement has arisen between the Senate and citizens of Hamburg, as to the new Constitution to be adopted. The Senate wishes to re-establish the Constitution which existed prior to 1848, while the citizens desire to render it more democratic. The Germanic Diet has taken the side of the Senate, and there appears to be no prospect of a speedy settlement of the difficulty.

The steamship Franklin, from Havre, arrived at New York, and the Canada, from Liverpool, at Halifax on the 16th inst.

The Canada brings Liverpool dates to the 7th inst.

England.—The returns of the election have been received. It is thought that neither party will be able to command a sufficient majority for any decided action, and that a fresh appeal to the country will soon be necessary.

The City of Manchester arrived in the Mersey at midnight on the 3d inst.

Accounts from France, Belgium and the Rhine, are exceedingly unfavorable as regards the crops. Wheat has consequently risen on the continent from 4 to 5s. per quarter. Accounts from Ireland speak of a probable deficiency in the potato crop.

In France the elections in the Departments have been favorable to the Government.

California.—The steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 14th, and the Northern Light, from San Juan, on the 15th. The former brings 340 passengers and nearly $2,000,000 in gold, and the latter 300 passengers and $150,000 in gold dust. They bring San Francisco papers, respectively to the 16th and 18th ult.

San Juan was healthy and the markets were well supplied with everything except flour, of which there was none on sale.

The Panama Herald of the 27th ult. states that crowds of passengers for California, including the United States troops had arrived there during the previous week. A number of the troops had sickened and died on the Isthmus before arriving at Panama. The city of Panama was healthy and business exceedingly brisk. A large number of new buildings are going up and many old ones being repaired.

Difficulties had occurred between the American and foreign miners at Mariposa, and the former had ordered all foreigners to leave the place within twenty-four hours. Some of the miners had been at great expense in erecting machinery, &c. Subsequent accounts state that through the interces of M. Dillon, the French Consul at San Franc amicable relations between the parties had bee stored.

The French population in California is estim at 22,000.

Many of the passengers to California by Nicaragua route had suffered severely in co quence of detention at San Juan while awaiting arrival of the steamers. Of the passengers on Northern Light, twenty had died at San Juan fourteen on the passage thence to San Franc A new pass has been discovered from Santa F California, through the Rocky Mountain Rang was discovered about a year ago, by Captain Wa and he represents it as being as practicable horses and wagons as the road from Santa I Missouri.

Oregon.—There were several arrivals at Francisco from Oregon on the 14th ult., one v making the passage in less than four days.

Gov. Gaines has called a special session of Legislature, to assemble on the 24th inst., to sider measures of importance to the territory.

Cuba.—The Picayune states that many ar have lately been made in Havana, owing to revolutionary proclamations which had been tered in the streets and thrown into the house

Domestic.—The National Free Soil Conve for the nomination of President and Vice Pres of the United States, assembled at Pittsburg o 11th inst. Delegates from all the Free States in attendance, and five Slave States, viz. Dela Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri also represented. The meetings, which conti through two days, were attended by large nun of interested spectators, and the proceedings thr out were characterized by harmony and good ing. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, was inated for President, and George W. Julian of Inc for Vice President.

A State Convention was held at the same on the 13th inst., at which Wm. M. Stevens Mercer County, was nominated for Judge o Supreme Court, and Jonas Wyman, of Phi phia, for Canal Commissioner. A resolutio adopted recommending the organization o Friends of Freedom in every county in the and the nomination of county tickets and Co sional candidates for the support of the party coming election.

Drayton and Sayres, who have been impri at Washington for about five years on the cha carrying off slaves in the schooner Pearl, have at length released by the President. Their r is understood to have been obtained, in a measure, through the efforts of Senator Sumne is stated that they are still liable for the fin posed by the laws of Maryland for assisting s to escape.

Congress.—Little business of general in has been transacted by Congress during th week. The Indian Appropriation Bill passe Senate on the 12th inst. The Army Appropr Bill passed the House on the 14th.

The new planet, discovered by — Hind c 24th of the 6th month, has received the na Melpomene.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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PISTLE TO FRIENDS WHEREVER SCATTERED.

(Concluded from page 770.)

d all dear children of the Lord, who wit-
in measure that you are truly baptized into
eath, and so are made partakers of his re-
ction, which is the life, who worship him
ding to his own will, and so are truly ac-
d of him,—watch and pray, that you may
ided in the power of his spirit in all your
. Be careful that none be hasty to utter
s before the Lord, neither suffer any sighs
roans, or anything to be heard to pass
gh you, but as you have the seal of the
of the Lord, that he requires it of you.
I am commanded to lay as a charge upon
that so all flesh may be truly silent before
ord, and no voice be heard but the living
of the Lord speaking in his people, which
that wait in the fear of the Lord, and mind
eadings, may truly know. As it is written,
his children witness,—"He that hath my
," saith the Lord, "let him speak my word
fully; is not my word like a fire and a ham-
that breaks the rock in pieces? Therefore,
ind to feel the word of the Lord speaking
u, that the pure life of the spirit may be
d and felt, in whatsoever you be exercised,
so you may be fully assured it is not your
work, as man speaking of God, but the
alone uttering his own voice in the power
s own spirit, in what you are exercised in,
her it be to pray in sighs, or groans, or in
s, or to speak in exhortation or praises.
are not to quench the spirit of the Lord in
his day, in which he is come and doth ap-
giving divers gifts unto his people, as he
mongst his disciples who waited at Jerusa-
for the pouring forth of his spirit from on
. But they that were strangers to the work
e spirit, could not taste the life that spake
in them, but said, they were mad, and full of new wine, &c.; but the Lord justified them, it being the work of his own spirit; and although he gave unto them various gifts, yet all in the unity of himself, in which they sacrificed, in returning to the Lord his own with advantage, to the glory of his great name, as his children do this day. Blessed be his name forever, that out of the mouth of babes his praise is declared, in their measures, as it is with those of higher growth in the Lord. Thus the faithful laborers reap the fruit for which they travail, that all the people of the Lord may be filled with his spirit, and in the exercises and leadings thereof, become a body of living ministers, and a family of prophets; the strong leading the weak by the hand, and in tender love building up one another in their most holy faith, which gives the victory over the world, to reign in the heavenly dominion. This causeth the children of the Most High, in the authority of the Lord, to say to the greatest persecutors—"O man! do what thou hast power to do, the God whom we serve is able to deliver us out of thy hand; but if he will not, we are resolved in his strength to suffer what he permitteth man to do." This is the holy resolution of all that are born again, and cannot hide your heads in the time of persecution, because you are born of the royal seed, and have overcome the beggarly, cowardly, earthly spirit, through the blood of the Lamb, and the word of your testimony, and no more love your lives unto death.

And all dear chosen vessels of the Lord, seeing he hath manifested his grace so largely to you, be obedient with all diligence in walking answerably to his love and mercy received; that as living witnesses for God, you may shine forth in the beauty of holiness in all your ways. And be careful in keeping your meetings at the time appointed, every one endeavouring to be the first at the meeting, that none give way to a careless spirit, as some have done, and come to meetings when others have been a considerable time together, and so become a burden to the diligent and obedient servants of the Lord. Thus, the meetings are not so profitable to your comfort, as when you meet diligently at the time, waiting in the fear of the Lord to feel his sweet presence, which will keep you awake in the life of his own spirit, to the glory of his

name, and the comfort of one another, which will cause you to prize the opportunities God gives to you, not knowing how soon you may be deprived of them. And be tender one over another, and watch over one another with a pure single eye, and every one see the beam cast out of your own eye, before you go to spy a mote in others. If any brother or sister offend, you that know, speak to them privately, in all tenderness, to restore them; and this know, "whoever turns a sinner from the error of his ways, saves a soul from death, and hides a multitude of sins." But if they will not hear, take two or three more, and speak to them again in the spirit of meekness, waiting, and seeking the Lord for their recovery; but if they will not hear, but persist in wickedness, then acquaint the church, whom the Lord in his wisdom will order to deal with them to his own glory.

And in all things you do, I beseech you do unto others as you would be done unto yourselves, that so you may all in your measures stand as saviours upon mount Zion, to the glory of the Lord, in the power of his own spirit, which will cause the whisperer, backbiter, false accuser and tale-bearer to be driven away, and cast out of the house of the Lord. Thus, in the good order of the holy Spirit of our God, we may all live; that he alone in his dominion may reign in us, and amongst us, whose government is upon his shoulders, and all the crowns of the glory of man cast down at his feet, that he may be exalted in ordering every member of the body in their place and service, to his everlasting praise and glory. Even so, dear Father! carry on thy work in all the churches of the saints, scattered over the face of the earth, that in the unity they may be established in the Lord, being one and his name one, and all the contrary swept away with the breath of thy mouth, and the brightness of thy coming:—so come, Lord Jesus! Take to thee thy great power, and reign in thy authority in and amongst thy dear children, to the astonishment of the nations, and all people that are not born again, and to the exaltation of thy own name and kingdom over all, who art worthy to reign, blessed forever, and of whose dominion there is no end!

And all you faithful labourers in the Gospel of Christ, who in true innocency travail in his strength, and seek not anything for yourselves in what you do, but to glorify the Lord in establishing his people in the living unity in his own spirit:—O! blessed are you amongst the people; my soul praiseth the Lord for you, and blesseth his name that ever he raised up such a spirit in you; that in all the riches of the spirit, God gives to you, yet you remain truly poor in yourselves, and in deep humility become servants to his people for the Lord's sake; and being poor you will make many rich in that which will abide fresh and green in the winter storms, and will not fade away in the te blasts which will come for the trial of hi ple, and cause all hearts to fail but wh born of his own nature. Oh! dearly be brethren, feel my enlarged love, which fl to you in the life received and enjoyed th death, where there is no variableness no dow of change. WILLIAM DEWSBU

Warwick Jail, 14th of 10th month, 16(

For Friends' Review.

THE CHRISTIAN'S SPIRIT.

It was on his dying bed, and after havi dured at the hands of his fellow men scou such as none other than that faith which substance of things hoped for, and the ev of things not seen, could have sustained h that James Naylor bore this beautiful and ing testimony:

"There is a spirit which I feel that de to do no evil, nor to revenge any wrong delights to endure all things, in hope to its own in the end. Its hope is to outli wrath and contention, and to weary out altation and cruelty, or whatever is of a contrary to itself. It sees to the end temptations; as it bears no evil in itself conceives none in thought to any other. be betrayed, it bears it; for its groun spring are the mercy and forgiveness of G crown is meekness; its life is everlastin unfeigned. It takes its kingdom with en and not with contention, and keeps it by ness of mind. In God alone it can r though none else regard it, or can own i It is conceived in sorrow, and brought without any to pity it; nor doth it mur grief and oppression. It never rejoicet through sufferings; for with the world's is murdered. I found it alone, being for I have fellowship therein with those wh in dens and desolate places in the eart through death obtained this resurrectic eternal holy life."

Witness like this imprints deeply heart the enduring value of a faith that no such a spirit. Over one imbued with trials and vicissitudes of life cannot long cise a controlling power: it will lift the t and oppressed above their influence.

In that dark hour of persecution i England it is said, that "glorious signs venly joy and gladness were visible in th tenances of those Friends sentenced to d they walked hand in hand to the place they were to suffer; and Mary Dyer, taunted by one who conducted her, said, is to me an hour of the greatest joy;" "that no eye could see, no ear could h tongue could utter, no heart could und the sweet refreshings of the Spirit of t which she then felt."

illiam Leddra, the day before his execu- wrote a letter to his friends, in which he ibes himself to be "so filled with the joy e Lord in the beauty of holiness, that my is as if it did not inhabit a tabernacle of but is wholly swallowed up in the bosom ernity, from whence it had its being."

What," he proceeds, "can the spirit and of man that lusteth to envy, do unto one is hid in the secret place of the Almighty, to them that are gathered under the heal- rings of the Prince of Peace."

hen the tenderest ties are severed, and in whom our souls delighted no longer us in life's struggle, the Christian's spirit sustains; and perhaps a more beautiful nce of this cannot be met with than that of Penington, when the angel of death re- d her husband.

Ah me, he is gone! he that none exceeded dness, in tenderness, in love inexpressible relation as a wife. Next to the love of n Christ Jesus to my soul, was his love ous and delightful to me! My bosom one! was as my guide and counsellor! my plea- companion, my tender sympathising friend! ar to the sense of my pain, sorrow, grief rouble, as was possible; yet this great help benefit is gone, and I, poor worm, a very one to him, and compassed about with infirmities, through mercy let him go ut one unadvised word of discontent, or inate grief."

him so truly mourned for, dwelt most re- bly the Christian's spirit. "I have been," Isaac Penington, "a man of sorrow and ion from my childhood, feeling the want of ord and mourning after him; separated by from the love, nature and spirit of this , and turned in spirit toward him almost since I could remember." "In the sense y lost estate I sought after the Lord; I the Scriptures; I watched over mine own , and whatever I read in the Scriptures as way to God to my understanding, I gave lf to the faithful practice of."

But my soul was not satisfied with what I with, nor indeed could be; there being er quickenings and pressings in my spirit a more full, certain and satisfactory know- ; even after the sense, sight and enjoyment d as was testified in the Scriptures to have felt and enjoyed in former times. For I lainly that there was a stop of the streams, great falling short of the power, life and which the Scripture saints partook of. ad not so the spirit, nor were so in the nor did so walk and live in God as they So that I saw the whole course of religion g us was for the most part but a talk, to they felt, enjoyed, possessed and lived in. made me sick at heart indeed, and set me upon deep crying to God, and close searching of the Scriptures.

"At last after all my wanderings and distresses I met with some writings of this people called Quakers, which I cast a slight eye upon and disdained, as falling very short of that wisdom which I had been longing and searching after."

Being at one of their meetings, he was, however, so powerfully impressed by the internal evidence of the Spirit in his own conscience, that what he heard was given forth in the authority and power of God, that he described himself as inwardly exclaiming, "This is he! this is he! there is no other! This is he whom I have waited for and sought after from my childhood, who was always near me, and had begotten life in my heart; but I knew him not distinctly, nor how to receive him nor dwell with him."

"What I met with in my spiritual exercises, after this," he says, "is not to be uttered; only in general I may say this, I met with the very strength of hell; I also met with deep subtlety and devices to entangle me in that wisdom which seemeth able to make wise in the things of God, but which indeed is foolishness, and a snare to the soul, bringing it back into captivity.

"What I met with outwardly from my own dear father, from my kindred, from my servants, from the people and powers of the world, for no other cause but fearing my God and worshipping him as he hath required of me, the Lord my God knoweth, before whom my heart and ways are."

"I have had knowledge of him," says one of Isaac Penington's friends, "near twenty years, especially in suffering; for it pleased the Lord so to order it that our lot fell together in prison several times; and I may say it was well it was so; for being made willing by the power of God, to suffer with great patience, cheerfulness, contentedness and true nobility of spirit, he was a good example to me and others. I do not remember that ever I saw him cast down or dejected in his spirit, in the time of his close confinement, nor speak hardly of those that persecuted him. Indeed I may say, in the prison he was a help to the weak, being made instrumental in the hand of the Lord to that end. Oh! the remembrance of the glory that did often overshadow us in the place of confinement; so that, indeed, the prison was made by the Lord unto us a pleasant palace."

But the Christian grace which of all others the most eminently characterized Isaac Penington, appears to have been that of humility, which prompted him on all occasions to esteem those very highly for their works' sake, whose faithfulness rendered them worthy of it. The following letter from him to George Fox exemplifies this:

"DEAR G. F.,—I feel the tender mercy of the Lord and some portion of that brokenness,

fear and humility which I have long waited for and breathed after. I feel unity with and strength from the body: O! blessed be the Lord who hath fitted and restored me, and brought up my life from the grave. I feel an high esteem and dear love to thee whom the Lord hath chosen, anointed and honoured, and of thy brethren and fellow-labourers in the work of the Lord.

"And, dear George Fox, I beg thy love, I entreat thy prayers, in faith and assurance that the Lord hears thee, that I may be yet more broken, that I may be yet more filled with the fear of the Lord, that I may be yet poorer and humbler before the Lord, and may walk in perfect humility and tenderness of spirit before him all my days.

"Dear George Fox, thou mayest feel my desires and wants more fully than my own heart. Be helpful to me in tender love, that I may feel settlement and stability in the truth, and perfect separation from and dominion in the Lord, over all that is contrary thereto.

"I entreat thy prayers for my family, that the name of the Lord may be exalted, and his truth flourish therein. Dear G. F., indeed my soul longs for the pure, full and undisturbed reign of the Life in me. I. P."

"*Aylesbury Jail*, 15th of 5th month, 1667."

Being well fitted and prepared by sanctified suffering, he was ready for death, and, as Wm. Penn describes him under that exigency, "had nothing else to do but to die when that summons was served upon him, which was in the 63d year of his age; at which time it pleased the Lord he fell sick, under a sharp and painful distemper, which hastened his dissolution. To internal peace so well established, the anguish of that bitter exercise could give no shock; for he died as he lived, in the faith that overcomes the world." M.

Account of a visit paid to the Indians on the frontiers of the State of New York. 1795.

(Continued from page 780)

About four o'clock we accompanied the commissioners to the school-house where the Indians were collected. Numbers of them offered their sentiments, in which they manifested much uneasiness, and expressed their fears and suspicions that matters were working against them, that the plan now proposed by the State would confine them to very narrow limits, which to a people who were the original proprietors of the land, was very hard, and that considering their brothers the Oneidas had given them the tract, it hurt them very much that it should now be taken out of their hands and sold, and they could not reconcile their minds to it, as they were suspicious that there was some design at bottom to dispossess them eventually of their whole territory; and impressed with those sent they saw nothing but a discouraging before them.

In reply to these remarks, and with a explain the law and the object the sioners were authorized to effect, Samue clearly pointed out to them that their difficulties and troubles were owing to t prudent conduct in leasing their land, explained to them the principles whic enced government, and endeavoured to them that the State, in the present busin disinterested, and desirous of promotin welfare and putting them on a better than they had been for years past. A commissioners had communicated thei ments, the Indians appeared better rec and were satisfied that the State had on welfare in view.

One of the Indians remarked, that th light of nature would do little for them, kind of knowledge which they have b from us, which, he observed, might be c to Jonah's gourd, which grew up in th and vanished in the morning; but tha was something superior in the mind whic alone direct them aright—to which we mended them.

In discoursing with one of their p men relative to their meeting on the first the week, for the performance of religio ship, he observed that they regularly m ther once a week for that purpose, a Kirkland, and sometimes itinerant pre would occasionally preach to them, but it to do them very little good, as these peop paid for preaching; and when none of the present, they would one by one give such as occurred to them, and at other tim would read.

The next day the principal men came quarters to converse with the commission consult with us respecting their business also gave us an opportunity of reviving v had endeavoured to impress on their mi preceding day, and to make such further as appeared to us proper and pertine which they appeared well satisfied.

In the afternoon the commissioners conference with the white inhabitants w leased land of the Indians, some of whom ed to be well meaning men who had some for justice, and came to that country st not fully informed of the true situation Indian affairs, but meeting with people w leased land of the Indians, they took sub Others of those white inhabitants see show a disposition very hostile to the p dians; and it was very evident to us that had had power to decide the business, no favour would be shown to the Indians of them remarked that he believed the Al had decreed that those heathens should be

the land, and that the white people inherit it; on which one of the comers asked him if he thought it was dehat they should cheat the Indians whenwas in their power.

t day morning the 16th of the month, Sergeant, a missionary who resides eight s of the year among the Stockbridge s, came to our quarters and breakfasted s. We informed him of our having come country to visit the Indians, and someof the nature and design of our visit; hich he appeared to be pleased and well d. This man belongs to the Presbyteand is paid by a Society at Boston to live st the Indians, to whom he always preaches ian, which language we are told he fully tands. He bears a very good character st the white people, which the Indians nfirmed, which was also the case with his who we were informed lived amongst ibe of Indians near forty years as a mis-. As we could not see that our remainger here at present would be useful, being nted with the sentiments of the commis- relative to the affairs of the Indians, we ded to set off for the westward in order to a treaty intended to be held by other ssioners appointed by our government, veral nations, respecting the purchase of f their reservations, from which most of ad removed to Buffalo Creek and Grand on Lake Erie; those nations requested ll that the State would send Commis- to treat with them for those lands. Acly they were appointed last winter, and ow to meet the Indians for that purpose. oposed to pass through the Stockbridge neida reservations, and proceed on to ago, where we understood the treaty was eld. Accordingly we set out after breakn company with the missionary and an of the Stockbridge tribe, named Solomon, other to Captain Hendricks, the chief of ation.

er we set out the missionary left us and e would overtake us before we reached ridge, and we rode on with our Indian . Being now in the Indian country, and the settlements of white inhabitants, the or path was very rough and wet, which travelling uncomfortable. Our guide apto be a sober steady man, and of a reliturn of mind. He conversed with us very , and informed us that he had been a great ard and fond of loose company, but that now quit drinking rum and was desirous ding a more religious life. He appeared about twenty-five years of age, and his nance spoke him to be very thoughtful and He informed us that the missionary would come to his house to visit him, and that ce enquired of him if he loved his Creator; he answered yes, but not so well as he ought. The priest then asked him if he said prayers morning and evening in his family; to which he replied, No, and asked if a man could not love Christ, and be a good Christian, without being in that practice, for we ought to pray without ceasing. We rode through the wilderness till we came to an opening, which presented to our view a plain country, which was formerly the residence of the Oneida Indians, but since of the Stockbridge tribe, and now inhabited by a few of the Oneidas. Here was planted, many years since, and still remained, an apple orchard so very large that it extended over several acres of land. We stopped a little in this neighbourhood, and shook hands with some of the squaws, none of whom could speak English. We proceeded on for three miles further, to where the Stockbridge Indians are settled, and called at Captain Hendrick's wigwam, who appeared very glad to see us. He had cultivated a few acres of land, and had a field of wheat that looked remarkably well. This tribe of Indians lived formerly at Stockbridge in Massachusetts, where their ancestors had resided, we believe, before and since the first white inhabitants came to America, and having lived so long in the neighbourhood of white people, we suppose considerable pains had been taken with them in instructing them in the principles of the Christian religion; but in their manner of dress and language they do not seem to have much imitated the whites, unless in drinking strong liquors and some other vices. Few of the women appeared to understand English, and not many of the men. The dress of both sexes was a good deal in the Indian style, but we remarked that many of the countenances of the women seemed sober, and more civilized than common. Among the men there is a large proportion that appeared to have made but little progress in civilization, several of them being much addicted to drinking rum; but there are some tolerably good, and a few valuable characters among them. The missionary invited us to his house, when Captain Hendricks soon after joined us. This chief maintains an exceeding good character, and appears to be a sensible enlightened man, and well acquainted with a number of Friends in Philadelphia. His influence with the Indians is considerable, even with those nations that live far westward, and he has been several times employed by the President of the United States, on important embassies to the Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandots, &c. &c., who have been some years past at war with our government. He informed us he had been with the hostile Indians, about three years ago, when he travelled 700 miles to the westward, which is about 1000 miles from the city of New York; and that at that time he would have prevailed upon the Indians to hold a treaty for the purpose of establishing a peace, but that the English agents

persuaded them from it, and particularly Colonel M'Kee, the English superintendent for Indian affairs.

At that time he took with him a talk from Friends in Philadelphia to those Indians, persuading them to make peace, and containing some good advice. He said he delivered the talk, which the Indians received very kindly. He had it still by him and showed it to us. It was signed by John Parrish. Hendricks informed us that some business would call a number of their principal men together in half an hour at the school-house, and requested our company. We told him it was our desire to have an opportunity of seeing as many of their nation as could get together, but that we should postpone it till we returned from Onondago, where we were going to attend the treaty, as our visit was intended to the Indians, feeling love in our hearts toward them, and not from any interested views—with which he appeared pleased, but still expressed a desire to see us at the meeting. After dinner with the missionary we went to the meeting-house, and found about twenty-five of their men convened, the missionary being with us. We took our seats, and after a few minutes' quiet, Captain Hendricks, in behalf of those present, addressed us in a short speech in substance as follows:

Brothers,—It does our hearts good to see you, and we feel ourselves very thankful to the Great Spirit, that he should put it into your hearts to pay us poor Indians a visit. We rejoice that he has preserved you in good health so far on your journey, and hope you will go through our country without meeting any trouble or difficulties.

Brothers,—As you have yet a great way to travel, and you only now propose to stay a little time with us, we know your time must be valuable, and won't trouble you with many words; but when you return, we will be very glad to have another opportunity with you, and then we will inform you of the state of our nation, and will want you to give us some advice about our affairs. Now, brothers, we wish you a pleasant journey and bid you farewell.

To this speech one of us made a short reply. We then went and shook hands with them, and set off towards Oneida Castle, which is distant from this place about four miles, having an Indian as a guide.

(To be continued.)

It is one of the characteristics of wise princes and rulers, that they choose wise men, and no others for their counsellors; while weak ones are often guided by counsellors inferior to themselves. So in private life, a sound judgment is frequently exercised in the choice of counsellors. It is an evidence of weakness to be regardless of the advice or judgment of others; or to be totally guided by it. A judicious man, with due respect for the opinions of others, still exercises a judgment of his own.

THE WHALE FISHERY, AND AMERICAN COMI IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Extract from the Speech of William H. Sew the Senate of the United States, 7th mo. 29,

(Continued from page 782.)

Pray consider the cost, time, dangers hazard of the whale fishery. Each vesse its outfit is worth $30,000, and carries able-bodied seamen, and is afloat on a voyage one or two, perhaps three year finds the whale nowhere below the si degree of latitude, and can remain there during the brief Polar summer of three m The whole time may elapse without a being seen. When discovered, every ste his capture is toilsome, and attended with tiplied dangers to the assailants, increased shoals, the ice, the storms, and the fogs, protect the animal against his pursuers. statistics are absolutely frightful to a lan or a common seaman. In 1819, of sixty British ships sent to Davis's Straits, ten lost. In 1821, out of sixty-nine, eleven lost. Of eighty-seven ships that saile Davis's Straits in 1830, no less than eig were lost, twenty-four returned *clean*, whi one of the remainder had a full cargo.

Pray consider now, that the great triun the American fishermen was achieved, still sustained, not only without aid fro Government, but practically also witho from the capital or enterprise of general merce, and, indeed, to quote the nervou guage of Jefferson, "with no auxiliarie poverty and rigorous economy." The w fleet of the United States, in 1846, consis seven hundred and thirty-seven vessels. thirty States, only five, New Hampshire, Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and York, were represented; and all of them New York are the States least blessed in fe and climate. New Hampshire, having single port, sent out only one vessel. Island, one of the three most diminutive equipped fifty-two. Connecticut, a small sent out one hundred and twenty-four. York, with her extended territory, vast and stupendous commercial establishment only eighty-five; and all the rest proceede that State, inferior to many others in wealth, and commerce, but superior to th in intellectual and social development— chusetts.

So of the eighty-five vessels which in represented New York in the fishery, on went up from the port of New York, th mercial capital of the State and of the con while no less than eight proceeded from Spring, a mere nook in the mountains crowd toward each other just above the if to prevent the waters of the Hudso their destined meeting with the tides

All the others were sent forth from New
x, Greenport, and Sag Harbor, inconsider-
illages or hamlets on the outward coast of
Island. Massachusetts exhibits the same
Boston finds more lucrative employment
r capital in spindles, in railroads, and even
fields of ice and quarries of granite; and
ves the profits and toils of the whale fishery
eetown, Falmouth, Sippican, Wareham,
outh, Holmes' Hole, Fall River, Province-
Fairhaven, New Bedford, and Nantucket;
which but for their pursuit of the whale
would scarcely have been honoured with
ation on the chart or names in the gazet-
Most wondrous of all, Nantucket is a
island, fifteen miles long and three miles
capable of maintaining by agriculture
ne hundred persons, and yet it was the
of the whale fishery; and neither any
n America, nor in England, nor even in
e, has ever successfully established or at
intained the whale fishery, without draw-
ot merely its knowledge of whale-hunting,
e officers and crews of its vessels, chiefly
hat sandy shoal thus rising above the sur-
the sea.

number of those who are actively afloat
pursuit, ranges from 15,000 to 20,000,
twenty times that greatest number of per-
re indirectly engaged in the culture of
and the manufacture of cordage, the build-
ships, furnishing their supplies, manufac-
and preparing the oil and whalebone, in
g them to market, and in the various other
tions incidentally connected with the
The wealth thus acquired leaves all the
ces of the country untouched. Dr. Frank-
eered the fishermen of his day with the
gm that whosoever took a fish out of the
ways found a piece of silver in his mouth,
r experience has confirmed its truth, al-
it is now rejected by the commercial
s of England.

ve tried to win the favour of the Senate
the National whale fishery for a purpose.
hales have found a new retreat in the
Ochotsk and Anadir, south of Bhering's
, and in that part of the Arctic Ocean
north of them. In 1848, Captain Roys,
whale ship Superior, passed through those
d through the straits, braving the perils
unknown way and an inhospitable climate.
ed his ship in a few weeks, and the news
success went abroad. In 1849, a fleet of
il went up to this new fishing ground; in
a fleet of 144; and in 1851, a fleet of 145.
essels are manned with 30 persons each;
eir value, including that of the average
l cargoes procured there, is equal to nine
s—and thus exceeds by near two millions,
ghest annual import from China. But
fleets are beset by not only such dangers
r calling as customarily occur on well-ex-
plored fishing grounds, but also by the multi-
plied dangers of shipwreck resulting from the
want of accurate topographical knowledge—the
only charts of those seas being imperfect and
unsatisfactory. While many and deplorable
losses were sustained by the fleets of 1849-'50,
we have already information of the loss of eleven
vessels, one-thirteenth part of the whole fleet of
1851, many of which disasters might have been
avoided had there been charts, accurately indi-
cating the shoals and headlands, and also places
of sheltered anchorage near them. These facts
are represented to us by the merchants, ship-
owners, aad underwriters, and are confirmed by
Lieutenant Maury, who presides in this depart-
ment of science in the navy as well as in the
labours and studies of the National Observatory.
We want, then, not bounties nor protection, nor
even an accurrate survey, but simply an explora-
tion and reconnoissance of those seas, which
have so recently become the theatre of profitable
adventure and brave achievement of our whale
hunters.

To say nothing of our recent search for the
lamented Sir John Franklin, nor of our great ex-
pedition under Captain Wilkes, we are already
engaged in triangulating a coast survey of the
Atlantic shore. Charts, light-houses, and beacons,
show the pilot his way, not over that ocean and
among its islands, but along all our rivers and
even upon our inland lakes. The absence of
similar guides and beacons in the waters now in
question results from the fact, that the Pacific
coast has but recently fallen under our sway,
and Bhering's Straits and the seas they connect
have not until now been frequently navigated by
the seamen of any nation. Certainly somebody
must do this service. But who will? The
whalers cannot. No foreign nation will, for
none is interested. The constitutional power
and responsibility rest with the Federal Govern-
ment, and its means are adequate.

California is near this fishing ground. Her
enterprising citizens are already engaged in this
pursuit, and henceforward the whale hunters of
Nantucket must compete with new rivals pos-
sessing the advantage of nearness to the scenes
of their labors. California, therefore, joins
Massachusetts in this reasonable demand.

The small exploring fleet thus proposed would
be obliged to quit the Northern seas early in
September, and could not return to them until
the succeeding June. I propose that it should
spend that long season in performing a service
not dissimilar under milder skies, in that part
of the Pacific Ocean and its adjoining seas,
which is usually traversed by vessels sailing
from New York and San Francisco to China and
the Indies. Remember, sir, if you please, that
not only has no Asiatic prince, merchant, or
navigator, ever explored this one, of all the
oceans, the broadest and most crowded and
crowned with islands, but that they have for-

bidden that exploration by European navigators, who have performed whatever has been done at the peril, and often at the cost of imprisonment and death. We have made no accurate survey, for we have only just now arrived and taken our stand on the Pacific coast. We are new on that ocean—nay, we are only as of yesterday upon this continent; and yet maps and charts are as necessary to the seafaring man on that ocean as on any other; and just as necessary on every ocean, as monuments and guides are to him who traverses deserts of unimpressible sand or wastes of trackless snow.

(To be continued.)

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH MONTH 28, 1852.

We have introduced into our present number, a communication from Dr. Edward Ash to Bristol Monthly Meeting in England, resigning his right of membership in the Society of Friends. This resignation would in all probability have remained unnoticed in the pages of the Review, if it had not been accompanied with some observations, indirectly if not directly involving the character of our religious society.

The Doctor expresses his persuasion that *many of the doctrinal views most insisted upon in Barclay's Apology* cannot now be justly regarded as those of the Society of Friends in England. This seems very similar in effect to the charge, frequently insinuated, if not directly asserted, in relation to Friends in this country, by some of our dissatisfied members, about twenty-five years ago: that we had departed from the faith of our ancestors. This charge was then met by an unqualified denial; and will no doubt be repelled now in terms no less decisive. But what evidence is offered to support this persuasion? The Doctor asserts, "they do not correspond, either with the language of our later Yearly Meeting Epistles, and other public documents, or with the teachings of our most esteemed ministers, or with the general character of various modern works, which are largely read among us, and some of which have been sanctioned by the Morning Meeting."

That a work written nearly one hundred and eighty years ago, and originally addressed "to the Doctors, Professors and Students of Divinity in the Universities and Schools of Great Britain," should insist on some points which Friends of the present day, in their epistles, or public ministry, pass over with little notice, is no evidence of disagreement in sentiment. The varying circumstances of the age or country, will necessarily cause different points of doctrine, or various particulars in practice, to be held up conspicuously to view.

It is now too late in the day to bring up the question whether Robert Barclay's Apology, taken as a whole, is a correct and faithful exposition of the doctrines of the society of Friends. It is possible that some points may be more clearly explained, and we certainly should not expect or desire that Friends of our day, either in their Yearly Meeting Epistles, their public ministry, or doctrinal writings, should adopt the plan which Barclay, in compliance with the usages of his age, has pursued in the presentation of his arguments. The syllogistic form which runs through his work is now out of use. This, however, furnishes no ground for the apprehension that the doctrines of Barclay are not the doctrines of Friends in the present day.

Immediately following the opinion above noticed the Doctor mentions a fact, which sufficiently disposes his error. The request that the publication of a cheap edition of the Apology, by the Meeting for Sufferings, might be forborne, was not complied with. The publication took place; and after having received the tacit, if not the expressed sanction of the Yearly Meeting. This fact may be fairly considered as evidence that the active members of London Yearly Meeting, as well as the Meeting for Sufferings, regard the Apology as a correct exposition of modern as well as of primitive Quakerism. Doctor Ash and those who unite with him in sentiment, if such there are, had evidently too little influence to prevent the publication of a cheap edition of the Apology; and the object of printing such an edition manifestly was to bring the work within the reach of the greatest possible number of readers. The publication of this cheap edition received, as the language used in the letter of resignation seems to imply, the *tacit* sanction of the Yearly Meeting; the fact plainly indicates that no one thought it advisable even to suggest to the Yearly Meeting a question of the propriety of the publication.

It would be totally beside the business of this periodical to enter into an elaborate examination or defence of the Apology. The light in which that work has been viewed by the Society of Friends from the time of its first publication to the present has stamped it with the character of a standard exposition of Quakerism. If a writer of modern days should be able to expound any of the doctrines which Barclay has treated, with greater clearness and force, the way is open; and we certainly are ready to receive with reverence and gratitude any further displays, should they be afforded us, of the illuminating principle to which our primitive Friends bore so noble a testimony. But should the time ever come when the Society of Friends, or the great majority in their collective capacity, of those who make a profession, shall deny and repudiate the great doctrines advocated by Robert Barclay and his co-laborators, then it may be truly said that the rel

unity which arose about the middle of the eenth century, under the ministry of George d his fellow labourers, has become extinct. Dr. Ash is represented, no doubt correctly, as of pious and exemplary life, it is cause of s regret that he should find, or imagine that s found reason to withdraw from religious nion with our Society; for with our opinion subject we cannot fail to regard his dissatis-, as evidence of a clouded understanding. account therefore we may justly lament. If, er, he has become, as his communication to imply, irreconcileably opposed to the doc- or to the discipline, which Friends have long bouring to uphold, it is certainly more eli- hat he should openly and avowedly withdraw ir communion, than to remain a nominal, and ient, and thence probably a troublesome, er.

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o, in the City of Rochester, on the 5th inst., Mott, widow of our late friend, Adam aged 84 years. A member of New York ly Meeting.

well known and much loved friend passed a fe in active usefulness. She was largely en- by nature with those talents and qualities autify and enrich the human mind. To these added, in no common degree, the gifts and of the spirit. Being thus prepared for service Church, she became a bright example of l dedication to the cause of her Lord and , giving evidence that her days' work was plished in the day time.

filled, to the satisfaction of her friends, va- important stations in our religious society. Elder she was highly esteemed. Her sym- nd her discerning spirit were often exercised benefit of those who laboured in word and ne; and such was the kindness and tenderness manner, that her advice and admonitions ccepted and appreciated by those who shared labours of love.

a number of years she served the Yearly g of New York in the capacity of Clerk; and gh herself an experienced disciplinarian, yet instructive to observe the very kind and re- l attention which she gave to the remarks of ffident and the obscure; those to whom the g a sentiment was an effort.

riking trait in the character of our beloved was a lively feeling for the sufferings of the nd the oppressed. She would often remark, we must give evidence of our faith by our ; that Christianity was a religion of active blence; that if it did not bear this fruit, we ong reason to fear that our profession of the ian name was not well founded." So deep vely was her interest in the sufferings of the that she considered it her duty to abstain from the productions of his unrequited toil.

she advanced in the evening of life, her bodily ities rendered it necessary to relinquish most active labours; yet her ardent concern for the sts of the Church, and for the good of her fel- eatures, of whatever class or name, seemed unabated. Being situated near a meeting, she was a very steady attender of it almost to the closing period of her life. On these occasions the sweetness and quiet solemnity of her mind were encouraging and strengthening to her friends.

Thus has passed away from the Church militant, and, as we reverently trust, is admitted into the Church triumphant, one whose memory will be affectionately cherished by many who regarded her as a Mother in Israel.

Died, On Seventh day morning, the 21st inst., in this city, Thomas George, in the 68th year of his age, a member of the Western District Monthly Meeting.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Winter Term will commence on Fourth-day, the 13th of Tenth month next.

Applications for admission, stating the age of the applicant, and whether a member of the Society of Friends, may be addressed to

Charles Yarnall,
Secretary of the Board of Managers,
No. 39 High Street, Philada.

Eighth month 2d, 1852.—tf.

WANTED,

A Teacher in the Classical department of Friends' Select School in this city. Apply to

Thomas Kimber, No. 50 North Fourth St.
Samuel Bettle, Jr., 101 North Tenth St.
Jeremiah Hacker, No. 144 South Fourth St.

From the London Friend.

LETTER FROM EDWARD ASH TO BRISTOL MONTHLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.

Dear Friends.—It is, you will readily believe, with painful feelings that I now address you for the purpose of resigning my membership in the Society of Friends; and I regret that the peculiar circumstances of the case make it impossible for me to explain my reasons for taking this step, with as much brevity as I could wish to use.

Many of my friends will remember that, about three years ago, after having ineffectually made a private representation on the subject, I stated, in a short pamphlet, my reasons for strongly objecting to the re-publication, by the Society, of Robert Barclay's Apology; and that the cause of my doing so was an announcement, by the Meeting for Sufferings, of its being about to issue a new and cheap edition of that work. In both of these appeals I earnestly entreated that, in condescension to the feelings and wishes of many other Friends as well as myself, the intended publication (in which every member of the Society would necessarily be implicated) might be forborne, and the matter left to those individuals who felt interested in it, and some of whom had already actually undertaken it. I should not have ventured to make such a request, had I not been persuaded (as I still am) that many of the doctrinal views most insisted upon

in the *Apology* cannot now justly be regarded as those of the Society of Friends in this country; since they do not correspond, either with the language of our later Yearly Epistles and other public documents, or with the teaching of our most esteemed ministers, or with the general character of various modern works which are largely read among us, and some of which have been sanctioned by the Morning Meeting.

My request was not, however, complied with; for the announced publication took place, and afterwards received the tacit if not expressed sanction of the Yearly Meeting. I was, in consequence, (as I had anticipated,) brought into a great strait, doubting whether I ought not at once to resign my membership in the Society. As, however, I knew that such a step must necessarily bring my public ministry among my friends to an end, I durst not take it without a clearer sense of duty than I then had. But though I judged it safest still to retain my membership, I found that my feelings in reference to it had undergone a painful change; so that what I had been wont to regard as a privilege, had now become rather a burden.

In concluding to remain in the Society, I indulged a hope that the Meeting for Sufferings would feel satisfied with having provided a fresh supply of copies of the *Apology*, to meet whatever demand might spontaneously arise for them, without taking any active measures to put them into circulation, or further committing the Society to a public adoption of the work, as containing a faithful exhibition of its views. Having, however, observed in a late number of *The Friend*, a conspicuous advertisement of books on sale at the Society's depot in Houndsditch, in which Robert Barclay's *Apology* holds the first place, I now find that my hope has not been realized; and I feel that, under these circumstances, I can no longer conscientiously remain a member of the Society. As I have already (in the pamphlet above alluded to) placed before my friends a pretty full statement of my objections to the *Apology*, I do not think it necessary to say more about them here than that they embrace a large portion of the doctrinal part of the work, and have reference, not to matters of merely secondary importance, but to subjects of primary and vital concern to the Church at all times, and especially in those in which we are now living.

Although the circumstances of which I have been speaking are the immediate cause of my resignation of membership, there are others, well known to many of my friends, which serve to make this step less difficult, and its consequences in some degree less painful to me, than they would otherwise have been. I need not here explain them further than by saying that my disapproval of some rather prominent parts of our system of discipline, and my inability to perceive any sufficient reason for some particulars of personal conduct which are gene deemed essential to the character of a consi Friend, have, for a considerable time, cause to entertain strong doubts whether it coul right for me to hold the station of a minist the Society, even though I might continue a member of it; and these doubts have bee a little increased by the circumstance o having been, for many years, and very pain to my own feelings, the subject of an exce to unity and harmonious labour, in the Ans to the Queries from our Meeting of Mini and Elders.

I wish it to be distinctly understood that points of difference with the Society to wh have just alluded, do not involve any of great principles which may justly be reg as the characteristic features of our Chri profession. The inward nature of all religion—the spiritual character of the g dispensation—the headship and presenc Christ in his Church—the freeness of his g —the holiness, beneficence, and comprehen ness of his law—the spiritual nature of worship—the right ground and authorit Christian ministry—the believer's call to t fulness, simplicity, self-denial, and moder in all things,—these truths are no less de me now than they have heretofore been; greatly do I long to see everything amon that hinders their spreading in the Churc large, taken out of the way.

After what I have now said, it will be e understood, that, although I find myself strained to relinquish my membership in Society of Friends, I can have no wish or pose to withdraw from general fellowship it; and that, to my own apprehension, the which has hitherto united me to my fellow bers will still remain substantially unbr These considerations make the present step what less trying to my feelings than it w otherwise have been; but they cannot pr the deep pain which is inseparable from thought, that the ministry which I have sc counted it no less a privilege than a duty t ercise among my friends, must now cease. S any of them be disposed to think the step a mistaken and unnecessary one, they m least be assured that it has not been hastily, or without earnest desire and pray divine guidance. It is one with the conte tion of which my mind has long been m less familiar, and to which various circumst have been gradually leading me, till at le after passing through great conflict of sp have arrived at the persuasion that the time for taking it is now fully come.

In the feeling of near Christian fello and undiminished brotherly love,

I remain your affectionate Friend

EDW. A

Bristol, 2nd of Sixth Month, 1852.

THE CENSUS AND THE APPORTIONMENT.

will be seen that the entire population for 1850 is stated at 23,191,074, and of this number ,380 were slaves. The aggregate in Pennsylvania was 2,311,786, entitling us to twenty- lembers of the House of Representatives. The table is well worth preserving.

POPULATION

United States, Seventh Census, 1850, *with the Apportionment of Representation and the fractions for each State.*

States.	Whites.	Free coloured.	Total.	Slaves.	Federal represen'ative population.	Representatives of each State. No.	Fract's.
, - - - -	581,813	1,356	583,169	——	583,169	6	22,649
Hampshire, - -	317,456	520	317,976	——	317,976	3	37,716
nt, - - -	313,402	718	314,120	——	314,120	3	33,860
chusetts, - -	985,704	8,795	994,499	——	994,499	11	*60,299
Island, - - -	143,875	3,669	147,544	——	147,544	2	*54,124
cticut, - - -	363,305	7,486	370,791	——	370,791	4	*90,531
York, - - -	3,049,457	47,937	3,097,394	——	3,097,394	33	14,534
ylvania, - - -	2,258,463	53,323	2,311,786	——	2,311,786	25	*69,706
- - - - -	1,956,108	24,300	1,980,408	——	1,980,408	21	18,588
a, - - - -	977,628	10,788	988,416	——	988,416	11	*54,216
s, - - - -	846,104	5,366	851,470	——	851,470	9	10,690
gan, - - -	395,097	2,557	397,654	——	397,654	4	23,974
nsin, - - -	304,565	626	305,191	——	305,191	3	24,931
- - - - -	191,879	335	192,214	——	192,214	2	5,374
nia, - - -	91,632	965	92,597	——	92,597	†2	——
ersey, - - -	465,523	23,807	489,330	225	489,465	5	22,365
are, - - -	71,169	18,073	89,242	2,290	90,616	1	——
and, - - -	417,943	74,723	492,666	90,368	510,886	6	*79,786
ia, - - -	895,304	53,829	949,133	472,528	1,232,649	13	18,189
Carolina, - -	553,118	27,373	580,491	288,412	753,538	8	6,178
Carolina, - -	274,623	8,900	283,523	384,984	514,513	6	*47,413
a, - - - -	521,438	2,880	524,318	381,681	753,326	8	5,966
na, - - - -	426,486	2,293	428,779	342,892	634,514	7	*73,994
sippi, - - -	295,758	899	296,657	309,898	482,595	5	15,495
ana, - - -	255,416	17,537	272,953	244,786	419,824	4	46,144
ssee, - - -	756,893	6,271	763,164	239,461	906,840	10	*66,060
cky, - - -	761,688	9,736	771,424	210,981	698,012	10	*57,232
ari, - - -	592,077	2,544	594,621	87,422	647,074	7	*86,554
sas, - - -	162,068	589	162,657	46,982	190,846	2	4,006
a, - - -	47,167	925	48,092	39,309	71,677	1	——
, - - - -	154,100	331	154,431	58,161	189,327	2	2,487
ct of Columbia, -	38,027	9,973	48,000	3,687	——	—	——
sota, - - -	6,038	39	6,077	——	——	—	——
Mexico, - - -	61,530	17	61,547	——	——	—	——
a, - - - -	13,087	206	13,293	——	——	—	——
- - - - -	11,330	24	11,354	26	——	—	——

Total Population in the Thirty-one States.

Whites, - - - - - - - - - -	19,427,250	
Free coloured, - - - - - - - - -	419,451	
		19,846,710
Slaves, - - - - - - - - - -		3,200,380
Federal representative population, - - - - -		21,766,931
Federal representative ratio, - - - - - -		93,420

Total Population, including the Territories.

Whites, - - - - - - - - -	19,557,271
Free coloured, - - - - - - - -	429,710
Slaves, - - - - - - - - -	3,204,093
Total, - - - - -	23,191,074

* All the States marked thus (*) have an additional member for the fraction.
† One representative added for California, under the act of Congress approved 30th July, 1852.

OUR FOREIGN POPULATION.

e total number of immigration into the ed States since 1790, and *their descendants*, ven in the census for 1850 as 4,350,934. actual number of foreigners who arrived g those 60 years was 2,759,000, of whom bly not more than 2,000,000 survived in , 1850. Since then about 700,000 have arrived; so that of our population of 25,500,000 probably not far from 2,799,000 are of foreign birth. About one-half of the entire immigration into the United States for the last twenty years has been Irish, about one-fourth Germans, and the remainder of persons belonging to nearly every nation on the face of the earth.— *West. Evang.*

From Bentley's Miscellany.

ANECDOTES OF OSTRICHES.

Concluded from page 776.

The ostrich, like many other of the feathered tribe, has a great deal of self-conceit. On fine sunny days, a tame bird may be seen strutting backwards and forwards with great majesty, fanning itself with its quivering, expanded wings, and at every turn seeming to admire its grace, and the elegance of its shadow. Dr. Shaw says that though these birds appear tame and tractable to persons well known to them, they are often very fierce and violent toward strangers, whom they would not only endeavor to push down by running furiously against them, but they would peck at them with their beaks, and strike with their feet; and so violent is the blow that can be given, that the doctor saw a person whose abdomen had been ripped completely open by a stroke from the claw of an ostrich.

The cry of the ostrich has been compared to the voice of a lion, but when fighting they sometimes make a fierce, angry, and hissing noise, with their throats inflated and their mouths open. Dr. Shaw often heard them groan, as if in the greatest agonies, a peculiarity alluded to in Micah i. 8, where it is said, "I will make a mourning like the *jaanah* (ostrich);" though the word has been improperly translated owl.

A remarkable illustration of the strength of the ostrich is afforded by an incident mentioned by Adanson, which took place during his residence at Podor, a French factory on the southern bank of the river Niger. "Two ostriches which had been about two years in the factory, and, although young, were nearly of their full size, were so tame that two little blacks mounted both together on the back of the largest. No sooner did he feel their weight, than he began to run as fast as possible, and carried them several times round the village, as it was impossible to stop him otherwise than by obstructing his passage. This sight pleased me so much, that I ordered it to be repeated, and, to try their strength, directed a full-grown negro to mount the smallest, and two others the largest. This burden did not seem at all disproportioned to their strength. At first, they went a tolerably sharp trot, but when they became heated a little, they expanded their wings, as though to catch the wind, and moved with such fleetness, that they scarcely seemed to touch the ground. The ostrich moves like the partridge with the advantage of a much longer step; and I am satisfied that those I am speaking of would have distanced the fleetest race-horses that were ever bred in England. It is true, they would not hold out so long as a horse, but they would undoubtedly go over the space in less time. I have frequently beheld this sight, which is capable of giving one an idea of the prodigious strength of an ostrich, and of showing what use it might be of, had we but the method of breaking and managing we do a horse.

To have the stomach of an ostrich has b proverbial, and with good reason; for this stands enviably forward in respect to its w ful powers of digestion, which are scarcely ir to its voracity. Its natural food consists e ly of vegetable substances, especially grain the ostrich is a most destructive enemy t crops of the African farmers. But its se taste is so obtuse, that scraps of leather nails, bits of tin, buttons, keys, coins an bles, are devoured with equal relish; in fa thing comes amiss. But in this it doul follows an instinct, for these hard bodies like the gravel in the crops of our domestic try, in grinding down and preparing for tion its ordinary food.

There was found by Cuvier, in the sto of an ostrich that died at Paris, nearly a p weight of stones, bits of iron and coppe pieces of money worn down by constant att against each other, as well as by the act the stomach itself. In the stomach of these birds which belonged to the menage George the Fourth, there were contained pieces of wood of considerable size, several nails, and a hen's egg entire and uninjured haps taken as a delicacy from its appetite b ing capricious. In the stomach of anothe sides several large cabbage stocks, there masses of bricks of the size of a man's f Sparrman relates that he saw ostriches a Cape so tame that they went loose to and the farm; but they were so voracious as to low chickens whole, and trample hens to d that they might tear them in pieces after and devour them; and one great barre bird was obliged to be killed on account awkward habit he had acquired of trampling to death.

The great swiftness of the ostrich depen merely upon the length and strength of its or the aid it receives from its plumed wing we must take into consideration, in additio fact that its bones, like those of other birds permeated by air, and are thus lighter those of animals. The feathers, too, are pec instead of the shaft being, as is common case, unsymmetrically placed as regard barbs, it is exactly in the middle, and the bules are long and loose. The accessory p too, is wanting in the ostrich. In the em the contrary, the accessory plume equal original feather, so that the quill support shafts; and in the cassowary, besides the d feather, there is also a second accessory p so that the quill supports three distinct and vanes.

To Mr. Charles Darwin ornithologists a debted for the knowledge of the fact, that are two distinct species of the ostrich inha South America. The first is the *Rhea A*

, a well-known species abounding over the
s of Northern Patagonia and the provinces
a Plata. It has not crossed the Cordillera,
has been seen within the first range of
tains on the Uspallata plain, elevated be-
n six and seven thousand feet. These birds,
gh generally feeding on vegetable matter,
been seen to go in groups of three and four
e extensive mud banks, which are then dry,
ahia Blanca, for the purpose of catching
l fish, and they will readily take to the
r. Mr. King saw ostriches on several oc-
ns swimming from island to island at Port
es, in Patagonia, and the Bay of San Blas.
n swimming, very little of their bodies ap-
above water; their progress is slow, and
necks distended forward. On two occasions
Darwin saw ostriches swimming across the
a Cruz river, where it was about four hun-
yards broad and the stream rapid.

he second species, to which the name of *Rhea*
vinii has been applied by Mr. Gould, takes
lace of the former species—*Rhea Ameri-*
, in Southern Patagonia, the part about
Negro being neutral ground. The first no-
Mr. Darwin had of this species was in acci-
lly hearing the Guachos talking of a very
bird, the Avestruz Petise; afterwards, when
g the Patagonian Indians in the Straits of
llan, Mr. Darwin found a half-bred Indian
had lived some years with this tribe, but
been born in the Northern Provinces. On
g asked if he had ever heard of the Avestruz
e, he answered by saying, "Why there are
others in these southern countries;" and
wards, many of these birds were seen, their
ictive characters being that they are
brown in place of gray, and the bird alto-
r smaller than the Rhea Americana.

the year of grace, 1839, there was brought
New Zealand, by Mr. Rule, a most hope-
ooking osseous fragment, just the middle of
gh-bone, without a scrap of either end re-
ing. This, which most persons would have
ded with despair, was placed in the hands
e great authority in such matters, with a
est that he would state to what creature it
belonged.

ter a careful examination, Professor Owen,
paper read before the Zoological Society, on
2th of November, 1839, (and which paper is
of the most remarkable examples of acute
tive reasoning ever published) announced
"So far as my skill in interpreting an osseous
nent may be credited, I am willing to risk
eputation for it on the statement that there
existed, if there does not now exist, in New
and, a Struthious Bird, nearly, if not quite,
l in size to the ostrich."

his announcement created not a little stir in
scientific world; but as three years passed
without any confirmation of the opinion,
in wise men looked extra wise, and pro-
nounced that the professor for once "had made a mistake." But a triumphant vindication was at hand, even from so unpromising a spot as Poverty Bay, in the shape of two goodly boxes crammed full of bones, which looked as if they were the remains of some antediluvial pic-nic, where the giants of those days had been picking the scaffolding of the contents of a Brobdignagian pie.

Professor Owen soon determined that the bones sent to him were portions of a gigantic bird allied to the ostrich, and the publication of this announcement, stimulating enquiry in New Zealand, box after box, full of interesting specimens, found their way to the College of Surgeons, and proved the existence at no very remote period, in the Island of New Zealand, of at least six different species of Dinornis (as the bird has been named,) the largest certainly not less than ten feet in height; and, in the eloquent words of the professor, "without giving the rein to a too exuberant fancy, we may take a retrospective glance at the scene of a fair island, offering, by the will of a bountiful Providence, a well-spread table to a race of animated beings peculiarly adapted to enjoy it; and we may recall the time when the several species of Dinornis ranged the lords of its soil, the highest living forms upon that part of the earth. No terrestrial mammal was there to contest this sovereignty with the feathered bipeds before the arrival of man."

But what has become of all these huge birds, for we no longer hear of able seamen or nervous natives being scared by their apparitions? In all probability they gradually became exterminated by the earliest colonists who set foot on this lovely portion of the globe. Conspicuous as to size, heavy in form, stupid, and unprovided with means of escape or defence, the Dinornis would easily fall a victim to the destructive arts of man; and although strong hopes to the contrary have been entertained, there is good reason to suppose that all the varieties of the race have been extinct for very many years.

There is to be seen in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, a considerable portion of the skeleton of a dinornis, mounted by the side of that of a large ostrich, above which it towers in the same proportion as its neighbor, O'Brian, the Irish giant, towers above all ordinary men.

Gigantic though these New Zealand birds must have been, they were fully equalled in size by a race of birds coeval with them in the island of Madagascar; and it is remarkable that our chief knowledge of the existence of these is derived from that most fragile and perishable of their products—their eggs.

In 1850, M. Abadie, captain of a French merchantman, was at Madagascar, and observed one day, in the hands of a native, an egg of enormous size, perforated at one extemity, and used as a basin for various domestic purposes. His curiosity was excited, and he caused search to be

made, which led to the discovery of a second egg, of nearly similar size, which was found perfectly entire in the bed of a torrent, among the *debris* of a land slip: and soon after a third egg was found in alluvia of recent formation, all being in the condition termed sub fossil or fossilized. These precious remains were transmitted to Paris, but so carelessly packed that one was found on their arrival broken to atoms, the other two being happily sound. Casts of these marvellous eggs have been transmitted to Professor Owen, and we can only compare them to huge conoidal cannon shot. In fact, in these days of cylindrico-conoidal bullets, they might well pass for such a projectile adapted for a sixty eight pounder. Some idea of their dimemsions may be formed from the following facts. The dimensions of the most oval egg (for they differ somewhat in form) are as nearly as possible thirteen and a half inches in length by nine in diamater; and to fill it would require the contents of six ostrich eggs, seventeen of the emu, one hundred and forty eight of the hen, or fifty thousand of the humming bird!—Various fragments of bones were transmitted to Paris with the eggs, and the comparative anatomists have arrived at the conclusion, that the bird approached the ostrich in its main characteristics, but was of a less slender make than it, and was probably about six times bigger than the largest known bird of that class! To it the term *Æpyornis* has been applied; the epithet *Maximus* being appropriately given to the species to which the bones examined belonged.

OXFORD AND ITS COLLEGES.

BY A. FOSTER.

Oxford is sixty miles by railroad, west by north from London; has about 20,000 inhabitants, is the seat of a Bishop and of the Universities. It is in a beautiful valley on the Cherwell and Isis streams, running south into the Thames, on which are the most luxuriant meadows.

There is no other city in the world of an equal number of inhabitants, which has buildings of equal magnificence. The magnitude of these buildings, the elaborate architecture, the number of domes and towers, and spires is very imposing. Oxford is chiefly known as the seat of the greatest and richest University in the world. It consists of twenty Colleges and five Halls, each of which forms an establishment within itself, having its own set of buildings, government, funds, teachers and students, and they are all united in one University, as our States have separate governments, yet are one Union. The buildings of each of these corporations are several times more expensive than any University building in this country. Their beginnings run back into the uncertainties of history; certainly to Alfred, 880, and probably three centuries earlier. In these immense buildings, the architecture of different ages is readily distingu the old Saxon, the Norman, and the age Tudors.

Each set of college buildings is placed a square with on open court, often two or acres, in the centre. Some of them hav dows and walks under lofty elms, or ornar with every variety of flowers and shrubber taining from five to fifty acres. If I shoul so strongly affirm that these buildings are and expensive, yet even then none of your will come up to one half the truth, for t nothing in our country that has any like Oxford.

A University was in operation a long ti fore the Colleges were established both at and Cambridge. A University is a place men study their professions and take th grees and pay for all, and may have boa houses and Professors. But these Colleg separate funded institutions. Some ric gives a fund from which the buildings are and the professorships, fellowships and s ships are funded. A fellowship in Oxfor Cambridge is a fund which supports on after he has taken his first degree. The in vary from $150 to $750. Each Fellow m tain his fellowship for life, if he does not nor inherit a property of a large income. of these Colleges have many more fello than others, varying from twelve to seven all the Colleges are 840 fellowships. The leges also have scholarships, which yield port to students out of a general fund. T sent number of these in all is 270. these, the Colleges support many under ates by charity. There are about 5,500 st at Oxford and as many at Cambridge, on of which are supported by charity. Th Halls are like the other Colleges, only the no fellow or scholarships.

Some of these Colleges have been, a more popular than others. At present o a thousand scholars, and another has *not* Of these Colleges, all but two were found tween 1200 and 1620, chiefly in the 13th, and 15th centuries. They are proofs great wealth and love of learning in land in those early times, and a greater p devotion to the Monastic orders. Dr. Hun says that in 1300 there were only three Co and about three hundred halls or boardin ses. I suppose this is true, and that in there were only boarding-houses, and n incorporated or funded College. The Univ was there, but no College.

It is surprising that no dissenter fr Church of England has ever been admit student either at Oxford or Cambridge; s half the nation is now excluded from thes of learning. On several occasions, efforts been made to overcome these restriction

the privilege, by dissenters, but there is no
nt hope of doing this.
y time and patience fail me to describe the
s, and libraries, and paintings, and curiosi-
f Oxford. I noticed an old hat which
shaw had on his head when he presided at
rial of Charles I., and the lantern found in
and of Guy Fawkes under the Parliament
e at the time of the gunpowder plot, 1604;
he original letter which notified Monteagle
e plot. I sat down in Drake's chair, sur-
led by full length portraits of many of the
guished men of his time. This is the chair
ich Sir Francis sat when it was struck by a
n ball, Nov. 11, 1595, off Porto Rico. I
very much entertained by a painting repre-
g Duns Scotus. He had made a vow to
late the whole Bible before he ate or slept,
the belief that God would help him to per-
the miracle. He died in the attempt, pen
nd, his eye upon the Bible, and writing for
ife. He was a professor in Manton College
01.
is a curious fact that even the names of
he founders of these Colleges and fellow-
are not known—every thing of them is for-
n, even their graves; so that the Professors
ellows who fatten, some of them, for fifty
, on these endowments, know not whose
they feed on. The benefactors were not
rved in records, while they were in memo-
d before it was thought of to write their
y, it had passed out of the memory of eve-
ing man. Their money is taken care of,
he names and characters of the donors are
way. Mr. Warne, in his article on the
ford Founders," says, "a half-crown ought
rchase a book giving the information of the
ders of these Collegee to all curious enqui-
But neither the gratitude nor the learned
e, nor the love of fame of the thousands
have vegetated on fat fellowships in Oxford
produced any to provide such a volume.—
is a strange fact which supplies its own
nent."
e Founder of Christ Church College, Wol-
because he is known for many acts, is known
his also, 1525, and no College has ever been
popular. Of a summer evening there is
more charming walk in all Europe than in
st Church Meadow, with its wide and sha-
valks by the side of the Cherwell. For hours
ntered here, and in the avenue called "Ad-
's Walk," thinking of the great men who
valked there before me, and passed on to
her life leaving their works. Wickliffe,
pden, Locke, Addison, Blackstone, Lowth,
son, Gibbon, Fox, and many a humble be-
r now nearer the Saviour than some of these.
Christian Observer.

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quiet conscience is the balm of life.

WRITTEN IN HARVEST.

BY JOHN SCOTT.

Farewell the pleasant violet-scented shade,
The primros'd hill, and daisy mantled mead,
The furrow'd land, with springing corn array'd,
The sunny wall, with bloomy branches spread!

Farewell the bower with blushing roses gay;
Farewell the fragrant trefoil-purpled field;
Farewell the walk through rows of new mown hay,
When ev'ning breezes mingled odours yield:

Of these no more—now round the lonely farms,
Where jocund plenty deigns to fix her seat;
Th' autumnal landscape op'ning all its charms
Declares kind Nature's annual work complete.

In diff'rent parts what diff'rent views delight,
Where on neat ridges waves the golden grain:
Or where the bearded barley, dazzling white,
Spreads o'er the steepy slope or wide champaign.

The smile of morning gleams along the hills,
And wakeful labor calls her sons abroad;
They leave with cheerful look their lowly vills,
And bid the fields resign their ripen'd load.

In various tasks engage the rustic bands,
And here the scythe, and there the sickle wield;
Or rear the new bound sheaves along the lands,
Or range in heaps the swarths upon the field.

Some build the shocks, some load the spacious wains,
Some lead to shelt'ring barns the fragrant corn;
Some form tall ricks, that, tow'ring o'er the plains,
For many a mile the homestead yards adorn.

The rattling car with verdant branches crown'd,
The joyful swains that raise the clam'rous song,
Th' enclosure gates thrown open all around,
The stubble, peopled by the gleaning throng.

Soon mark glad harvest o'er—Ye rural lords,
Whose wide domains o'er Albion's isle extend;
Think whose kind hand your annual wealth affords,
And bid to Heaven your grateful praise ascend!

For though no gift spontaneous of the ground
Rose these fair crops that made your valleys smile;
Though the blithe youth of every hamlet round
Pursued for these through many a day their toil;

Yet what avail your labours or your cares?
Can all your labours, all your cares supply
Bright suns, or soft'ning showers, or tepid airs,
Or one indulgent influence of the sky?

For Providence decrees that we obtain
With toil, each blessing destin'd to our use;
But means to teach us that our toil is vain
If he the bounty of his hand refuse.

Yet, Albion, blame not what thy crime demands,
While this sad truth the blushing muse betrays—
More frequent echoes o'er thy harvest lands,
The voice of riot than the voice of praise.

Prolific though thy fields, and mild thy clime,
Realms fam'd for fields as rich, for climes as fair,
Have fall'n the prey of famine, war and time,
And now no semblance of their glory bear.

Ask Palestine, proud Asia's early boast,
Where now the groves that pour'd her wine and oil;
Where the fair towns that crown'd her wealthy coast;
Where the glad swains that till'd her fertile soil:

Ask, and behold, and mourn her hapless fall!
Where rose fair towns, where toil'd the jocund swain;
Thron'd on the naked rock and mould'ring wall,
Pale want and ruin hold their dreary reign.

Where Jordan's valleys smil'd in living green,
Where Sharon's flow'rs disclos'd their varied hues,
The wand'ring pilgrim views the alter'd scene,
And drops the tear of pity as he views.

Ask Græcia, mourning o'er her ruin'd tow'rs,
Where now the prospects charm'd her bards of old,
Her corn-clad mountains and Elysian bow'rs,
And silver streams through fragrant meadows roll'd?

Where freedom's praise along the vale was heard,
And town to town return'd the fav'rite sound;
Where patriot war her awful standard rear'd
And brav'd the millions Persia pour'd around?

There freedom's praise no more the valley cheers,
There patriot war no more her banner waves;
Nor bard, nor sage, nor martial chief appears,
But stern barbarians rule a land of slaves.

Of mighty realms, are such the poor remains?
Of mighty realms that fell, when, mad with power,
They call'd for vice to revel on their plains!
The monster, doom'd their offspring to devour?

O Albion! wouldst thou shun their mournful fate;—
To shun their follies and their crimes be thine;
And woo to linger in thy fair retreat,
The radiant virtues—progeny divine!

Fair truth, with dauntless eye and aspect bland;
Sweet peace, whose brow no angry frown deforms;
Soft charity, with ever open hand;
And courage, calm amid surrounding storms.

O lovely train! O haste to grace our isle!
So may the Power who ev'ry blessing yields,
Bid on her clime serenest seasons smile,
And crown with annual wealth her far-famed fields.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Foreign Intelligence.—The American Steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 22d inst., bringing four days later intelligence from Europe. She reports having spoken on the 12th inst., fifty miles west of Cape Clear, the City of Manchester, which left Liverpool on the 11th., for Philadelphia.

England.—The difficulty between England and this country, on the fisheries question, is the principal topic of discussion in the English papers, and is exercising a depressing influence on the English funds.

Emigration to Australia is undiminished. Fifty ships are entered to sail during the present month, from Liverpool, London and Plymouth.

France—A decree in the Moniteur authorises the return to France, of M. Thiers, Creton, Duvergier d'Hauranne, Champolie, de Remusat, Jules de Lasteyrie and Gen. Laidel; and the interdiction to reside in France is removed in favor of M. Michael Renaud, Signard, Joly, Theodore Bac, Belin, Besse and Milotte.

Only 63 out of the 83 elections for members of the Provincial Councils are complete; nearly one-fourth of the whole will therefore have to take place over again, in consequence of this insufficiency of votes.

The French had *not* bombarded Tripoli, as reported.

Germany.—The Weser Gazette states, that the seven States comprising the Darmstadt Coalition, have agreed to hold a conference at Stuttgard, and that the Conference would assemble on the 10th inst.

Austria.—The railroad treaty concluded between Austria, Parma, Modena, Tuscany and the Pontifical States, has just been published. This is the first important step towards the realisation of grand idea of uniting the countries of centra in one commercial and customs' union.

Russia.—A strict order has just been i the government, that no foreign artisans, men or apprentices, be allowed to enter Ru der any pretext whatever.

The property of all the Poles who took pa late Hungarian revolution, is confiscated State, and themselves are proscribed.

Holland and Belgium.—The great e of draining the Lake of Haarlem is comple there now remains, of what was once a some small pools of water, which the engi preparing to remove.

Cape of Good Hope.—Dates from the 7th mo 2d, had been received at Plymou South African Advertiser says: "Disorder ger, as well as actual war, have become ge fifty miles or more, on both sides of a bo some 150 miles in length."

Cuba.—Arrests continue to be made, an number of influential persons have been arr imprisoned. It is stated that the conspira arranged to raise an insurrection simultane Havanna and the interior of the Island. of the 9th month, the anniversary of the e of Lopez, was the day appointed for rising. number of ball cartridges have been seize cholera prevails extensively in the prisons, feared that many of the prisoners will fall v the disease.

Domestic.—Congress. The bill, granti several States 10,000,000 acres of the pub for the benefit of the indigent insane, pa House of Representatives on the 17th inst.

In Senate, the bill providing for the con of a ship-canal around the falls of St. Mary chigan, was passed on the 18th.

The bill, declaring the Wheeling bridge legal structures and post-routes, passed th on the 19th, the navy appropriation bill on t and the bill, authorising soldiers in the with Great Britain, to surrender their boun unfit for cultivation, and select others in lieu on the 21st.

The Senate has been engaged, during mu past week, upon the civil and diplomatic ap tion bill.

Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, h appointed by the President, Minister to Eng the place of Abbott Lawrence, resigned. nate has confirmed the nomination.

Another terrible steamboat accident, atte a fearful loss of life, occurred on Lake tween one and two o'clock, on the mornin 20th inst. The steamer Atlantic and the Ogdensburg, came in collision, injuring the so greatly, that she sunk in about half an ho wards. There were about 450 persons on whom it is supposed that 200 perished. T dred and fifty were rescued by the Ogd which hastened to the assistance of the those on board rendering all the aid in the to the passengers on the ill-fated vessel. lost, twenty-five were of the crew of the nine were cabin passengers, and the remai supposed to have been Norwegian emigr whom a large number were on board. The were four miles from shore at the time of t sion. The accident is attributed to the d which prevailed during the night.

'RIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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e two dollars per annum, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE,
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oir of Purchase Monthly Meeting concerning ABIGAIL MOTT, *deceased.*

r beloved friend Abigail Mott having re-
y been removed from us by death, we feel
ed to preserve a brief memoir concerning
oth from the regard we had for her as a
guished member of our Religious Society,
s a bright example of the efficacy of Divine
, when admitted as a governing principle
he heart, to regulate and elevate the cha-
, to qualify for the performance of the
l duties of life, and to sustain under the
and afflictions incident to it.

e was the daughter of Uriah and Mary
, and was born in the year 1766. Her
ts were worthy members of the Religious
ty of Friends, belonging to Purchase
hly Meeting, in West Chester county, New
; and of this Monthly Meeting Abigail
continued to be a member to the close of
fe.

her childhood she was remarkable for the
ness of her disposition and her orderly de-
ient, and at this early age was disposed to
el and encourage her brothers and sisters
lutiful course of conduct.

r parents were concerned to train up their
ren in a manner consistent with the princi-
f the Religious Society of which they were
bers, and through their pious care, joined
ender susceptibility of mind on her part,
vas preserved from those deviations from
tian simplicity in appearance and deport-
, which too frequently mark the youthful
d of life.

e laboured under peculiar disadvantages in
ning a competent portion of school learning,
nsequence of the low state of schools at that
yet such was her fondness for intellectual
ovement, that, through untiring application, this difficulty was overcome, and she made a progress in literature that prepared her for usefulness in Religious Society, and in the community.

At an early age she was united in marriage with our beloved friend Richard Mott, and being happily united with each other in a religious concern to "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," the union proved a mutual blessing through the varied stages of their future life; and in their experience was verified the promise of our blessed Redeemer to those who make the performance of their religious duties their first and chief concern, "All things necessary shall be added unto you."

Impressed with the weight of responsibility connected with the sphere in life which she had now assumed, she entered upon it with a desire faithfully and discreetly to perform the duties connected with her new position. Sensible of the advantage to be gained by the observance of method and order in the business and arrangements of the family, she was enabled to introduce a system of management by which the benefit in view was secured, and which procured for her household the enjoyment of quiet and comfort.

Through the force of the "law of kindness" she obtained an influence over those within the province of her control so fully, as to render unnecessary the harsher features of authority. While by this means she gained the heart-felt respect of those around her, and also a faithful attention from them to their respective duties—reciprocal attachment contributed largely to the prevalence of domestic peace. This "law of kindness" united with her humble piety, endeared her to all who were acquainted with her.

So fully was she satisfied with the benefit resulting from the system of management she had adopted, that in later life she was induced to labour as an author, to draw attention to the advantages to be derived from such a course.

By an early submission to the discipline of the Spirit of Christ, she became a very valuable member of our Society, "adorning the doctrine" by her circumspect life.

About the twenty-eighth year of her age she was appointed to the station of an Elder, and through the remainder of her life was enabled

to discharge the duties of this office to the satisfaction of her friends—an Elder worthy of double honour, because she filled the station and performed its duties in the fear of the Lord.

The public labours of her husband in the ministry commenced about the same time; and he frequently feeling constrained to leave his home and its many attractions, to travel in the service of the Gospel—while she sympathized with him in the exercise, she uniformly resigned him willingly to the service, encouraging him in a faithful attention to his duty, and cheerfully taking upon herself the charge that devolved on her during his absence.

She entertained a lively sympathy for those who were called to the work of the ministry, and willingly received and entertained them when travelling in this service. To such her home proved a quiet resting place. While attentively administering to their temporal wants, she was qualified to enter into feeling with them in their spiritual trials and exercises, and to hand forth the counsel or encouragement that they needed —thus performing the duties of a mother in the Church.

Firmly attached to the doctrines of the Gospel as held by the Religious Society of which she was a member, she felt deeply interested in the preservation of a sound and pure ministry. Hence, every appearance of a departure from soundness of doctrine was regarded by her with much solicitude. Her concern on account of the ministry, and her views respecting it, are expressed in the following extract from a paper written by her, dated Fifth month, 1831:

"I think there is cause to apprehend that the ministry in our Society, notwithstanding the sifting we have experienced, is yet too superficial—that in some instances there is a want of that deep indwelling that mortal man should witness, to bring him into a suitable state to visit the immortal seed and word of life, in the hearts of his hearers. And this being too often the case when attempts are made to instruct the people, the matter communicated coming only from the superficial part in the speaker, cannot penetrate the heart and produce conviction in the mind of the hearer.

"The ministry of the Word in the power and demonstration of the Spirit, is a very solemn office, and the rightly qualified are often induced to adopt the query, 'who is sufficient for these things?' But when they feel the 'wo' alluded to by the Apostle, and are attentive to the word given, an evidence attends, and the word preached, generally meets the witness for truth in the hearts of the audience, and while the sincere are comforted, the weak strengthened, the lukewarm aroused, even the gain-sayer is brought to a secret acknowledgment of the excellency of the Christian's hope. It ought therefore to be the prayer of all the truly exercised amongst us, that the ministry may be purged, not only from its *dross* and its *tin*, but from its reproba also.

"Until this is experienced, and the are made willing, instead of depending minister to *dig* and to *beg* for the arising life in themselves which will enable worship in reverential fear before Him the true Head of the Church, and to ca all dependance upon man, whose breat his nostrils, we cannot reasonably look f increase of vital religion within our limit much enlargement of our borders. The tion of Christianity must be sought f built upon in its own simplicity, or the structure raised will not stand."

As a wife she was very affectionate a creet: calm and deliberate in her disp she was prepared to meet the various co cies of life with composure, and, posse sound judgment, she was qualified to husband in seasons of trial, by her counsel, and to comfort him by her symp

As a mother, she was much impress the importance of her charge, and was co to seek for ability rightly to train the minds committed to her care. Sensib much the opening faculties of the child the mother's care to give them the righ tion, and to furnish the expanding mi ideas suited to its age and strength, she c sought for opportunities thus to guide an the growing intellect.

The twilight of the evening was a fa season with her, for collecting her litt around her, to enter into free and cheer versation with them, on subjects suited capacity, and calculated, while enlivenin feelings, to enlarge their sphere of usefu ledge—watching, on these occasions, t from the subject some moral that might forming the character, or to catch a thou might lead to the contemplation of the and wisdom, and goodness of their Creat of the obligation resting upon us all, to b ful to Him for his multiplied favours, love and serve Him according to His wil

Instruction thus given, scarcely could produce salutary effects. So fully was sh fied with the benefit resulting from ca extended, that she believed it right to in attention of parents (mothers especially subject, in several essays prepared and pu by her.

By an unusual dispensation of Divine dence, she was called to endure severe t a domestic nature, being bereaved of a children (four in number) by sickness and at different periods—two of them when few years old—a third, an only daughte interesting age, just entering upon the s womanhood. Their remaining son atta mature age, leaving, at his decease, a w infant son.

g affectionately attached to her children, t these bereavements keenly; yet, regard- em as a dispensation of her Heavenly , she submitted with exemplary resigna- It had been her concern to "bring them he nurture and admonition of the Lord;" their early removal from this probationary f being, she was comforted in the belief hrough Divine mercy, they were admitted ose eternal joys which are prepared for hteous. In resigning these *plants* which l nursed with the tenderest maternal care, s enabled to adopt the language, "The gave, and the Lord hath taken away, be the name of the Lord."

entertained a lively sympathy with the g class of her fellow creatures, from what- use those sufferings might arise. Hence s very attentive in endeavouring to ad- r to the relief of the sick who were within ach. Those who were struggling with means of subsistence, as well as the more poor, found in her a steady friend; and nds were often employed in preparing of clothing for the destitute. Many tos of her generous regard for this class of , like "the coats and garments which had made," bear testimony to the kind- her heart.

felt tenderly for that oppressed portion of nan family whose rights, as men, are torn em, and they doomed to a state of bond- t is to be transmitted from parents to n, with the disheartening prospect ever , that "on the side of the oppressor there r--but they have no comforters." To was a pleasing anticipation, to look for- n hope to the time when, through the zing influence of the Christian religion, aving the power should be induced to re- this injured people the full enjoyment liberty which is the inalienable gift of mon Creator.

depressed condition of the people of colour free States," likewise attracted her at- and her commiseration. From a desire note their improvement, she wrote and ed "Sketches" of the characters of those own people who had most distinguished ves, with the hope of exciting a spirit of on by such examples, that might tend to vation of their character. This work was bly received, and has been extensively ed.

ible of the duty of maintaining a watch r words as well as conduct, her circum- n on these accounts was such that, rarely, was an expression or an act indulged, ld cause uneasiness to another. She was the company of her friends, and her ntercourse with them was free and inte- often edifying. By her affability and ss of disposition, a numerous circle of young persons were warmly attached to her. She took pleasure in mingling with them, and was careful to embrace these opportunities to impart instruction and counsel to them.

She was through life diligent in the attendance of religious meetings, when the state of her health would admit of it, and her appearance and deportment on these occasions were such as to bespeak a mind intent on heavenly things. In meetings for discipline, she was particularly serviceable. Sensible of the importance of faithfully maintaining our Christian discipline, she was concerned not only to encourage others in the exercise of this care, but willingly united with her friends in the labour.

For many years she filled the office of Overseer. Her mild and conciliating manner qualified her for this service, and obtained for her a ready ear from those who were the objects of her concern, to receive the counsel she felt engaged to impart.

She highly prized the Scriptures of Truth, as proceeding from "holy men of God," who "spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost," and as being "written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope." Entertaining this view, she was concerned to promote the daily reading of them in her family, and to encourage others in this practice. In the later years of her life, when her hearing had become impaired, it was very interesting to see her, at the stated time, seated by the side of her husband, or other person who read, seriously and intently tracing the page with her eye as the reader proceeded.

(To be continued.)

Account of a visit paid to the Indians on the frontiers of the State of New York. 1795.

(Continued from page 790)

This principal settlement, called Oneida Castle, contains about seventy or eighty houses, none of which appear to have more than a single room, built mostly with logs, and covered with hemlock bark, and spread over a compass of near three quarters of a mile long, and half as wide, and detached from each other in a loose, irregular manner. We called on a warrior of the name of Captain John, who was sitting at the door with a gun in his hand; he was painted, ears slit, and almost naked, and looked very surly; however, on going up to him we shook hands with him, and on telling him we were Friends, or Quakers, he looked pleased, and remarked, "good people." He spoke some English, and we told him to tell his Nation that we proposed to call and see them on our return from the Treaty, and that we had come out purposely to visit the Indians, &c.

The appearance of the Oneidas is quite savage and uncultivated, many of them ornamented with ear rings, nose jewels, faces painted, and

their ears slit so as almost to reach their shoulders. The men were generally dressed in a shirt and leggings, and the women with a short gown, scarce sufficient to cover their bodies, and a blue cloth petticoat that reached to their knees.

We had now got in the great Genesee road, which goes through the Oneida country. We left Oneida Castle, and reached a log house where a Dutchman lived, named Clock; here we stayed all night; but it was with much difficulty and solicitation that we could prevail on the landlord to let us remain; our fare was very poor, as well as our lodging. This tavern is built on land belonging to the Indians, to whom he pays a rent of eight dollars a year, for a tract of very fine land. Next morning we rose early, and prosecuted our journey, intending to breakfast at an Indian tavern at Canasaraga creek; which we reached in a short time, being only about six miles good road, the land being poor, and covered with black oak. This is almost the only indifferent land we met with since we left the Mohawk river. The country (except this spot) is covered with bass-wood, sugar maple, poplar, hemlock, beech, elm, and butternut, and the soil is remarkably rich and fine.

On getting to Major Dantworth's at Onandago, about twenty-four miles from Clock's, we were informed that the treaty was to be held at the Cayuga Lake, thirty-five miles further to the westward.

The Onandago Indians principally reside within a mile of Dantworth's, who gave us an affecting account of the present condition and circumstances of the Indians, owing to the wicked and unjust conduct of some avaricious traders, who had got in amongst them with liquor. A trader, whom they call General Cambell, was now with them, and sold them several barrels of *rum*, by which they had been kept drunk for eight or ten days past. We were informed he would let them have rum, and take pawns, as a kind of pledge for the payment, and when they received the annuity allowed them by Congress, the traders would swallow up the whole in a few days.

The Salt Lake is about six miles from Maj. Dantworth's, at which place the inhabitants in this western country are supplied with excellent salt; its appearance is in its favour, being very white and clean; and we are told that it is as strong, and mostly preferred to any imported salt. On the side of the Lake are a number of springs, the waters of which are so impregnated with salt, that two or three works can make about five hundred bushels per day, which they sell to the inhabitants on the spot at half a dollar per bushel.

We reached, that night, a log house, where we fared worse than the preceding night, for they were so miserably poor and lazy—though living on fine land—that we could get nothing to eat but some poor Indian meal, or s mixed with black ordinary maple sugar had not even bread, butter, or milk. were two families in the house, and our was very uncomfortable; eighteen person whole lodged in this poor cabin, surround children and dirt. We waited with imp for day-light, when we set off afresh, al it was a rainy morning; we got to Carp tavern, in one of the military townships we procured a comfortable breakfast, wh had not had for several preceding mo The family appeared decent, agreeable, w posed people, and as we brought with us ber of books to distribute amongst sol quirers, so with this family we left s which were kindly received.

At this place we met with two Indian r who had been sent from the Commissione at Cayuga Lake, as express to the On Indians, in order to press them to come Cayuga to attend the Treaty. These r had come twenty miles that morning, bei about eight o'clock. We were told th travel, on foot, seventy miles a day; heard of an Indian woman who went on dred and twenty miles in two days, to daughter, who was sick. One of the runn a tomahawk in his hand, and the other hatchet. We furnished them with som and meat; and, as one of them could some English, we conversed with them, p larly on the subject of getting drunk, to they appeared to be universally addicted wrote, by them, a short letter to the On Indians, viz:

"*Brothers, of the Onandago Nation* have come a great way to see you, and gi good advice. Brothers, listen to what w to say to you; we are told that some ba people have lately been amongst you wit and have made you drunk; it has alwa the practice of those people to make you in order to cheat you. Brothers, do not posed upon by those bad people, who ar great enemies, but take our advice, be don't drink any more rum, and set Cayuga, in order to attend the Treaty. thers, farewell.

Signed, G. E., J. M. and T.

Having now nine miles to ride, we arr Cayuga about six o'clock, where we m Gen. Schuyler, Gen. Cantine, and Judge the Commissioners for treating with the C Onandago, and other Indian Nations, ag to a request made by them to our Gover for the purpose of disposing of some o lands. The Commissioners gave us a welcome, and expressed themselves very see us. As there were no white inha living within several miles of this place, one who kept the ferry on this side of the

other on the opposite side, the Commis- were encamped on the banks of the and very kindly pressed us to take our s with them, in their tents; accordingly us lodged in a tent with Gen. Schuyler en. Cantine, and the other in Judge ' tent, where we were tolerably and com- y entertained and accommodated. Our n was delightful, being on the side of ke, which afforded a most beautiful pros- ing from one and a quarter to four miles nd upwards of thirty miles in length. untry, though uncultivated around the forms a grand and pleasing prospect; the ing in every view very rich; the naviga- good for small sloops, and affords a of fish. In process of time, when im- and settlements made on every side, it isplay an inviting and entertaining scene. dians were in huts on the other side of ke, and were composed of the Seneca, go, Mohock and Cayuga Nations; about ndred of them were collected. Those of yuga and Onandago Nations, who for- ived on their respective reservations, but d a few years ago to Buffalo Creek and River, on Lake Erie, now came from to attend this Treaty, in order to join eir brothers, who still remained on the tions, in selling to the State a part of servation land. We now had an oppor- of seeing some of the Indians convened, present occasion, some of whom made a appearance. One, in particular, looked eing just emerged from the lower regions. about six feet in stature, and rather vith age, his maugre face frightfully , ears slit, and his eyes, sunk in his head, d glassy and blemished; his features nd debilitated, and although apparently vercome with strong drink, was still so xious for more, as strenuously to inter- d plead for it—which we were told by erpreter was the subject of his application -such being their thirst after this perni- liquor. We were soon so repeatedly d with their pressing importunities for at little prospect appeared of doing them r in any way meliorating their condition, me method be devised that will prevent roduction of rum amongst them; it being ational bane. Impressed with these sen- , we were much discouraged, and were ready to conclude that attempts, on our communicate advice to them, would be s, and might as well be omitted. How- n further attending to the important ob- our appointment, and reflecting that there be (as we were informed) some sober men t them, we concluded to make an address n in writing, at their Council, after the ssioners had gone through their business; ving consulted the Commissioners, they approved of our proposal, and encouraged us thereto. To-morrow the Grand Council is to be held, and as all the Indians are expected to attend, we expect it will present a grand and interesting scene.

First-day morning, the 19th instant, the Indians began to assemble, and by three o'clock were mostly seated in a large bower, prepared by order of the Commissioners, for the purpose of holding the Treaty; we went in and took our seats next the Commissioners and the Superintendent of Indian affairs for the United States. Gen. Schuyler opened the Treaty, by delivering a speech on the subject of the business for which they had convened, and after being interpreted, the Indians, through a Cayuga Chief of the name of Fish-carrier, made a short reply, which being interpreted, it appeared that they would take the speech into consideration, and would give an answer next day.

It is worthy of remark, that when General Schuyler, in the course of his speech, recommended to them to use the plough, and raise wheat, &c., like the whites, the Indians gave a contemptible smile at his remarks; and when he advised them to make the young men work in tilling the ground, the old Indians looked at the young men, and burst out into a loud peal of laughter, it being a universal custom among them to make their women hoe corn, carry burthens, and do all the servile work, whilst the men are employed more nobly (in their estimation) in chasing the deer, and other game.

(To be continued.)

THE WHALE FISHERY, AND AMERICAN COMMERCE IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Extract from the Speech of William H. Seward, in the Senate of the United States, 7th mo. 29, 1852.

[Concluded from page 792.]

The shoals in the China sea, the sea of Japan, and the straits of Gasper, are represented to us by navigators as being formed of coral, a mixture of animal and vegetable organization, and therefore increasing rapidly in magnitude as they approach near to the surface of the waters. It is particularly necessary to explore and note the shoals and islands lying between the coast of Palawan on the China sea and that of Cochin China, and also the shoals in the vicinity of West London, Prince of Wales, and Paulo Sapata islands. The perils existing there oblige ships going up and coming down through those seas against the monsoons, to beat at disadvantage, while an exploration would probably disclose eddies and currents which would allow of straight courses where now no one dares pursue them. Clements Strait and the Caramata Passage are filled with the same dangers. Again the great outlet from the China sea into the Pacific ocean by the Bahee, and adjacent passages between the islands of Luconia and the coasts of

China and Formosa, need to be surveyed, although the islands are generally well designated on the maps. Then proceeding northwardly, a regard to the safety of the whaleman demands that the islands between the coasts of China and Japan, and from them to the Loo Choo islands, and so on to the Russian possessions, and along them eastwardly to Bherings Straits, should be surveyed. The last attempt to perform that duty was made by a small Russian fleet, which was captured and destroyed, while its officers and crew were imprisoned by the Japanese. Lastly, as we advance eastwardly in the very track pursued by our whalers and China men, we encounter islands, and many shoals imperfectly defined, and especially the Bonin islands; while prudence requires a careful reconnoissance also of the Fox islands, which, although lying somewhat northwardly of the passage, might, if well known, afford shelter in case of inclement weather. This reconnoissance in a temperate latitude is demanded by the merchants, underwriters, and navigators, in all our Atlantic as well as in our two principal Pacific ports, and the argument for it rests on the same foundation with that which supports the proposition for the more northwardly exploration. Your mails and passengers of a certain class will be carried between San Francisco and Shanghai in steamships. Nevertheless, without such a survey as this bill proposes, you cannot establish a coaling station on the way, although the voyage exceeds seven thousand miles. Will you leave this survey and its benefits to England?

Have you looked recently at the China trade? It reaches already seven millions in value annually. Have you watched the California trade? Its export of bullion alone already exceeds fifty millions of dollars annually, and as yet the mineral development of that State has only begun. The settlement of the Pacific coast is in a state of sheer infancy. There is, speaking relatively, neither capital nor labor there adequate to exhibit the forces of industry that might be employed in that wonderful region. Nor is California yet conveniently accessible. The railway across Panama is not yet completed. The passage through Nicaragua is not perfect; that which leads through Tehuantepec is not begun; nor have we yet extended, even so far as to the Mississippi, the most important and necessary one of them all, the railroad across our own country to San Francisco. The emigrant to the Atlantic coast arrives speedily and cheaply from whatever quarter of the world; while he who would seek the Pacific shore, encounters charges and delays which few can sustain. Nevertheless, the commercial, social, political movements of the world are now in the direction of California. Separated as it is from us by foreign lands, or more impassable mountains, we are establishing there a custom-house, a mint, a dry dock, Indian agencies, and ordinary and extraordinary tribunals of justice. Without
for perfect or safe channels, a strong an
stream of emigration flows thither fro
State and every district eastward of the
Mountains. Similar torrents of emigra
pouring into California and Australia f
South American States, from Europe, a
Asia. This movement is not a sudden,
dental, or irregular, or convulsive one; 1
one for which men and nature have been
ing through near four hundred years.
all that time merchants and princes ha
seeking how they could reach cheaply
peditiously, "Cathay," "China," "the
that intercourse and commerce might b
lished between its ancient nations and th
ones of the West. To these objects D
Columbus, Americus, Cabot, Hudson, an
navigators, devoted their talents, their
and their lives. Even the discovery of t
tinent and its islands, and the organiz
society and government upon them, gra
important as these events have been, w
conditional, preliminary, and ancillary
more sublime results now in the act of c
mation—the reunion of the two civili
which, having parted on the plains of A
thousand years ago, and having travell
afterwards in opposite directions arou
world, now meet again on the coasts and
of the Pacific ocean. Certainly, no mere
event of equal dignity and importance h
occurred upon the earth. It will be f
by the equalization of the condition of
and the restoration of the unity of the
family. We see plainly enough why thi
could not have come before, and why it h
now. A certain amount of human fre
certain amount of human intelligence, a
extent of human control over the phys
stacles to such a reunion, were necessary
the conditions have happened and con
Liberty has developed under improved f
government, and science has subjected na
Western Europe and in America. Nav
improved by steam, enables men to outst
winds, and intelligence conveyed by ele
equals in velocity the light. With these
ing circumstances there has come also a
abundance of gold, that largely relieves
from its long subjection to realized capita
movement is no delusion. It will no mo
than the emigration from Europe to ou
Atlantic shores has stopped, or can stop
labor is worth there twenty cents and he
cents a day. Emigration from China
stop while labor is worth in California fi
lars a day, and in the West Indies ten d
month, and yet is worth in China only fi
lars for that period. Accordingly, we ha
sixty-seven ships filled, in three months
present year, with 17,000 emigrants in th
of Hong Kong, Macao, and Whampoa, an

discharge them on the shores of California, f Cuba, and other islands of the West .

are second to England, indeed, but, never-, how far are we not behind her in com- and in extent of empire! I ask where ll go that you will not meet the flag of id fixed, planted, rooted into the very If you go northward, it waves over half Continent of North America, which we ir own. If you go southward, it greets the Bermudas, the Bahamas, and Carib- lands. On the Falkland Islands it guards raits of Magellan; on the South Shetland it watches the passage round the Horn; Adelaide Island it warns you that you eached the Antarctic Circle. When you along the southwestern coast of America, en at Galapagos, overlooking the Isthmus ama; and having saluted it there, and at uver, you only take leave of it in the far west, when you are entering the Arctic If you visit Africa, you find the same ous cross guarding the coast of Gambia erra Leone and St. Helena. It watches Cape Town as you pass into the Indian ; while on the northern passage to that ea it demands your recognition from tar, as you enter the Mediterranean; from , when you pass through the Sicilian ; on the Ionian Islands it waves in pro- of Turkey; and at Aden it guards the e from the Red Sea into the Indian Ocean. ver Western commerce has gained an en- to the Continent of Asia, there that flag n waving over subjugated millions—at y, at Ceylon, at Singapore, at Calcutta, nore, and at Hong Kong; while Australia early all the islands of Polynesia acknow- its protection.

gland employs the steam engine even more usly and more universally than her mili- orce. Steam engines, punctually depart- d arriving between every one of her vari- ossessions and her island seat of power, in the raw material for every manufacture pplies for every want. The steam engine incessantly there, day and night, convert- ese materials into fabrics of every variety, e use of man. And again the steam engine r and without rest moves over the face of eep, not only distributing these fabrics to part of the globe, but disseminating also oughts, the principles, the language and on of England. We are bold indeed to ompetion with such a Power. Neverthe- he resources for it are adequate. We have nd iron no less than she, while corn, tim- attle, hemp, wool, cotton, silk, oil, sugar, he grape, quicksilver, lead, copper, silver, old, are all found within our own broad n in inexhaustible profusion. What ies we have already expended prove that we have in reserve all that are needful. What inventions we have made prove our equality to any exigency. Our capital increases, while labor scarcely knows the burthen of taxation. Our Panama route to China has a decided advantage over that of the Isthmus of Suez, and at the same time vessels leaving that country and coming round the Horn, will reach New York always at least five days sooner than vessels of equal speed can double the Cape of Good Hope and make the port of Liverpool.

We now see how conspicuous a part in the great movement of the age, California and Oregon are to sustain, and that, as yet, they are separated from us and isolated. They will adhere to us only so long as our government over them shall be conducted, not for our benefit, but for their own. Their loyalty is great, but it cannot exceed that of the thirteen ancient American colonies to Great Britain; and yet the neglect and oppression of their commerce undermined that loyalty, and resulted in their independence. I hear often of dangers to the Union, and see lines of threatened separation drawn by passionate men or alarmists, on parallels of latitude; but, in my judgment, there is only one danger of severance—and that is involved in the possibility of criminal neglect of the new communities on the Pacific coast, while the summits of the Rocky Mountains, or of the Snowy Mountains, mark the only possible line of dismemberment. Against that danger I would guard as against the worst calamity that could befal, not only my country, at her most auspicious stage of progress, but mankind also, in the hour of their brightest hopes. I would guard against it by practising impartial justice toward the new and remote States and Territories, whose political power is small, while their wants are great, and by pursuing at the same time, with liberality and constancy, the lofty course which they indicate, of an aspiring yet generous and humane national ambition.—*National Era.*

DECLIVITY OF RIVERS.

A very slight declivity suffices to give the running motion to water. Three inches per mile, in a smooth, straight channel, gives a velocity of about three miles an hour. The Ganges, which gathers the waters of the Himalaya Mountains, the loftiest in the world, is, at 1800 miles from its mouth, only 800 feet above the level of the sea—that is, about twice the height of St. Paul's Church in London, (or the height of Arthur's Seat near Edinburgh,) and to fall these 800 feet, in its long course, the water requires more than a month. The great river Magdalena, in South America, running for 1000 miles, between two ridges of the Andes, falls only 500 feet in all that distance. Above the commencement of the thousand miles it is seen descending in rapids and cataracts from the

mountains. The gigantic Rio de la Plata has so gentle a descent to the ocean, that in Paraguay, 1500 miles from its mouth, large ships are seen, which have sailed against the current all the way, by the force of the wind alone; that is to say, on the beautifully inclined plane of the stream, have been gradually lifted by the soft wind, and even against the current, to an elevation greater than that of our loftiest spires.—*Arnott's Physics.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH 4, 1852.

We offer to our readers, this week, an eloquent speech of Com. Stockton, lately made in the U. S. Senate, on the question of an appropriation for the relief of the Snake and Sioux Indians, the native inhabitants of California.

The picture which the Senator has drawn, not from his imagination, but apparently from actual observation, of the former and present condition of those people, furnishes a strong and unanswerable claim, not on the generosity, but on the justice of the United States.

Before the foot of the white man had made its impression on the North American soil, the native tribes were scattered over the length and breadth of the land; forming a population, probably, not much below what the forests and rivers could supply with the means of support, in the state of civilization to which they had attained. In all ages and countries, the manners and characters of men are, in great measure, moulded by the circumstances in which they are placed. With a scanty population, spread over a large extent of country, the forest and the rivers offer a ready and immediate supply. The uncultured forest, and the herds that range at large through it, are as necessary to the hunter, and as much a part of his property, though very loosely defined, as the cultivated field, and the domestic animals, are of the civilized man. An encroachment upon his hunting ground, and the destruction or expulsion of the game, are felt by the wandering Indian as an invasion of his rights, little if any less offensive than the seizure of any other property is by the members of a civilized community. The frequent contests and hostilities which took place among the aborigines of our country, before they were visited by Castilian or Anglo Saxon, may be regarded as an evidence that the general population was not far below what the country could support, while the product of the chase was relied upon as the only or principal means of subsistence. To sustain a much more dense population, it was necessary to resort to the cultivation of the soil. But to the wandering hunter, destitute alike of the knowledge or the implements of husbandry, su sort was necessarily tedious and difficul inconveniences would of course be subm and many contests for the possession of t would arise, before any considerable progr arts of agriculture could be made.

Although, in the first British colonies es in America, but little regard was paid to th of the native tribes, and of course the colon justly considered as intruders, yet where relations were established and maintained tives could not fail to discover that a nev was opened for many of the products of th and that numerous European commodit rendered attainable, in exchange for their skins. If then a part of their extensive dor given up, either without compensation, or which, in the eyes of civilized man, diff little from an absolute gratuity, an increas was conferred upon what remained. But, a of the productions of European art, wh offered to the Indian in exchange for the ha ed products of the forest, has been the s wide-spread ruin and mortality. The intc draught has brought disease and death in an Indian wigwam; and given rise to sanguinary conflict.

As the tide of European population has r from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the nativ have retreated before it, from mountain to tain, and from forest to forest, till they have Mississippi behind them; and now from the clad crests of the Rocky Mountains, beh shores of the Pacific teeming with the Angl race. The retreat of the Indian to the far cut off; and the extensive tracts lying betw Mississippi and the Pacific, are rapidly from the original occupants, to the all-g descendants of Europe. The transfers, inde been made by purchase and sale; but, l made, they reduce to narrower limits the d the hunter, while the presence and migratio white man powerfully contribute to the dec the game on the lands that are left. The Saxon race has rendered a change indispens the habits and manner of life to which the gines have been inured from time imme Having deprived them of the means of con in savage life, it becomes our imperative extend to them the blessings of civilization.

The only alternative now left to the anc cupants of this wide-spread continent, is th tion of the arts of civilized life, or total ext It is nugatory to endeavour to check the tid is rapidly spreading over the habitable po this quarter of the globe; but happily the has proved himself capable of acquiring t and habits which have given such superic

te man; and we have land enough to sup-
various races, for centuries to come, by the
ion of the soil.

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earn by the London Friend of last month,
friends Eli and Sybil Jones were proceed-
n their religious engagement in Ireland.

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of our readers will no doubt be interested
nformation that our beloved friend Cordelia
from Great Britain, is now engaged in the
ion of her religious labours in Canada West.
attended the meetings of West Lake Quar-
s at Pickering on the 24th ult., and ex-
to be at New Market on the 31st. The
s of Friends in Canada are, many of them,
derable distances from each other, and the
en rough. Hence, to one in her delicate state
h, the travelling is necessarily laborious. In
rney she has the company of Hannah Bees-
iladelphia, and Richard Carpenter of Mama-
N. Y.

—On the 16th ult., Elizabeth, daughter of
Carr, in the 29th year of her age; a mem-
mithfield Monthly Meeting, Ohio. Her af-
te and amiable disposition had endeared her
ge circle of friends, by whom the loss will
ely felt.

On the 10th ult., at his residence, near Wil-
, Del., in the 77th year of his age, Ashton
pson; a valuable member of Wilmington
Meeting.

On the 10th ult., Jesse Mathews, M. D.,
per of Gunpowder Preparative, and Balti-
onthly Meeting, for the Eastern and West-
icts, in the 90th year of his age.

On the 20th ult., Elizabeth, widow of the
mas Scott, a highly esteemed Elder of Gun-
Preparative Meeting, as above, in the 84th
her age. This dear Friend was strongly
l to the doctrines of the Society, and stood
the various trials which assailed it in her
d her friends trust that, through redeeming
she has been gathered as a shock of corn
e, to the just of all generations.

Of paralysis, at his residence near Salem,
iana county, Ohio, on the 29th of Seventh
ast, Jonathan Stanley, an Elder of Salem
Meeting, in the 77th year of his age. He
a long course of years manifested a lively
for the welfare and prosperity of the
; and his friends trust that, through the
t mercy of a crucified and holy Redeemer,
been permitted to enter the mansions of

WANTED,
acher in the Classical department of Friends'
School in this city. Apply to
IAS Kimber, No. 50 North Fourth St.
EL Bettle, Jr., 101 North Tenth St.
MIAH Hacker, No. 144 South Fourth St.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Winter Term will commence on Fourth-day, the 13th of Tenth month next.

Applications for admission, stating the age of the applicant, and whether a member of the Society of Friends, may be addressed to

Charles Yarnall,
Secretary of the Board of Managers,
No. 39 High Street, Philada.

Eighth month 2d, 1852.—tf.

THE DISASTER UPON THE HUDSON.

The following remarks are copied, with considerable abridgment, from the Independent, dated a few days after the appalling event to which it relates. The more recent, and still more fatal disaster on Lake Erie supplies a fresh admonition of the necessity of some more efficient provision for the security of the lives of passengers on board of our steamers. In the latter case, the darkness of the night, and the density of the fog, may furnish some excuse for the destructive collision. But it would be futile to search a palliation for the destruction of life on board the Henry Clay.

The shock of a terrible event is still upon us. The one absorbing theme of thought, the topic of conversation that has drawn to itself all attention and speech, for a week past in the town, has been the appalling disaster upon the Hudson; the destruction by fire of the steamboat Henry Clay. In broad daylight, and within an hour of the city, this has been destroyed, with a hundred lives. It is an event entirely unparalleled in the history of steamboat navigation on that river, if not in the history of the country and the times.

When the Lexington was burned, on the waters of the Sound, some twelve years since, and so many precious lives were terminated by the terrific casualty, the scene was wintry. The shores of the Sound were fringed with ice, reaching out for miles over the heaving and agitated water, and making approach to them impossible. The cold, more pitiless and constant in its assault than even the element which it contrasted, and the freezing deep, which chilled all effort, and where the strongest swimmer could only hope to float awhile on some support,—consumed the life which fire had spared. No one on board, no one on shore, anticipated death for the passengers of the Lexington. But when the conditions of death were presented—when the elements were combined as they were then combined against that doomed and treacherous bark—it was everywhere seen that death was inevitable. There could be no escape from his encompassing agencies. The fire, the cold, and the insatiable deep, made him terribly secure of his victims.

So when the Erie was burned, on the Lake whose name it bore; when other boats have been burned on other lakes, and inland waters; when the English steamer Amazon was lately destroyed by fire at sea;—it has been felt and known, as soon as the intelligence has become diffused, that the event having occurred—the terrible enginery of fire having been let loose upon the ship—great loss of life was certain and inevitable. The distance from the land, or the darkness, the crowd of passengers, and the impossibility of providing them all with adequate means of protection and escape, made it inevitable that many should be burned or be drowned. The *manner* of death was a matter for choice; but not the event. The relentless circle of the elements of destruction could not be broken through. There is something in this which mitigates, though it cannot avert or essentially relieve the shock on the public mind. Men bow to the inevitable. They are appalled at the suffering, at the despair, at the closing and fearful scenes; and yet, "It could not have been otherwise;" "it was to have been expected, if the boat took fire;" and so the scene passes from reflection and memory, especially if the actors and the sufferers in it were remote and unknown.

But in the late appalling disaster all the elements of sad and awful impressiveness were wonderfully combined. The concurrent testimonies of many different witnesses set the whole scene before us. It is worth being pondered.

The Henry Clay, a light and graceful summer boat, which travellers on the railroad between this and Albany have often observed as they have passed her within the last two seasons, and which advertisements and handbills have done their best to make a favourite with the public, left Albany for New York, in company with another and rival boat—the Armenia. The Clay has had the reputation of being the faster of the two; and it is evident from many circumstances, as well as from the concurrent testimony of a multitude of the passengers, that a contest in respect to speed commenced at the moment of their leaving the dock. It continued, apparently, till the Clay had distanced her rival by some miles. Indeed, according to several witnesses, it was still going on, at its fullest height, at the moment of the catastrophe,—the object then being to reach the dock a half hour or more sooner than the boat in opposition. At about three o'clock, P. M., the terrible cry of "Fire" was heard; "the boat is on fire!" a cry fearful enough when heard on the land, but how much more appalling within the narrow and impassable limits of the water! At first the assurance was passed among the passengers that there was no danger; but in a few moments the head of the boat was turned toward the shore, then a mile and a half distant; the boat was run, with the full pressure of its machinery, high upon the bank—the end toward the stream, however, where were most of the passe being two hundred feet or more distant fr shore; and then began the fierce strugg life. The husband was severed from his the mother from her child; and the maide her lover. The athletic swimmer was d to the bottom by the clenched and des gripe of the drowning man beneath him. flames drove swiftly and blindingly on, an pelled, one by one, all who had not bee thered or wrapt in their embrace, to trust waves. "Some on boards, and some on pieces of the ship," came safe to land. well-nigh an hundred—the total number i likely to exceed that, than at all to fall sh it—perished, miserably and hopelessly, i grapple with death.

And all this on the placid Hudson; at mid-day; within an hour's sail of the while another steamer was close at hand; brigs and schooners were anchored on all after the boat had reached the land! truly, an awful, unparalleled event! The it is thought upon, the more fearfully i sive and admonitory does it become. W not be just to ourselves, or to God's Provi if all do not learn from it; if its effect is s to be dissipated and expressed in mere tr feeling.

The lesson which the community ha prompt to learn from it, is a just and imp one: of the peril of steamboat racing; essential and thorough criminality of tho engage in this; and of the necessity of i tively restraining and suppressing it, by l its penalty. He who kills a man without i ing it, in a moment of passion, is held gu manslaughter. He who kills another, v having planned it, but while committing that is illegal and felonious, is held by c law to be guilty of murder. All the bu the results of his felonious action is p laid upon him. It should certainly be s case like the present. If men lash dow safety-valves, and crowd their furnaces t utmost capacity, in order to pass a rival to gain the eclat of reaching their wharf and if, in pursuance of this headlong p the boat is fired, and lives are sacrified—u edly this is justly styled *wholesale murd is* murder; in the eye of an enlightened equity; as expressing deliberate disre life. Whether the officers and responsib ductors of the boat just lost, were guilty wise, is a point to be ascertained by de and impartial judicial investigation. they were so guilty, no respectability of ion, no possession of wealth, no social p should be allowed to screen them from t est responsibility. The flames of the Clay, and the shrieks of its victims, are peal against such unprovoked and mo

ess, which should not be allowed to melt skies without effect.

need to be taught that the lives of their are sheltered and watched by the law orces, whithersoever they go; and that ion which drives the steam-boiler to ex- or which fires the furnaces till the boat laze, cannot take others' life with impu- herein is the office and the beneficence of But another effect is to be wrought his; an effect on the public mind itself, ntrols the Statute Book, and is more sent. So long as men choose to make eir first requisite, the indispensable con- their selection of a boat, of a route, or n of cars—so long they *must* expect to e risks that accompany it. If we fly the water from New York to Albany, y-five miles an hour, we *must* go at the being blown out of it. If we are whirled e rails at a mile to the minute, it must e risk of being thrown against jutting y sides, and crushed upon them; or be- ed into the depths, and there whelmed nstant and indiscriminate destruction. not have impossibilities. We cannot direct physical inconsistencies. And not have furious and excessive speed, risk and exposure. The loss that has the community and the country, im- us, as we think of it, as a flaming sword, sharply in the path of our headlong na- ppetite for swiftness. It writes on a where all must read it—it writes in cha- of fire and of blood—the admonition to urity first, and *then* speed and elegance. we would learn this lesson, and practice when we shall learn it, it will be infi- aluable to ourselves and our contempora- uch casualties will thereafter be rendered ble; and men and their families may from their homes, without risk of being t back mangled and burned.

Brain of the Negro, compared with that he European and the Ourang-outang.

BY FREDERICK TIEDEMANN, M. D.

as long been the prevailing opinion among ists, that the negro race is inferior, both nization and intellectual powers, to the an; and that, in all the points of differ- t exhibits an approach to the monkey The object of the present paper is to te a rigid inquiry into the validity of this n. The author has, for this purpose, ex- l an immense number of brains of persons erent sexes, of various ages, and belonging erent varieties of the human race, both by ining their exact weight, and also by ac- measurement of the capacity of the cavity cranium, and has arrived at the following sions. The weight of the brain of an adult male European varies from 3 lb. 3 oz. to 4 lb. 11 oz. troy weight: that of the female weighs, on an average, from 4 to 8 oz. less than that of the male. The brain usually attains its full dimensions at the age of seven or eight; and decreases in size in old age. At the time of birth, the brain bears a larger proportion to the size of the body than at any subsequent period of life, being then as one sixth of the total weight; at two years of age it is one-fourteenth; at three, one eighteenth; at fifteen, one twenty-fourth; and in the adult period, that is, from the age of twenty to that of seventy, it is generally within the limits of one thirty-fifth and one forty-fifth. In the case of adults, however, this proportion is much regulated by the condition of the body as to corpulence; being in thin persons from one twenty-second to one twenty-seventh, and in fat persons often only one-fiftieth, or even one-hundreth of the total weight of the body. The brain has been found to be particularly large in some individuals possessed of extraordinary mental capacity. No perceptible difference exists, either in the average weight or the average size of the brain of the Negro and of the European; and the nerves are not larger, relatively to the size of the brain, in the former than in the latter. In the external form of the brain of the Negro a very slight difference only can be traced from that of the European; but there is absolutely no difference whatsoever in its internal structure, nor does the Negro brain exhibit any greater resemblance to that of the ourang-outang than the brain of the European, excepting, perhaps, in the more symmetrical disposition of its convolutions.

Many of the results which the author has thus deduced from his researches, are at variance with the received opinions relative to the presumed inferiority of the Negro structure, both in the conformation and relative dimensions of the brain; and he ascribes the erroneous notions which have been hitherto entertained on these subjects chiefly to prejudice, created by the circumstance that the facial angle in the Negro is smaller than in the European, and consequently makes, in this respect, an approach to that of the ape, in which it is still farther diminished. The author denies that there is any innate difference in the intellectual faculties of these two varieties of the human race; and maintains that the apparent inferiority of the Negro is altogether the result of the demoralizing influence of slavery, and of the long-continued oppression and cruelty which have been exercised towards this unhappy portion of mankind, by their more early civilized, and consequently more successful competitors for the dominion of the world.—*Select Medical Library.*

It usually costs a knave more trouble to conceal his faults, than it would to avoid them.

Commodore Stockton's Speech in Relation to the Indians.

In a debate on the Indian Appropriations, Commodore Stockton made the following timely remarks upon the policy to be pursued towards the Indians. They are eloquent and dictated by a just spirit of humanity:

Mr. President: I approve of the proposition first made by the Senator from California (Mr. Weller) to amend the amendment now before the Senate, and I regret that he has seen fit to accept any modification of it whatever. It did appear to me, that the principles on which he founded his application were based on such grounds as we may well suppose would govern the understanding and the heart of a distinguished American Senator or an American statesman.

I have not been much surprised at the course which the debate on this proposition has taken. Having heard the debates which have been going on in regard to these Indian appropriations, from the first, I was prepared for opposition to any donation to them. But I have been astonished by the enunciation of some of the principles on which the judgment of Senators relative to the course best to be pursued as to the Indians has been predicated. It has been stated here that this government is under no obligations, no responsibility to the Indians; that my friend—the friend of the California Indians—seeks to obtain from this Government a donation for them, which the Government is under no sort of obligation to give. The little which, by the great exertions of their friends, has been extorted from you, has been only yielded with growls and threats that you were under no obligation to grant it. I dissent from all the reasonings founded upon the proposition as amended by the Senator from Virginia. I go for that proposition which acknowledges in their length and breadth our obligations as American citizens, to repair, as far as we may, the wrongs of an injured people. You have obligations which it is not quite so easy to get rid of, either in your national or in your individual character, as Senators or as Christians. Let me tell you that you have responsibilities with regard to the Indians that it would be well for you if all the money in your treasury could satisfy. We might well thank God if money could enable us to appease the great spirit of retributive justice. The principle contained in the amendment, which negatively pledges us to do no more, is one which I repudiate from the bottom of my heart. Do gentlemen ask if we design by this amendment to establish a principle that shall govern this country in all time to come, I answer, and say, *Yes*. I go further, and say, that so long as there is a dollar in your Treasury, half of it, if necessary, should go to relieve the distress of the aborigi the country.

Mr. President, while I stand here, ir Capitol, and remember that it has been e upon the soil, the blood and the bones Indians, and on the ashes of their wig am I to be told here in this Senate, th laws of the land—of this Christian land not permit me to vote money from the treasury to ease their distress and relie misery of that unfortunate race? Are we no obligations to take care of the Califor dians? What do Senators mean? Yo under most indissoluble bonds to take them. Justice—inexorable justice dema It is not for me to express in words you gations. They may be seen in bloody over the mountains and across the plains- are engraved on every Christian heart. be well in the general course of legislati those who have a clean bill of health, to such prescriptions for the body politic as found in the strict construction of the Co tion. But when we come here in this ten liberty, our hands reeking with the blood savage, does it become us to prate abou constitutional or divine, in defence of aggression? No, no; we have nothing but relieve, fully and substantially to r the misfortunes we have been the means cent if you please) of creating, and feel soled if, in that way, we can alleviate t tresses we have inflicted.

But, with regard to the proposition no mediately before the Senate, I will say th understand the object of the Senator fron fornia, it is to place at the disposal of the dent of the United States the sum of $1(for the purpose of preventing starvation a certain portion of the Indians in that Now considering the responsibility of tha tleman, as a Senator from California, an this money is to be disbursed by the Pre I am willing to give my vote for $100,(any other reasonable sum, for such a pu But we are told that this donation of $1(to-day, will establish a precedent, whic bind this Government ever after to do the thing. That is just exactly the thing I to do—the principle which I desire to est It is exactly the principle which I thi should proclaim to the world. Whenev can with money save the life of an Ind add to his well-being, we ought to do it. after all, the difficulty is not, as it seems so much in any difference of opinion as t is due the Indians, as how it is to be paid. real difficulty has not yet been pointed out lation to the Indians. The fault is no the Indians, but in the Indian agents; money has been improperly expended, it fault of the Government officers or agen they should be held accountable, and not

suffer in consequence of their delin-
s. Will you, then, make the Indians
ecause your Government does not em-
nts who are sufficiently just, wise and
properly to expend the money which
opriated? Certainly not; you can-
that. You will not commit so great a

imple question is, whether, under all the
ances of this case, the Indian is entitled
rotection; and whether if you cannot
m work, or keep the peace without, you
nd to protect and feed him? Having
is lands from him, how can you complain
ll not work and feed himself? Having
l that you saw fit to take, you ease your
ce for taking what he did not want to
offering him some thousands of acres of
hich he does not wish to receive. No
appreciate the sufferings and sacrifices of
, but those who, like myself and the
from California, have witnessed them
and in sorrow; who like us have seen
their prosperity, in their freedom, and
free enjoyment of all their possessions,
them by God; have seen them in the
independence of their nature—and in
ervile attitude of petitioners—bowing
ee to their white, despotic, and cruel

nce, or accident, or any other thing, had
ou across the Rocky Mountains some few
ince, you would have passed through
f men; Indians you may call them; aborig-
ey are, of this country; proud, hospitable,
inded, noble, gallant men; men as free
. The Snakes and Sioux were as free as
they breathed, and walked with as proud
ghty a step as any created being. Let
s not suppose that I am drawing on my
r this picture of the Sioux and the Snake
. They were at that time as gallant, as
s generous, and as hospitable men as any
ve, or I know nothing of human life or
er. I go further: they were in the full
ion and unannoyed enjoyment of their
grounds, in the enjoyment of peace, tran-
, and happiness, under the direction of
vn independent and brave chiefs. From
eph, in Missouri, to the Pacific, there was
at community of nature's children, happy
ntent. But, alas, what is their condition
Sad, sad! Your armies of emigrants have
ed annually their territory, and driven
heir game, and eaten up their pastures,
eath and starvation stare them in the face.
ave lost their game, and they are sorrow-
ey have lost their country, and they are
nt and revengeful. I persuaded them to
they agreed, but implored that their great
—*a father, indeed*—as he had destroyed
hunting grounds, would at least, give
lands fit for agriculture, and implements
of husbandry, and persons to instruct them in the art of raising bread. But *what has the father done?*

Sir, these people must all leave their hunting-grounds, and who is to care for them? After these armies of men have crossed the mountains, and arrived in California, their first business seems to be to drive off or kill the Indians. There is not a brute that walks on the face of the earth that has been so much contemned and despised and cruelly treated as have been these Indians from the time of the first invasion up to the present. These Indians in California are spread over the whole mountainous part of the State. When we took possession, we found them a kind and docile but not a warlike people; comparatively contented and happy, and friends. We have driven them from their homes, have despoiled them of their property, and driven them from the mines. What wonder that they are hostile? From this very land of theirs we have taken millions on millions of gold; and now when we are asked to appropriate $100,000 to save them from starving, the Constitution of the United States is invoked to prevent it. Yes, that sacred instrument is invoked, and thrust between us and our consciences and our dearest sensibilities. It was invoked yesterday to save the white man, and to day to destroy the Indian. If the Constitution of the United States forbids me from aiding, by an appropriation of money to save the California Indians from starvation—if it should step, with blasphemous intrusion, between me and those sacred feelings of our nature which Nature's God has planted in the breast of poor humanity—then I say, that my friends will know where to find me in regard to the construction of that instrument.

But the Constitution of my country tells me no such thing. Its whole spirit breathes a spirit of philanthropy and love to men every where. It is universal love, as well as universal freedom, which is taught by the Constitution of the United States. So far from considering this as a donation—so far from considering this proposition which asks you to give but $100,000 as an extravagant donation, I hold that you are bound by all your responsibilities as men and as Christians, by all your responsibilities as Senators and statesmen, to protect them, cost what it may.

That there may be no misapprehension about this amendment, I will repeat what I take to be its object—its essence. It is to save the Indians in California from starvation. We are told that there are seventy thousand Indians in a starving condition in California. I believe it; and these are the Indians of whom I have endeavoured to draw a feeble picture, and to whom I feel that we are so much indebted, and for whom we cannot do too much. But it is said that this bill has not come up in a proper shape: that if we pass this appropriation we shall be setting a precedent hereafter to be followed, and therefore

that it ought not to be passed. We are further informed that even if it were a thing proper to be done, that $100,000 would not be enough to answer the purpose, and therefore it should not pass. Some gentlemen would not have it done because it is not entirely in accordance with their parliamentary notions and their technical ideas—others say that it is opposed to their views of proper economy in the administration of this Government. While we are endeavoring to settle those differences of opinion, let me again remind Senators that the Indians are starving.

In conclusion, I will also say that you have destroyed the homes of these people, devastated their villages, you have taken away their occupation, and you have extracted millions upon millions of gold from their mines; and the least you can do is to give them this $100,000, aye, and $500 000 more if necessary to preserve peaceful relations with them, or to keep them from starvation.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A TEXAS SLAVE DECISION.

The New Orleans Picayune states that a case has been decided in the District Court for the County of Bexar, in Texas, which, if confirmed in the Supreme Court, will operate, it is said, to declare 17,000 of blacks free, who have been held heretofore as slaves. A slave woman was carried from the United States to Austin's Colony, in Texas, in 1827. Slavery was not recognized by the laws of Mexico at that time. The Constitution of Coahuila and Texas was proclaimed early in 1826, and the woman, the subject of suit, daughter of the original slave, was born on the Brazos about the middle of 1827. When the Constitution of 1836 was adopted by the Republic of Texas, slavery was established, and the mother slave was of the class enumerated in that Constitution as slaves. The daughter, having been born in the country, was not included by the provisions of the constitution.

In a suit, involving the question of the freedom of this girl, it has been decided that the condition of blacks in the country during the existence of the Mexican law was that of freedom, and the act of sovereign power of remanding them to the original condition of slaves, which they held when imported from the United States, did not affect their offspring born in the country, before the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic, who are consequently free.

Such a decision in a *Texas* Court is a most surprising as well as encouraging phenomenon, and contrasts singularly enough with the decision of a California Judge, whereby the Fugitive Slave Law is made to operate for the re-enslavement of the blacks who were freed first by Mexican law and afterwards by the operation of an anti-slavery Constitution.—*Penn. Freeman.*

This decision unquestionably is creditable to the court that pronounced it; and yet be no easy task to find a plausible argu favour of a different decision. The gir pears was a native of Texas; born in a freedom; and not falling under the prov any law declaring her a slave. It appe when the last census was taken, there the State of Texas, between 900 and 1,(sons of colour, whose freedom was recog

In the 6th number of our 4th volume, occasion to notice a case in which the of personal freedom was submitted to tribunal, and the decision, much to the the Judge, was pronounced in favour of Though between a third and a fourth population of Texas are slaves, we h reason to suppose that the authorities tl generally disposed to deny to those v legally free, the possession of their libert have had some noble instances, in the South, of a determination to secure to coloured race the enjoyment of their About the year 1825 an extensive sy kidnapping was carried on in some of the parts of Pennsylvania, and the adjacent A number of persons, chiefly youths, w guiled on board one or more vessels in th and there seized and conveyed to the This proceeding was at length arrested, a of the captives eventually recovered, p not chiefly by the exertions of two per Mississippi.

FLAX CULTURE.

At the late Annual Meeting of the Tipp Co. (Ind.) Agricultural Society, the pr subject of discussion was the culture Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, late Commissio Patents, delivered an address, in which h that a committee had been sent from delphia to France, Holland, Englanc Prussia, for the purpose of examining the of cultivation, best soil, &c., and that th mittee had reported highly favorable as adaptation of our soil and climate for raisi important product.

The company who sent this mission possessed a heavy capital, which they h vested in the manufacture of the article. offered to make a contract with him for $1(worth, and they offered for flax delive Philadelphia, equal to Russian, $250 p Mr. E. stated that he had sent by mail sample of the quality, and intended to ent the arrangement, provided a similar kinc

d upon the prairie lands. He had selected
or eight different kinds of land, upon
e had sowed different kinds of seed, from
wo bushels to the acre, to test the yield
and lint. At the price named, the lint
e worth $40 per acre. There was a ma-
ming from Springfield for dressing flax.
and a boy with it work out one and a
s of stems a day. There can be fourteen
of seed raised to the acre. This will
tt $6. He had no question but that flax
best article to cultivate in this country,
ater value could be got into a smaller
than any other product our soil and
could raise. If the oil should be manu-
l here, the cake would furnish superior
g food for cattle. It is now sold to ex-
that purpose.

lax in its second process or preparation
ery strong resemblance to cotton, and is
in many respects. It has a longer
The lint is hollow, cellular, like the
air. In the chemical agencies employed
are it, soda is used to fill these cells.
n application of a weak solution of sul-
id causes a contraction which blows it up.
pochloride of magnesia is then used to
t for spinning. Flax cotton thus pre-
ntains a felting quality which cotton
t. While alkalies destroy high coloring
n, it does not in flax cotton. The latter
made a very high color. If one half is
with silk, it is almost impossible to tell it
ire silk. It makes fine bagging in a
n cotton machine. A mowing machine
the crop. A yield of ten bushels of seed
r hundred pounds lint can be safely cal-
to the acre. It can also be mixed with
r winter clothing. Flax cotton bids fair
n article of great export. Mr. Ellsworth
ered to raise one thousand acres for the
lphia Company, if the quality would
He expected to see flax cotton sent
ere the same as cotton from the south.—
. & U. S. Gazette.

MORNING HYMN.

e are thy glorious works, Parent of good,
ty, thine this universal frame,
ondrous fair: thyself how wondrous then!
cable, who sitt'st above these heav'ns
nvisible, or dimly seen
thy lower works; yet these declare
odness beyond thought, and power divine.
e who best can tell, ye sons of light,
; for ye behold him, and with songs
oral symphonies, day without night,
is throne rejoicing; ye in heav'n;
h join all ye creatures to extol
st, him last, him midst, and without end.
of stars, last in the train of night,
r thou belong not to the dawn,
edge of day, that crown'st the smiling morn
ny bright circlet, praise him in thy sphere,
day arises that sweet hour of prime.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and soul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; sound his praise
In thy eternal course, both when thou climb'st,
And when high noon hast gain'd, and when thou fall'st.
Moon, that now meet'st the orient sun, now fly'st
With the fix'd stars, fix'd in their orb that flies,
And ye five other wand'ring fires that move
In mystic dance, not without song, resound
His praise, who out of dark'ness call'd up light.
Air, and ye Elements, the eldest birth
Of Nature's womb, that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, multiform, and mix
And nourish all things; let your ceaseless change
Vary to our great Maker still new praise.
Ye Mists and Exhalations that now rise
From hill or streaming lake, dusky or gray,
Till the sun paint your fleecy skirts with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author rise,
Whether to deck with clouds th' uncolour'd sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs,
Rising or falling still advance his praise.
His praise, ye Winds, that from four quarters blow,
Breathe soft or loud; and wave your tops, ye Pines,
With every Plant, in sign of worship wave.
Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise.
Join voices all ye living Souls; ye Birds,
That singing up to heav'n's gate ascend,
Bear on your wings and in your notes his praise;
Ye that in waters glide, and ye that walk
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly creep,
Witness if I be silent, morn or even,
To hill or valley, fountain or fresh shade,
Made vocal by my song, and taught his praise.
Hail universal Lord; be bounteous still
To give us only good; and if the night
Have gather'd ought of evil or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark.

MILTON.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Asia arrived at New York on the evening of the 25th ult., bringing Liverpool dates to the 14th.

ENGLAND.—Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the Court, left the Isle of Wight on the 10 h, on a visit to Belgium. Telegraphic despatches had been received, announcing the arrival of the Queen at Antwerp.

The emigration movement is beginning to make itself felt. At a fair held recently at Wiltshire, where labourers are hired, the supply of labourers was not more than half equal to the demand.

The Fisheries question still continues to excite much interest. A special meeting of the Leed's Chamber of Commerce had been called on the subject.

A new *bottomless* life-boat has been invented, which will not capsize in the water, and is so constructed as to be extremely useful in case of shipwreck or fire.

The Earl of Derby has ordered the translation and publication of those ancient laws of Ireland, known as the Brehon laws.

General Cathcart, as High Commissioner, has entered into a treaty with the Dutch emigrant farmers, at the Cape of Good Hope, by the terms of which they obtain the position of an independent State, governing their own affairs, without interference or encroachment by the British Government.

A great scarcity of water prevails at the gold-diggings in Australia, the miners, in some cases, being obliged to go several miles to procure water for drinking. Great mortality prevails in consequence. Dysentery, rheumatism and consumption are very prevalent.

France.—Negotiations have been resumed with Holland and Belgium. The marriage of the President is deferred for the present.

The petition-movement, in favour of the establishment of the Empire, continues. One petition has been received, from the Basses Alps, containing 30,000 signatures.

Portugal.—Accounts from Lisbon are to the 8th ult. The Minister of Finance had presented his budget, which exhibited receipts amounting to 12,492 contos, and an expenditure of 12,881 contos, leaving a deficit of 389 contos. The Government will avail itself of the interval before the opening of the Cortes, in decreeing measures of immediate necessity; simplifying the present modes of imposing taxes, and thereby doing away with much of the trouble and difficulty now experienced in collecting them.

Belgium.—The Moniteur of France announces that the commercial relations between Belgium and France are placed under the regime of the common law, the treaty of 1845 not having been prolonged or renewed.

Buenos Ayres.—General Urquiza, has assumed the Dictatorship, and dissolved the Chamber of Representatives. Urquiza professes the intention "not to extend the authority with which he is invested beyond the time and the measures that may be strictly necessary for the re-establishment of the internal order of the Province."

Mexico.—Advices from the city of Mexico have been received to the 3d, and from Vera Cruz to the 17th ult.

The revolution in Mazatlan remains in *statu quo*. The insurgents had, however, entered the city of Guadlajara, to defend which troops had been ordered out by the President. The Roboledo movement was daily gaining ground, and the Government was endeavouring to effect a negotiation. The port of Mazatlan has been closed, by order of the Government. The Indians continue their depredations on the frontier States.

California.—The steamship Falcon, from Aspinwall, arrived at New Orleans on the 26th, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 1st ult. Considerable sickness prevailed on the Isthmus.

An arrival from Australia represents that the formation of a Republican Government is contemplated there, and that a speedy declaration of independence of the mother country is expected.

The steamship Prometheus, from San Juan, arrived at New York on the 30th ult. She brings 200 passengers, and San Francisco dates to Seventh month 31st.

It is reported that sheep, to the number of 2,200, have recently been brought from Salt Lake to Wolfskill Ranch, twenty miles from Sacramento.

Oregon.—News from Oregon to Seventh month 24th, had been received at San Francisco. The population of Oregon is now estimated at 20,000, and many immigrants were arriving. Eight mule-teams had arrived in company, having made the trip from Missouri river in eighty days. The lature was to meet in extra session on the 26

Domestic.—Congress. The River and I Bill passed the Senate on the 25th, and th Route Bill on the 26th ult. The amendmen Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, pr for the compensation of the Spanish Con Spanish subjects, at New Orleans and Key W losses sustained by a mob, was agreed to.

The Committee reported an amendment bill, providing, that "when the ministerial of the United States have, or shall incur ex nary expense in executing the laws ther payment of which is not especially provided President of the United States is authorized the payment thereof, under the special dire the District or Circuit Court of the district i the said services have been or shall be re to be paid from the appropriations for defra expenses of the Judiciary."

To this Charles Sumner moved to add vided, that no such allowance shall be made penses under the act of September, 1850, k the Fugitive Slave Act, which act is her pealed."

This amendment was supported by an e speech of upwards of three hours; in w denounced that act as an usurpation of pow a violation of the rights of the free States. ner's amendment was rejected, only Senator Hale, Sumner and Wade voting in its favou

On the 27th, the Florida Election case wa up, when the claim of —— Mallory to the s sustained, and he was unanimously declar elected as Senator from Florida. The Sen curred in the House amendments to the Bill.

On the 28th, the Civil and Diplomatic Ap tion Bill, and the Army Appropriation B passed. The House amendment to the Po Bill, declaring the Wheeling bridges lawfu tures, was agreed to, and the bill passed.

In the House of Representatives, on the 2 the Senate Bill providing for the better se the lives of passengers, was taken up, upv one hundred and fifty amendments, recom by the Committee on Commerce, were adopt out debate, and the bill was passed. The bill granting to Michigan the right of wa donation of public lands, for a ship canal the Falls of St. Marie, was taken up and pa

On the 26th, the Senate bill providing f weekly mail from New Orleans to Vera C back, in steam-vessels, and authorizing t Master General to make a contract for the five years, at a cost not exceeding $100, annum, was passed by the House. Th House Appropriation Bill was also passed.

On the 27th, the Senate's amendments to amendatory of the act reducing and modify rates of postage, were concurred in.

The Navy Appropriation Bill, and the House Bill passed the Senate on the 30th.

On the 31st, the Committees of Conferenc Army Appropriation Bill, the Navy Appro Bill, and the Post Route Bill, made reports were concurred in by both Houses. The the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation B afterwards signed by the President, an o'clock, M., Congress adjourned *sine die*.

RIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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of Purchase Monthly Meeting concerning ABIGAIL MOTT, *deceased.*

(Concluded from page 803.)

e summer of 1847, with her husband, de a visit to her daughter-in-law and son, then residing in Burlington, New ; designing to spend a few months with nd return. Bodily infirmities had been upon her for several years, and at this experiencing an increase of debility, and the need of the sympathy, and the kind tchful attention of her children, she was l to prolong her stay, and eventually her days with them.

his time we have spoken of the subject of moir as residing within our own limits, ing under our own observation. During remaining years of her life, her daughter, referred to, has furnished the following ny concerning her.

le residing here, the same mild and Chris- tues exerted their influence over the do- circle ; and very striking and instructive to observe the constant cheerfulness of vith which she submitted to the priva- hich her increasing bodily weakness sub- her to. Early rising was with her a le as well as a practice, and when she om her chamber, into the family band, ought with her a sunshine of peace and y, which seemed to diffuse itself on all her. Separated as she was from her iends, and from her own particular meet- r loving spirit attached itself to those ob- at were within her reach ; and she felt to attend meetings, both for worship and ne, as long as she was able to do so. Her le and influence attracted those around d attached them to her in a remarkable r. Not only those of the same standing in age and experience, but many young persons sought her society, deriving both pleasure and profit from it. For the poor and needy around her, wherever her lot was cast, her sympathies were called into action; and her hands were often employed in preparing such articles of clothing for their comfort, as lay within her power. These labours of love evidently brought a sweet reward of peace to her mind.

In Ninth month, 1849, she was seized with paralysis, from which her recovery appeared doubtful. The power of articulation was for a short time suspended, but her mind under the shock appeared composed and unimpaired. On regaining the use of speech she said, "The will of the Lord be done;" and this state of confiding submission to the will of her Heavenly Father, was manifested throughout this afflicting dispensation. Observing her husband to be affected, with much tenderness she said to him, "A happy union, such as ours has been, cannot be severed without a pang." Many other instructive and comforting expressions were uttered by her, evincing the strength and clearness of her faith and hope—illustrative of the truth of the declaration, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee."

Recovering from this illness, she nearly regained her previous state of health, manifesting the same clearness and strength of mind that had marked her course through life; and was able frequently to attend religious meetings, in which she took great delight. On the 9th of Seventh month, 1851, while seated beside her daughter—to whom she was tenderly attached—with her sewing work in her hand, and apparently as well as usual, a second severe shock of paralysis occurred, by which her whole left side, including that eye, was entirely disabled, and so continued while she lived. The use of speech was lost for some time—her consciousness, not entirely.

The following particulars respecting this illness, and the close of her life, are taken from notes preserved at the time.

Her husband was from home at the time of this attack, attending the Monthly Meeting of which he was a member. His return was hastened by a message informing him of her illness. On his entering her room, she was able to receive and greet him with her usual affection,

saying, with a sweetness that seemed almost heavenly, "Welcome, always welcome, even from our youth."

Hopes were for a time entertained, that the disease might so far yield as to admit of her being again about, still a little longer, to cheer the family circle by her delightful society. But it soon became evident that the disease was progressing with a steady pace. With true Christian fortitude, and entire resignation to the Divine will, she submitted without a murmur to the afflictive dispensation; nor did she, during its continuance, at any time express a desire that it should be otherwise. Her trust for support was in her Saviour, whom she had long loved, and she loved him to the end. Her faith was unwavering in the salvation that cometh by Jesus Christ.

Such was the pressure of the disease, while her physical powers were becoming a wreck, that it was feared the mind would also give way; but it was wonderful, (and we record it with gratitude to our Heavenly Father) that throughout this sore disease of five weeks' continuance, her recollection remained clear; and such an extensive range of thought, such an interest in passing events, such warm affection for her friends, such solicitude for the progress of vital religion and the support of the testimonies of our religious Society, were manifested, as was truly admirable. Whatever she said of herself, all was in reference to her Heavenly Father, her darling theme being, "The will of the Lord be done, that is what I desire."

During the progress of the disease, though often so distressed with restlessness that it was impossible for her to be still, she uttered many expressions indicating her abiding trust in the everlasting Arm of Divine support. Pretty early in her sickness she remarked that she was very sick; that she did not know how the disease would terminate, but that a few days would show, and that she was content.

For several days in the fore part of her illness she appeared inclined to quiet and deep thoughtfulness. During this season of comparative seclusion, though under much physical suffering from nervous irritability, she was wonderfully preserved, not only in patience and resignation to the Divine will, but in thankfulness also, which she often expressed, frequently repeating the language, "The will of the Lord be done."

She uniformly spoke of herself with great humility and abasedness; and when alluding to her hope of happiness, it was always with subdued language. There was nothing extatic in her views, very little allusion to *feelings*, and the *brightness* of her prospects; but a living faith in that grace which had been her guide through life, and which she felt to be sufficient for her on the bed of sickness and suffering.

On one occasion, when some beloved friends were sitting by her, without anything being said to lead to the subject, she repeated those lines of Cowper,

> "I would not have a slave to till my gro
> To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
> And tremble when I wake, for all the wo
> That sinews bought and sold have ever e

adding, "what is done for me is done and then spoke encouragingly to those to bear their testimony against slaver clining the use of articles produced b requited labour of the poor slaves, wi much the objects of redeeming love as This is a subject respecting which she felt concern.

Second-day morning, 28th of Seventh The dear invalid was favoured to be rat free from nervous distress, than was the case. She said, "It is a great favo thus relieved," adding, "I trust the I have mercy upon me," and repeating th ing lines:

> "There is mercy in every place,
> And mercy, encouraging thought,
> Gives even affliction a grace,
> And reconciles man to his lot."

Shortly after she said, "There may be gle at last, I don't know, I can't see m I have peace and happiness. The wil Lord be done for ever." Then speak person who was waiting upon her, and f she had a great regard, she said, "I ho wilt be rewarded for all thy kindness Soon after she said, "I have prayed, sakes, as well as my own, that I may easy passage when I go hence. But th the Lord be done—that is what I desire

Third day morning.—As her husba sitting by her side, her countenance with heavenly love, she said to him, wi sweetness, "Don't be sad, endeavou cheerful. Thou wilt be cared for. W many kind, good friends."

On one occasion she was told, that th said he thought her situation, even on of sickness, was so happy, that he wo glad to exchange with her, if he could. him then, to do as I have endeavoured strive to enter in at the straight gate— no other way to the kingdom," was the tic reply.

At another time she spoke of the pa the vine and the branches, as being b and instructive, repeating much of it, a ing, "Oh, the blessedness of abiding in t that we may bring forth fruit, and thus the disciples of Christ." Soon after peated the passage, "The foxes have ho the birds of the air have nests, but the man hath not where to lay his head." Lord of all had no house in which to dw

First-day morning, Eighth month 3d.— a beloved relative was sitting by her sid a sweet and impressive countenance sh

e is rest, and peace, and joy in heaven: nothing of myself, but I feel that it is had hoped to be in the enjoyment of it this time. But we must have patience—ll have to wait a little longer." She then of the great goodness and mercy of a Providence, in bestowing upon *man* so good things—and every thing so exactly to his capacity for enjoyment. "Yes," e, "there have been many favours ex- even to poor me." Shortly after she ry sweetly, "Our Father which art in n." "Oh, what a favour to be able to m our Father, and to feel him truly to At another time, as her husband ap- ed her bed side, she said, "It is a great t to believe that we have four dear chil- heaven."

same evening she had a low sinking such had several times occurred during ess. She appeared to think at this time, others also, that the last struggle was and she distinctly uttered the heart- g words, "Ready—all ready." Reviving she submissively said, "We must have e a little longer. The will of the Lord e."

his advanced stage of her disease, her us inquiries concerning absent friends, nts that were taking place in the world, plainly that an extensive range of t was passing in her mind. She spoke fectionately of a Friend then engaged in uous and important mission in Africa, g that a blessing might attend her labours. leep concern she inquired whether there probability that the war that was then n in a part of that continent, would soon d—saying, "Oh, it is so cruel!" And pressed in strong terms, her great desire iversal peace might prevail in the world. -day morning, Eighth month 7th.— passed a wearisome night, she became asy, and as she was lying comfortably e pillow, with a look beautifully serene, d, "If I could have my wish, how I love to pass quietly away, as I now lay. e Lord's will be done."

n-day to her was one of much suffering. nervous irritability rendered it exceedingly t to be still, which she regretted. She clined taking nourishment through the ntil about four o'clock in the afternoon, she took a little from a glass in her own After this she answered several ques- showing that her recollection was yet About this time she was taken from her have it made comfortable for the night, she bore, apparently, as well as usual. ng again replaced in bed, she appeared ingly feeble, and, after lying a short time y still, she was observed to gasp once or and life was extinct.

Thus was answered her petition, that if consistent with the Divine will, she might have an easy passage out of time. So easy was her release, as to be like falling asleep, without the least distortion of her features, on the 8th of Eighth month, 1851.

Thus passed the venerable and beloved Abigail Mott, from a state of trial and probation on earth, to a state, as we reverently believe, of rest, and peace and joy in heaven—the hope of which had been her solace through life, and her support in the solemn hour of death.

"Here is the patience of the saints; here are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus."

For Friends' Review.

EDUCATION OF YOUTHFUL MINDS.

We insert the following communication in compliance with the request of a valued correspondent. If our readers do not find much of a novel character in these observations, such of them as stand in the relation of parents, and particularly such as have children yet in the very early stages of life, may probably find some intimations leading to profitable reflection, how far they are fulfilling the duties which belong to the parental relation.—Ed.

Although much has been said and written on this deeply interesting subject, yet there remains apparent room for improvement in many of those who are entrusted with the responsible duty of training up children in the way they should go, so that in after life they might still retain the influences of these early impressions.

Whilst I rejoice in the belief, that, as a body, our religious society is feeling an increase of interested concern for the guarded religious and literary education of our youth, thus assisting them to answer the design of creation, and, with a right qualification from above to become useful members in the world and valuable auxiliaries in the support of our Christian testimonies; yet I am forced to the conclusion that, in regard to the younger children, there is a great neglect, which entails on society a serious and highly injurious loss.

It is a common yet truthful saying, that early impressions are lasting; hence the importance of occupying the vacuum in the child's mind with Truth, Virtue and Love, and beginning to implant sound principles of action as soon as they are capable of distinguishing good from evil.

The time for this work is, I fear, too much overlooked; it is a home and a parental work, accomplished to some extent prior to sending the little ones to a school of a mixed character, to which a large proportion of our children are sent, where they are in danger of reading in improper books, and imbibing feelings and views antago-

nistical to Quakerism, which, in minds not previously occupied, may quickly grow to the exclusion of the pure principles of the Redeemer.

Many parents seem to think their duty discharged when they send their little children to school, without reflecting that poisonous matter may there be furnished them, which will be permanently injurious, unless they are provided with the antidote; and feel willing to excuse themselves from imparting instruction at home to their children, on account of their own inability. Is not this excuse often raised when in reality it does not exist? For what member amongst us, however unlearned, who does not feel enough of his own nature, to fully realize that of himself he can do nothing, and that he is in need of a higher power for an helper. Now if the parent thus feels, surely he can, nay, he ought, to train his child in very infancy to look unto this greater and purer influence than the earth produces. The parent can but know the great inconsistencies of all war and fighting, of all anger, hard language and unkindness with the sentiments of love advocated by the Prince of Peace; these being imparted unto and impressed on the mind at home, the child would not be so likely to be carried away with the polished war stories that abound in many of our school books.

Fearing this indifferency in parents to younger children was an increasing evil amongst us, and being anxious for the extending of the peaceable and happy influence of the Gospel, I felt desirous to call the attention of Friends everywhere, through the medium of thy friendly columns, to this important part of education; and conclude by stating that I am renewedly and favourably impressed with the peculiar adaptation of the little work of J. Tallcot for little children, called the Child's Companion. Its pieces are simple, truthful, and illustrate the precepts of our holy religion, whilst the style engages and interests them. This little work for smaller children, and the Friendly Visitant, for those further advanced in learning, have both been compiled by the above named friend, with great care, time and expense, and now that the shades of never ending night are fast closing upon him, it would be as a cheering ray to discover an increased willingness in Friends and others to use these books in their families and to introduce them into their schools for the junior classes. They are for sale at the stores in Philadelphia and New York, and are very cheap. H. R.

Account of a visit paid to the Indians on the frontiers of the State of New York. 1795.

(Continued from page 805)

After they had replied to the Commissioner's speech, General Schuyler again addressed them, and informed them that there were some friends present, descendants of William Penn, who had come there from motives of benevolence to visit the Indians, and that as their were remarked for their disinterested mane conduct towards their fellow men, ticularly to the Indians, he hoped the listen attentively to such advice as the give them. On this being interpreted t dians, they seemed pleased and expr their manner their approbation, and app fix themselves in a quiet, solid way. rose up, and one of us read our addres was interpreted by paragraphs as it w and is as follows, viz:

Brothers,—We belong to a religious of people who are friends to peace, and promote the good of all mankind of e scription and colour, and have alwa friends to the Indians. William Penn, a good man, and a member of our Socie the Indians, and told his children to strict justice towards them; and man people have often been amongst you, par at the treaty held two years ago at Mi last fall at Canadargue; at which time t you a great deal of good advice.

Brothers, open your ears and listen we have to say. Our Friends have lat very thoughtful about their poor brot Indians, and many among them have b much affected with their unhappy situat have prayed to the Great Spirit that h be pleased to take them into his holy pr and preserve them from wicked bad way they might be made wise, and be able to much they hurt themselves by giving drinking rum, which always has and alw produce great hurt to them.

Brothers, our friends in the State York being impressed with these sen have sent us to pay you a visit, and as the Indians and are desirous of doing the we were willing to leave our wives and and come several hundred miles to sit side and to take you by the hand. We wis you in mind that the Great Spirit above your actions, and he is pleased with y you keep yourselves sober, and think reverence his great name. And if yo him you will be received by him into ev happiness, which is the reward all good ceive when they die and leave this world. the contrary, you will give way to sati inclinations in drinking strong spirits, be led into wicked practices that will c the Great Spirit, and when you die you in danger of going to a bad place that pared for wicked bad men. Brothers, w to you what is truth, and as we come to because we love you, so we wish you to advice sink deep into your hearts, and when you go home you will carry our with you, and take care to observe it, commend it to your young men and wom

thers, as we believe the Commissioners re now present on business with you, are concerned for the welfare of the Indians, ish to do you good, so we hope you will lly attend to the advice and counsel they ive you when they press upon you the ad- ges you would derive from paying more at- n to the cultivation of your lands, and not l so much on hunting and fishing for sub- e. We therefore recommend to you to er of it, as we have often thought, if the s would work on their grounds, plant orn and other grain, and endeavour to set- emselves on farms properly divided, they be greatly benefitted thereby, and become e a more useful and respectable people.

thers, you know that when you drink too rum, bad white people take an oppor- to cheat you, and to impose on you in ways, and it is for your own good that we ou this advice, and we will go home with e that what we have told you may do you

ilst this address was reading the Indians narkably still, and seemed very attentively en to us, and would very often express their pation at the end of every period by utter- kind of forced aspiration, which sounds hat of the letters o, a, h, meaning that is or that is right. In about a quarter of an fter we had taken our seats, the old chief Fish Carrier, rose and made us a reply, being interpreted to us, was as follows,

thers,—It was with great attention we list- o your speech. You told us that you were orward to attend this Council by your s residing in New York. You put us in that some of your friends had attended the ils for these two years past, held under the rity of the United States, and as they ad- us to avoid all bad practices, and quit ng, from which all those bad practices pro- now you do the same, in the name of the y. You desire we will be mindful of the Spirit, he who sees us, and knows all men's , and put ourselves under his protection, or this good advice we all give you our thanks.

e Council soon after broke up, and we em- l the opportunity of taking a considerable er by the hand. It was a solemn interview, evived afresh the consideration that those e were once the original proprietors of the The pleasure they seemed to enjoy in g us, and the solid attention they paid to ldress, together with their manner of reply, us fresh hopes, and we felt a satisfaction at having had this opportunity with them, n over-balanced the fatigue and trouble of urney.

e met here a young man by the name of sh, who had been taken prisoner during the late war, and remained amongst the Indians seven years; he had acquired a good knowledge of their language, and interpreted our speech delivered at this Treaty. Capt. Chapin, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs under the United States, appears to have the interest and welfare of the Indians much at heart; he resides at Canadargue, which affords him opportunities of frequent intercourse with the natives, and he assured us he embraced all the means in his power to meliorate their condition and promote their greater civilization; but, on viewing the little progress they made, owing in a great measure to their great attachment to strong spirits, he was much discouraged; but added, that he did believe that Friends had been, or would be, serviceable to them; he encouraged us to prosecute our views, with which he seemed pleased, and said he would call on us at New York next winter, and give us any information in his power respecting the Indians. We were much pleased with his kind and respectful attention to us during our stay at Cayuga.

Second day morning, the 20th inst.—We were desirous of having further opportunity of seeing some of the Chiefs, and as General Cantine and Judge Brooks were going to cross the lake for the purpose of ordering off some traders, who had got among the Indians and were selling them rum, we embraced the opportunity and went over with them. We found the chiefs convened in Council under a bower, in the middle of which were a few embers burning. A Mohawk Indian, who had been educated at a College in New England, was interpreting the Commissioners' speech to them. They were mostly very grave and solid, some lying down, and others in different positions, many almost naked, and numbers of them smoking. When they had gone through with the Commissioners' speech, we went up to a Chief and presented him with a copy of a speech we had made to them, and Parrish the interpreter being present, we told the Chief that we would be glad if they would have it read to their young men and young women, when they got back to their homes. The Chief signified our recommendation was good, and as we thought they would not be pleased to have white people present when they were deliberating on and speaking to business, we left them. We then took a walk through their encampment, which was composed of huts, mostly made of bark, erected by them only for a few days, and of course very simple in their construction. Our attention was excited on beholding a number of Indians dancing around some embers, and exhibiting a most wild and horrid appearance, attended with such dreadful shrieks, &c. as cannot well be described. It was impossible to contemplate on the savage spectacle without horror; it seemed as if every evil passion of the mind, and the utmost distortion of the body were exerted and displayed on this occasion. We

soon left them, as the scene was too dismal to behold any length of time. After the Indian Council broke up, we conferred with a number of their Chiefs, and revived what we had before communicated to them, all of which they seemed to receive gladly, and told us our advice was good, and that they were satisfied rum was very hurtful to them. We returned to our quarters on the east side of the lake, and next morning we were informed that the Indians had been all night much intoxicated; this we apprehended from the noise they made, which disturbed us much in the night, although we were encamped a mile and a half from them. General Schuyler observed to us, that the Commissioners had sent them over the preceding evening some *rum*, but that seeing the effects, it ought to impress every well wisher to the natives how dangerous and improper it is for us to supply these poor creatures with strong drink; and that he was so fully convinced of the impropriety of doing it, that should he ever be appointed to attend another treaty with the Indians, he would wish to have no rum with him; and added, that he was satisfied it would be very practicable to hold treaties without supplying them with any rum, and he believed business would be done easier, sooner, and more satisfactory without it. We heartily united in these sentiments, and told him and the other Commissioners that we hoped a time was at hand when Government would adopt measures to avoid such an iniquitous practice, to which they all assented. As we could not see any further service for us at this place, we took an affectionate leave of the Commissioners, whose attention to us during our stay at the Treaty was exceedingly respectful and kind, so much so, as we trust will always be held in grateful remembrance by us and our friends who sent us on this journey. On our return, we met with a number of the Onandago Indians going on to the Treaty, and who were prevented (as has been before mentioned) by Cambell and other traders getting among them at Onandago with rum, by which they had been many days very drunk. At Carpenter's tavern we were informed that among them there were a few sober characters, and in particular a Chief called Captain John, who was represented to us as having great influence, and noted for his wisdom and sobriety. From the account we had of him we concluded to write him a letter, which we enclosed to Capt. Chapin at Cayuga, and is as follows, viz :

Brother,—We delivered a speech to the Indians now at Cayuga, and we were very sorry that our brothers did not come from Onandago before we left Cayuga, in order that we might have had an opportunity of taking them by the hand. Brother, the advice contained in our speech, was intended for your people as well as the other Indians, and we would be glad if thou wouldst, in our name, request our friend Parrish, the interpreter, to read it to those who were not present when we delivered the speech. seriously advise thee, as a Chief, to atten advice as mentioned in our address, a good example to thy brethren. You a how very much rum has hurt you, and y be assured that you never will be hap you quit it. Bad white people have been your nation and given you *rum*, with a cheat you out of your lands and mone strongly recommend to you not to rece rum from bad white people, or suffer yo to be thus cheated by them out of your money. We have come a great way on ness but to see the Indians and give the advice, and we shall always be glad to g it if you will attend to what we say, whic tended to make you happy, and induce lead such sober lives as will please th Spirit to whose protection we recomme and your nation.

(To be continued.)

THE ENGLISH MILITIA BILL.

Our friends are all aware of the bi passed by the British Legislature, to raise Militia; and, as resistance to this measur the burden of what we design in this nu quote from the recent proceedings of our c ers in England, we give here the substanc provisions :—

1. Eighty thousand men are to be within the next two years. An attempt made in the first instance to obtain thes by voluntary enlistment, by means of a of £6, to be paid at once for five years ser by a retaining fee of 2s 6d per month, *penny per day.*

2. But if in any district a sufficient nu volunteers cannot be obtained by this n cent bribe, the whole male population, b the ages of 18 and 35, shall be subjected ballot.

3. The militia men are to be called out ercise twenty-one days in the year; but th be extended, at the pleasure of the cro seven weeks, or reduced to two or three d

4. The men are to be placed under the pline and control of half-pay officers of the by whom the force is to be officered.

5. The *estimated* cost to the coun £400,000 for the first year, £200,000 the s year, and a permanent annual charge eve of about £390,000. But General Reid the House, that "he believed it would be that."

These are the principal provisions whi pear on the face of the bill. But let dream that this is all it contains. Far fr one of its clauses enacts, that *all the pro of the Act 22d of George the Third shall to this Act.*

Turning, then, to the 22d of George the

o we find? We find, among other things, llowing, which we earnestly commend to tention of young men who may be insane n to incline to volunteer in this force, or ay be drawn by the ballot.

During the time the militia shall be assem- r exercise, any officer, not under the rank ptain, can order a regimental court mar- be held for the trial of any offence com- by any man under his command, *who e punished according to the provisions of tiny Act*, but so that no punishment shall to life or limb, (a limitation, however, will not prevent the infliction of fifty with the cat-o'-nine tails on the bare back offender.)

That all mayors, bailiffs, and other chief rates are required to quarter and billet the and men of the militia, when called out nual exercise, in inns, livery-stables, ale- , victualling-houses, and all houses of per- elling brandy, strong waters, cyder, wine, heglin, by retail.

That every local militia-man who shall not at the time and place appointed for the e, or who, having appeared, shall absent f during any part of the exercise, shall be l a deserter, and shall forfeit and pay the f twenty pounds, and if such penalty be mediately paid, may be committed to the of correction to hard labor, or to the com- il, there to remain without bail or main- for the space of six months.

That any person enrolled in the militia, as a substitute or volunteer, who shall not e regiment or battalion, at the time and appointed, according to the order of his , may be directed by a court martial to *be l as a private soldier in the army, and be ith conveyed to the head quarters of the re- to which he shall be so entered, or* TO THE QUARTERS FOR RECRUITS BELONGING TO AJESTY'S REGIMENTS ON FOREIGN STA-

That in case of invasion, or imminent dan- ereof, the militia may be embodied for , and *marched to any part of the United om*, and made to serve for six months, a which may be extended at the pleasure of own to twelve months.

That when the militia is embodied for ser- *ll the provisions* of the Mutiny Act and rticles of War *shall be in force with respect militia in all cases whatsoever*, as absolutely nconditionally as to the regular soldiers of e. That our readers may understand what eans, we subjoin the following brief ex- rom the Mutiny Act:—

e it enacted, that if any person subject to ct shall join in any mutiny or sedition, or delay to give information thereof to his anding officer, * * * *or shall misbehave f before the enemy*; or shall shamefully abandon or deliver up any garrison, fortress, post, or guard committed to his charge, or which he shall be commanded to defend; * * * *or shall leave his post before relieved*; *or shall be found sleeping on his post*; or shall *strike*, or shall use or offer any violence to his *superior officer*, being in the execution of his office; or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer; or who, being *confined in a military prison*, shall offer any violence against a visitor, or other officer being in the execution of his duty, all or any of the person or persons so offending in any of the matters before mentioned, whether such offence shall be committed within this realm, or in any other of Her Majesty's dominions, or in foreign parts, upon land or upon sea, *shall suffer death*, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be awarded."

7. That if any person shall harbor or conceal any such militia-man when ordered to be drawn out and embodied, every such person shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds.

Such then are the mild and merciful provisions of the Act, to which during a time of profound peace, it is proposed to subject 80,000 young Englishmen!—*Advocate of Peace.*

LORD ROSSE'S DISCOVERIES.

As Professor Nichol very truly remarks, "investigation regarding such aggregations is virtually a branch of atomic and molecular inquiry," with stars in place of atoms, mighty spheres in place of "dust," "the firmament above," instead of "the firmament beneath." In fact, the astronomer, in sweeping with his telescopic eye the "blue depths of ether," is, as it were, some Liliputian inhabitant of an atom, prying into the atomical structure of some Brodignagian world of saw-dust, organized into spiral and other elementary forms, of life, it may be, something like our own. The infinite height appears, in short, like the infinite depth, and we know not precisely where we stand between the two immensities of depth and height. The shapes evolved by the wonderful telescope of Lord Rosse, are, many of them absolutely fantastical; wonder and awe are mingled with almost ridiculous feelings in contemplating the strange apparitions—strange monstrosities we had almost called them—that are pictured on the back-ground of the illustrations. One aggregation looms forth out of the darkness like the skeleton face of some tremendous mammoth, or other monstrous denizen of ancient times, with two small fiery eyes, however, gazing out of its great hollow orbits; another consists of a central nucleus, with arms of stars radiating forth in all directions, like a star-fish, or like the scattering fire-sparks of some pyrotechnic wheel revolving; a third resembles a great wisp of straw, or twist or coil of ropes; a fourth, a cork-screw, or

other spiral, seen on end; a fifth, a crab; a sixth a dumb-bell—many of them scroll or scrolls of some thin texture seen edgewise: and so on. It is even a suggestion of the author's, that some of the spiral and armed wheels may be revolving yet in the vast ocean of space in which they are engulfed. Thus has the telescope traced the "binding" influences of the Pleiades, loosened the bands of "Orion"—erst the chief *nebulous* hazy wonders, once and for all revealing its separate stars; and thus, in brief, has this wondrous instrument "unrolled the heavens as a scroll." Yet even these astonishing results are as nothing to the fact, that those fantastic shapes which it has revealed in the depths of this *limbo* of creation, are not shapes merely of the present time—that thousands of years have passed since the light that showed them left the starry firmaments only now revealed—that the telescope, in short, in reflecting these astonishing shapes, delivers to the eye of the mind turned inward rather the long-stored records of a universal and eternal memory of the past, than to a mere eye of sense looking outward on the things of passing time.—*The Builder.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH 11, 1852.

In the notice of the proceedings of the late Yearly Meeting of London, which was contained in the 42d number of the current volume, we introduced a copy of a memorial presented by that Meeting to the House of Commons, remonstrating against the enactment of a bill, then before Parliament, for the enrolment of the militia. We have copied into our present number an article, from the Advocate of Peace, which furnishes an outline of the provisions of the act in question. Hence, we perceive that our English Friends had very conclusive reasons for interposing their remonstrance against the passage of such a bill.

It is cause of very poignant regret, that, at this time of day, after all that has been recently done to enlighten the people of Europe in relation to the folly and wickedness of war, the Legislature of Great Britain—which is justly ranked among the most intelligent—should lend its influence and authority to establish or support a system so destructive to the morals of those who are brought within the sphere of its influence. It is, however, some consolation to learn that, on the third reading of the bill, out of the representatives of what are described as the most important and intelligent constituencies of the country, 110 voted against it, and only 17 for it. And that ten of these seventeen lost their seats at the ensuing election.

To draw eighty thousand men, in the prime and vigour of life, from their peaceful vocation trained to the arts of destruction, is to misa a fearful extent, the physical energies of tion. But the deterioration of morals, unav consequent upon such training, is the most part of the evil.

The poet Cowper, though he seems to ha his mind so far clouded by the prevailing pr of his age and country, as to suppose the system a necessary ingredient of national tion, has drawn a very sombre picture of the man, upon his return from his *three years ship.* This picture is placed in our poetical ment of the present week.

The present number closes the fifth vo the Review. From the commencement, the of paying *our* bills, incident to the publica they become due, has been strictly maintai we have laboured to render this periodical teresting and instructive, we may confident that our Friends will still use their influenc tend the list of subscribers. While we h satisfaction to acknowledge that our sub have generally been careful to remit, in due the small amount charged for this paper, w to regret that an inconvenient number hav ted the payment for the volume now brou conclusion. To such we take the liberty to that this sum, though small to each of them poses, in the aggregate, an amount of consi importance to us. The ability to fulfil our the contract, must depend upon the perform theirs. We can neither live nor work means.

MARRIED,—On Third-day, the 31st Friends' Meeting-house in this city, on Si Noble streets, INGRAM PARKE to MARGARET RELL, both of Philadelphia.

DIED,—At Foxborough, Mass., on the 29 after a protracted illness, MARY, widow of Payson, aged about 67 years; a member of field Monthly Meeting, R. I.

——, Of consumption, in Rochester, N. the 26th ult., ABIGAIL, wife of Elijah Pea the 51st year of her age; a member of Dove terly Meeting. She bore her sickness of months, with patience and resignation, and a good preparation for her change, whi peaceful.

TEACHER WANTED.

A female Teacher will be wanted for I School at Burlington, N. J., about the 1st of month. Application may be made to

THOMAS DUGDAL
3t. WILLIAM J. ALL

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

Winter Term will commence on Fourth-day, h of Tenth month next.

ications for admission, stating the age of the nt, and whether a member of the Society of s, may be addressed to

CHARLES YARNALL,
Secretary of the Board of Managers,
No. 39 High Street, Philada.

th month 2d, 1852.—tf.

WANTED,

acher in the Classical department of Friends' chool in this city. Apply to

IAS KIMBER, No. 50 North Fourth St.
EL BETTLE, Jr., 101 North Tenth St.
MIAH HACKER, No. 144 South Fourth St.

For Friends' Review.

HE OBSERVANCE OF THE FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK.

ing as we do, most fully, with all Chris- lievers, in the propriety and necessity of apart one day of the seven as a day of ent from our engrossing temporal engage- that we may devote it peculiarly to our l advancement, by turning our thoughts ections to things above, and especially to giving and praise to our Father in Heaven, our meetings for public worship, and in ecious seclusion of our domestic circle, f us may gather instruction from the ex- remarks, as to the proper mode of spend- time thus solemnly separated from the the week, contained in the following n from "Wilberforce's Practical View."

M.

asure and religion are contradictory terms e bulk of nominal Christians. They may, look back on their religious offices with ng of secret satisfaction, and even feel it the performance of them, from the idea g engaged in the discharge of a duty; s is altogether different from the pleasure ttends an employment in itself accepta- grateful to us. The writer must here against being understood to speak of a cy in the warmth and vehemence merely gious affections. Are the service and of God pleasant to these persons? It is ed whether they are delightful. Do they over the soul anything of that calm com- y, that mild and grateful composure, espeaks a mind in good humour with nd all around, and engaged in a service o its taste, and congenial with its feel-

t us appeal to the day especially devoted offices of religion: Do they joyfully avail lves of this blessed opportunity of with- g from the business and cares of life; without being disquieted by any doubt r they are not neglecting the duties of their proper callings, they may be allowed to detach their minds from earthly things, that by a fuller knowledge of heavenly objects, and a more habitual acquaintance with them, this hope may grow more 'full of immortality.' Is the day cheerfully devoted to those holy exercises for which it was appointed? Do they indeed 'come into the courts of God with gladness?' And how are they employed when not engaged in the public services of the day? Are they busied in studying the sacred Scriptures, in meditating on the perfections of God, in tracing his providential dispensations, in admiring his works, in revolving his mercies—above all the transcendent mercies of redeeming love.

"Do their secret retirements witness the earnestness of their prayers and the warmth of their thanksgivings, their diligence and impartiality in the necessary work of self-examination, their mindfulness of the benevolent duty of intercession? Is the kind purpose of the institution of a Sabbath answered by them in its being made to their servants and dependants a season of rest and comfort? Does the instruction of their families, or of the more poor and ignorant of their neighbors possess its due share of their time? If blessed with talents or with affluence, are they sedulously employing a part of this interval of leisure in relieving the indigent, visiting the sick, and comforting the sorrowful, in forming plans for the good of their fellow creatures, in considering how they may promote the temporal and spiritual benefit of their friends and acquaintance? In the hours of domestic or social intercourse, does their conversation manifest the subject of which their hearts are full? Do their language and demeanor show them to be more than commonly gentle, and kind, friendly, free from rough and irritating passions?

Surely an entire day should not seem long amidst these various employments. It might well be deemed a privilege thus to spend it, in the more immediate presence of our heavenly Father, in the exercises of humble admiration and grateful homage; of the benevolent and domestic and social feelings, and of all the best affections of our nature prompted by their true motives, conversant about their proper objects and directed to their noblest end; all sorrows mitigated, all cares suspended, all fears repressed, every angry emotion softened, every envious or revengeful or malignant passion expelled; and the bosom thus quieted, purified, enlarged, ennobled, partaking almost of a measure of heavenly happiness, and become for a while the seat of love, and joy, and confidence and harmony.

The nature, and uses, and proper employment of a Christian Sabbath, have been pointed out more particularly, not only because the day will be found when thus employed eminently conducive, through the Divine blessing, to the maintenance of the religious principle in activity and vigour, but because we must all have had occa-

sion often to remark, that many persons of the graver and more decent sort, seem, not seldom, to be nearly destitute of religious resources. The day is with them, to say the best of it, a heavy day, and the larger part of it dully drawls on in comfortless vacuity, or without improvement is trifled away in vain and unprofitable discourse.

Not to speak of those who by their more daring profanations of this sacred season openly violate the laws and insult the religion of their country, how little do many seem to enter into the spirit of the institution who are not wholly inattentive to its exterior decorums! How glad are they to qualify the rigor of their religious labors! How hardly do they plead against being compelled to devote the whole of the day to religion, claiming to themselves no small merit for giving up to it a part, and purchasing therefore, as they hope, a right to spend the remainder more agreeably! How dexterously do they avail themselves of any plausible plea for introducing some work day employment, whilst they have not the same propensity to introduce any of this day's peculiar employment into the rest of the week! How often do they find excuses for taking journeys, writing letters, balancing accounts; in short doing something which by a little management might probably have been anticipated, or which, without any material inconvenience might be postponed! Even business itself is recreation, compared with religion, and from the drudgery of this day of sacred rest, they fly for relief to their ordinary occupations.

But all these several artifices to change the character of the day prove but too plainly—however we may be glad to take refuge in religion, when driven to it by the loss of every other comfort, and to retain as it were a reversionary interest in an asylum which may receive us when we are forced from the transitory enjoyment of our present state—that in itself it wears to us a gloomy aspect, and not a face of consolation and joy; that the worship of God is with us a constrained and not a willing service, which we are glad, therefore, to abridge, though we dare not omit it.

LETTER OF MARY DUDLEY.

Mary Dudley, the author of the following letter, was born in the year 1750, and died in 1823, aged about 73 years, and a minister in the Society of Friends about 50 years. It was written to one who had joined in a separation which occurred in the Society about this period, and who had handed her a manuscript essay, denying the divinity of Christ, and the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures. Her remarks are clear and cogent against those unsound sentiments, and briefly set forth a Scriptural view of Christian doctrine; and the religious exercise and testimony of this truly loyal subject of the King Immortal, for the increase of whose dominion she had long laboured and not fainted, n propriety and applicability be urged ag spirit of skepticism and unbelief in the day, or indeed of any other age.

Suirville, near Clonmel, Eighth mo. 22*d*

"My dear Friend,—In returning th script with which thou entrusted me, a to observe, that though the system ther down is, to the eye of reason, very pla is one my understanding, or rather my b ment, as sensibly revolts from, as tha writer did at the contrary. It is not w the lines of my experience; and having earliest opening of my understanding ritual things, endeavored simply to recei in the light which maketh manifest, n revealed, I may add, that according here ceive it to be an erroneous system, form by the strength of the rational or natura than the clear unfolding of pure wisdon spot where the creaturely judgment is tak and adopted by a part not yet fully sub the cross of Christ.

"My spirit will, if happily preserv commemorate that mercy, which restrai those speculative researches to which m strongly inclined, and which, as a te likely to prevail, in my first desires for c closely beset me. Many a labyrinth have been involved in, in many a ma oped, had the various voices which ar world, (the religious world,) been, in tion with these besetments, attended to it needful I could tell thee much of the which my best life has been exposed, standard at first erected being held stea view by divine power, even, (I speak humble gratitude,) I will know nothing b Christ, and Him crucified, proved a b those wanderings in speculative opinion I believe would have to me, and have mercifully enlightened minds, been the obstruction to a progress in the way of tion; and introduced into that circuit where the peaceful termination is not b

"Why should we seek to explore, or to our understandings, the work or pl demption, formed and carried into effe vine unerring wisdom and love? Can tion, in the first instance or since, be by all the finite powers of man? An more (I was going to say) stupendo that of redemption, be arraigned, app rejected by these powers, and constitu of the wondrous edifice so shaken, that is in danger of being levelled? Oh! t attempt of this kind may be mercifully

"Wherein does our spiritual life con debate, speculation or reasoning the ment of the immortal part? Is it m food so inferior to its nature? Rathe gradually weaken and come to decay, i

ed from a source equal to its origin; the lk of the eternal Word.

yest thou, my beloved friend, partake and be sweetly satisfied; anything con- this is dangerous food, strengthening at part destined by sacred determination ection to that power which, if suffered to vill reduce into holy order, harmony, and

m this state, in the rational and animal , there was a departure in the original legeneracy of man; and in succession, as ants from transgressing man, we partake ure or disposition to evil. Notwithstand- early as the fall, there was and in per- has been and is, a pure holy seed or e to counteract the propensities so pro- and though no guilt attaches where there been a joining with the evil, yet being d of a transgressing nature, we individu- d redemption from it. Nor are we really emed, and delivered from the bondage of on, until, through the sanctifying influ- that pure gift vouchsafed as a light, nd restorer, we experience the crucifixion ld man, (the first nature,) with his deeds, he gradual process of refinement, a put- the new man, which after God is cre- righteousness and true holiness.'

lly believe, that as soon as man was re- after and out of transgression, it was faith in the promised deliverer and sub- to the divinely operative and efficient mercifully provided by matchless love. leased the same love and inscrutable wis- the fulness of time, to open the way erfectly by the appearance or manifesta- his appointed Saviour in the flesh, therein p that measure of suffering seen meet. It ur business to enquire why this should t of the marvellous plan, but thankfully with the remedy so graciously provided, olding what manner of love the Father owed upon us, humbly to partake of the salvation, by receiving and walking in ht leading to immortality, through the dispensation of the gospel or power of the pure eternal Word, 'whereby all were made.' What a convincing testi- o the eternal Godhead of the Son, and proving Him to be an omnipotent Savi- well as a holy pattern of all excellence. ver was there a more full and plain sys- an that of the gospel; never can the st powers of the creature add to its clear- beauty, though the plainest truths may ered doubtful, and the way complex, by easonings and eloquent disquisitions. I let us be content; we have not as a peo- owed a cunningly devised fable, and there rust, those yet preserved who can go fur- d say 'it is truth and no lie;' having ith their eyes, heard with their ears, and been permitted to taste of the word of life, and who if required could, through Almighty help, seal their testimony by the surrender of the natural life.

"Little did I expect to enlarge thus, and far is it from me to enter into controversy and debate, a poor employment for one apprehending a more solemn call; but my heart earnestly longs that the Lord's children may stand firm in this day of shaking and great trial. Let none beguile any of their promised reward, through leading into reasonings and perplexing uncertainty. 'I am the way, the truth and the life,' is a compendious lesson, a holy limit; and 'no man cometh unto the Father, but by me.'

"I quarrel with none about forms, or differing in non-essentials, but this is the one certain direction, the consecrated path to salvation, through the divine law-giver; and if happily attended to, all will be well here and forever!

"Thou and thine are dear to my best and affectionate feelings; write to me freely if so inclined, I should be glad to hear from, and be remembered by thee, and am thy sincere friend.

MARY DUDLEY.

REFORMATION OF YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS.

In a drizzly afternoon at the close of January, we met by appointment at a house in Westminster with a gentlemen, who had kindly undertaken to introduce us to a very remarkable institution in that part of the metropolis. A walk of a few minutes through the plashy streets brought us to a wide gateway, like the entrance to a brass-founder's yard. We soon found ourselves in a narrow court, encumbered with building materials and surrounded with plain brick structures, which appeared to have either been recently erected, or to be undergoing some changes designed to adapt them to new purposes. Everything looked plain and homely, even to rudeness; but we, nevertheless, knew well that a heart of humanity and noble intention beat under the rough exterior of the place.

Rather less than four years ago, the teacher of a ragged school in Westminster encountered, in the course of his professional exertions, three or four boys who had hitherto been thieves, but now expressed a desire to leave their evil courses. Having some reason to repose faith in their professions, and being humbly anxious to assist them in so good a purpose, he received them into a poor garret lodging, hired and paid for out of his own resources. He supported them there, taught and trained them, making himself their friend as well as their mentor, and in time he succeeded in getting them passages to America, where they have since prospered. Mr. Nash—for such is the name of this philanthropist of humble life—continued his benevolent exertions and sacrifices, till various gentlemen, hearing of

what he was doing, came to his assistance. A little money being then collected, it was found possible to take in a greater number of boys. In short, Mr. Nash became the head of a little institution for the reclaiming of criminal and vagrant youths, which has finally become located in the yard we have described, under the name of the London Colonial Training Institution and Ragged Dormitory. It is still a kind of family arrangement of Mr. Nash's own, taking its character mainly from his benevolent and self-sacrificing efforts, although drawing pecuniary support from the public, and ostensibly graced with a list of honorary office-bearers, with the Earl of Shaftesbury at their head.

There is a pre-possessing simplicity in the whole affair. We found the ground floor of the new building used as a school and public room, and the two upper floors as dormitories—nothing but brick walls whitened, brick and deal floors—no luxury, but cleanliness and good ventilation.

The beds were mere bags of straw laid on the floor. Three plain meals per day are given. The strictest regulations are maintained; but there is no restraint. The inmates can leave the institution if they please. Their coming is entirely voluntary; and, to make sure of their being thoroughly in earnest, they are not admitted to the humble privileges of the place, till they have lived a fortnight upon a pound of bread a-day, sleeping all the time upon bare boards. In the outer buildings, the boys are trained to carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking. A few are instructed in printing: in their little office, we found one ordinary press, besides a small one for taking proofs. They can execute shop bills and placards for the tradesmen in the neighborhood, and we received a copy of the annual report which had been printed very neatly by them. In work, schooling, religious exercises, and walks out of doors on the ordinary days of the week, the time passes usefully and not disagreeably. At the end of a year, they are, if not provided with employment at home, sent to some of the colonies with a small outfit, generally at the expense of some benevolent individual. Lord Shaftesbury has been particularly liberal in furnishing means for their shipment. The inmates feel that they may now have a hope in the world. They hear of companions who are prospering in America, and they work cheerfully on in the faith of getting there also. Very few fail in their course, or act dishonestly towards the institution. When one or two lately left it, taking away things not belonging to them, the others set out in search of them, caught them, and handed them over to the police. This shews how their hearts are interested in the institution. They feel that Mr. Nash acts towards them in pure kindness, and they are anxious to make a suitable return. And kindness really is the sole principle at work in the place. One good man rules these sixty outcasts of without guard or assistance; without of punishment, beyond a temporary re of meals; without, it may be said, ar whatever, but that of his benevolent tions.

At the time of our visit, the establ contained about sixty inmates. We f culiar interest in visiting the room of pr There had been four youths in it that m but one had withdrawn, not being able the severity of the test. The three re youths stood up in their wretched attire questioned them in succession. They been thieves, and all of them had passed several convictions—one through no le twenty-two. We asked this last you he had come to think of retreating to t nial Training-School. He said, that he could not go on much longer witho transported; he dreaded this fate. So panions who had been in the school, but it, told him of it. They praised th tution, as one where every kindness wa to unfortunate youths, notwithstanding t had themselves proved unworthy of its He therefore came, determined to suff ever might be inflicted upon him, rath go back to his wicked courses. We that he had been for several years a pic residing in a low lodging house at l week; sometimes well off, sometimes ot but always harassed by the terrors of ment. According to his account of th who live in this manner, there are so enjoy its freedom, and would not aba but there are many who would much rat from it, if an opportunity were afforde We afterwards spent some time in the sch amongst the boys; heard them sing a and, at the request of the governor, a a few words to them, chiefly suggestive respecting their future career. During th time, their behaviour was marked with propriety; we did not even observe an rous look in the whole company.

We bade adieu to Mr. Nash, with sense of his heroic philanthropy, and value of the lesson which he is giving means of reclaiming the desert places of As far as the funds supplied to him pe is transforming the juvenile delinquent London streets into respectable citizens already redeemed a hundred and fifty- either provided for them in England, or d ed them to the colonies. One may well that in the process of reformation mu depend upon the special character of th who exercises the reforming discipline. routine of school exercises, scripture r or hymn singings, would go little minds so vitiated by bad habits, if there a particular effort made by the disciplin

ll work thoroughly into the moral nature pupils, so as to produce a real renewal of and spirit. Even to rouse the unfor- being from the idea with which he is apt t, that he is only called upon to enter a reer which will be better for him in a y point of view, and to elevate him to the r and only vitally serviceable idea, that st love goodness for its own sake, and for e of the Author of goodness, is no light We can, therefore, imagine scarcely any n calling for a more peculiar combination lities than that of the conductor of this dinary seminary. It is a strong testi- to the suitableness of Mr. Nash for his ns, that they were entered upon under pulse of his own mind. We have further f it in the good effects of his teaching, for stories of many young men who have through his hands can be traced from tic documents. One who emigrated to ited States so lately as March 1850, al- reports that he is earning there £3 1s. per and has just married a young woman who ved three hundred dollars; another of his is now acting as a missionary in Australia. vrite to their former governor in the most l terms, and with strong expressions of egarding their own future. It is interest- think of all this good being done by indi- exertion and self-devotion. No govern- nterferes, there is no certain fund to be led on. A simple Man, sensible of human ions towards the unfortunate, comes for- and puts himself in direct intercourse hem. They might mistake the views of rnment, or of a set of parish authorities; night lean unduly upon any formally ap- l fund. They cannot mistake the designs ere human being like themselves, or be- poiled by indulgence in so poor a retreat. ratitude due by society to such a man is lable.

s gratifying to think that Mr. Nash does tand alone in his disinterested course. is a Mr. Ellis, a shoemaker in Albany Regent's Park, who, under the impulse igious feeling for the unfortunate, has a number of delinquents into his care, view of reforming them. Four years began with two, to whom he assigned cer- tions. The first movement was an act of nial on their part. In order to secure the ion of a companion, who could not other- have been provided for, they agreed that ations should be divided with him; and on erms he was admitted. Soon after, the r was increased to fifteen; and with this r Mr. Ellis has gone on most successfully. ys have been industrious, and only one en guilty of any offence. The prosperous f the world, who thinks himself entitled all his own for his own sole gratification, will hear of these things with incredulity, and pity Ellis and Nash as enthusiasts; who foolishly sacrifice themselves for a whim; but we greatly doubt if the worldling's proudest or most luxu- rious hour gives one-half the true satisfaction which these men enjoy in the midst of their ragged adherents, under the blessed hope of res- cuing them from destruction in this world and the next.

The subject of juvenile delinquency is begin- ning to attract a good deal of attention, for it is now clearly seen that the root of most of the predatory crime by which the country is afflicted lies here, and, till the root is struck at, the branches will continue to flourish. It appears that for some years the number of juvenile cri- minals has been on the increase; arguing, of course, an ultimate increase in the number of adult offenders. Some vigorous measures for the reduction of juvenile delinquency is felt to be now required. Amidst all the alarms which it is exciting, and amidst the expression of hope- lessness which we often hear from those who give little attention to the subject, it is gratify- ing to find that there are some glimpses of what appears the right course to be taken. First, one great point is very clearly established—that it is really possible to reclaim juvenile criminals. It cannot, however, be done by punishment of any kind. It is to be done by kindness, reli- gious influence, and industrial occupation, along with the holding forth of a hope of transition into a better course of life. Those who may be incredulous on this point, had better acquaint themselves with the facts of the case. It is too little known, that there has been a society at work for the last sixty years, in England, for the reform of juvenile offenders. It has a farm at Red Hill, near Reigate, from which about forty youths go out every year to agricultural la- bor and humble trades, in which the great bulk of them do well. The similar institution at Mettray, near Tours, produces similar results on a greater scale. And the simple truth at the bottom of the whole affair is that young thieves are in general deserted or orphan child- ren, or children driven forth to destitution by vicious parents; criminals through circum- stances, and finding no true happiness in their wicked kind of life, a large proportion of them desire to reform, and will suffer not a little in order to obtain admission to respectable so- ciety.

It has lately been shown, that society has a strong interest of a pecuniary nature in the re- formation of juvenile delinquents. A boy or youth continually going about as a pickpocket or petty larcenist, is a destructive animal of some- what formidable character. To get quit of him at last by transportation, costs at the least cal- culation £150. Now he can be put through the twelvemonth's course of reformation in such a school as that which we have described, and

deported as a free emigrant to Australia (where he is welcomed) for £25. Thus, even in an economical light, the reforming of the youth is a great gain. Magistrates are everywhere impressed with the hopelessness of a mere judicial treatment of these hapless children. They come back to the dock at almost regular intervals; severity is of no avail with a poor wretch who, on being discharged from jail, finds all honest employment denied to him. It is by reform alone that we can rid ourselves of this moral pest by which our country is disgraced.

There is but one difficulty in the case, and that is one involving profound social questions. Shall we see criminal children taken care of, and treated kindly, while many of the children of the honest poor are so ill off? Shall we not, by taking these children under our care, and so relieving parents and others of their responsibility towards them, vitiate the principles of the industrious poor, leading them to desert or cast off their children, whom they will now be sure of seeing cared for by others? We must admit that there is much force in these queries; but it would be wrong to allow them altogether to deter us, where the reasons on the other side are so urgent. It may be possible by keeping to such individual efforts as those of Mr. Nash, or to those of little unobtrusive societies, to prevent much of the evil apprehended. And it may also be practicable, as we find is proposed, to arrange that there shall be a legal claim upon parents for the expense incurred in reforming their criminal offspring. Thus none who are not themselves destitute, could safely leave their children to the chances of a criminal life. It is also most desirable, that the state should limit its interference to grants of money in proportion to the sums advanced by private or local effort, and to the enforcing of a law for the detention of vagrant and criminal children where it may be necessary. Under such precautions, we think most of the advantages might be obtained, with a much less admixture of evil than many would now be disposed to expect.—*Chambers' Journal.*

ANECDOTE OF THE HOUSE MARTIN.

From the erection of the present manse in 1830, from two to four pairs of this bird had been in the habit of building their nests and hatching their young as regularly as the season came round. In the summer of 1840, a nest, placed under the lintel of one of the windows, became detached from the stone by the action of a battering rain, and fell upon the sill, parting into several pieces, which proved to be occupied by an unfledged family of five members, apparently a few days old. One of them had been dashed out in the fall, precipitated to the ground and killed; while the others lay exposed in the nest, and at the mercy of the storm. The distress of the parents was seen to be ver and the expressions of sympathy and ration on the part of their neighbors eq mistakeable. At this stage the observant gentle lady of the manse fortunately f the scene, and her feeling heart prompt liverance. She accordingly thought of p a flower-pot, and by careful-manipulati ceeded in very nicely depositing withi shattered habitation, together with the tiny occupants in perfect safety. A cord was then put round the flower-pot, cord having been taken over the upper the window and fixed to a nail within, t was suspended as nearly as possible in t tion it had originally occupied. The acknowledged their acceptance of the se immediately setting to work and buildin open space that intervened between the pot and the stone, leaving the accustom tal; and this somewhat singular tenemen served as a nursery until the youngste able to fight their way in the world, w after taken down by the same kind ha had aided in its construction. But w the surprise of the lawful occupants of th when, next season, their old friends arri in two or three decent manageable pair most with their latest born progeny, but panied, as was presumed, by the grand and grand-mothers, cousins and half-cou all other sorts of relations, whether by co nity or conventional alliance, amountin most formidable colony, which so beset o cal residence that they literally encire walls with an unbroken chain of rough looking pottery;—proceeded so to fil and occupy our pleasure-ground that th of neither plant nor garment could be pr and so annoyed us with their friendly col to say nothing of certain more vocifer pressions, whether of fury or of mirth, last a writ of ejectment came to be calle a necessary measure of self-defence. O fects being manifested by the demolitio nests, the whole colony speedily betook selves to flight; and for years not so m solitary visitor ventured to show himself us. Last year, however, we were patro the presence of four heads of families, a gle pair are at present busily engaged process of nidification. Will these warrant the conclusion that our lively a known friend, the martin, can appreciat ness, deduce something like rational i from a definite act, and communicate his his brother beings?—*George Harris.*

The servile imitation, even of those justly esteemed for wisdom and probity, m possibly lead to the adoption of their e well as their virtues.

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT.

are indebted to E. C. Dale, Esq., for the ing valuable report:—

COINAGE FOR AUGUST, 1852.

Gold.

275	Double Eagles,	$3,505,580 00
768	Eagles,	187,680 00
283	Half Eagles,	226,415 00
712	Quarter Eagles,	186,780 00
932	Gold Dollars,	178,932 00
974	Pieces,	$4,285,387 00

Silver.

100	Dollars,	1,100 00
100	Half Dollars,	7,550 00
500	Dimes,	6,250 00
000	Half Dimes,	3,500 00
600	Three Cent Pieces,	43,098 00
264	Pieces,	$4,346,885 00

Bullion Deposited for Coinage in August.

California,	$2,550,000 00
Other sources,	135,000 00
	$2,675,000 00
Bullion Deposited in same time,	$28,500 00

Gold Deposits.

	1851.	1852.
y,	$5,071,667	$4,161,680
ry,	3,004,970	3,010,222
	2,880,271	3,892,156
	2,878,353	3,091,037
	3,269,491	4,335,578
	3,637,560	6,689,474
	3,127,517	4,200,000
t,	4,135,312	2,675,000
	$28,005,141	$32,055,147

Pa. Inquirer.

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ithful are the wounds of a friend." It is le, that they who are frank and open in ulation and reproof, though they may mes appear rough, are actuated more by desire for our welfare, than those who, h fear of hurting our feelings, suppress neasiness concerning us; for if that un- s do not vent itself immediately on us, it to escape to others; or, which is not better, to rankle the mind that conceived a state of prejudice against us; it is, at a presumptive proof of real friendship, erson rather to run the risk of offending, suffer us to remain in error, especially if uch as we ourselves are insensible of.

Dillwyn.

THE MILITIA.

'Tis universal soldiership, has stabbed
The heart of merit, in the meaner class.
Arms, through the vanity and brainless rage
Of those that bear them, in whatever cause,
Seem most at variance with all moral good,
And incompatible with serious thought.
The clown, the child of nature, without guile,
Blessed with an infant's ignorance of all
But his own simple pleasures; now and then
A wrestling match, a foot race, or a fair;
Is ballotted and trembles at the news.
Sheepish he doffs his hat, and trembling swears,
A bible oath to be whate'er they please,
To do he knows not what. The task performed,
That instant he becomes the Serjeant's care,
His pupil, and his torment, and his jest.
His awkward gait, his introverted toes,
Bent knees, round shoulders, and dejected looks,
Procure him many a curse. By slow degrees,
Unapt to learn, and formed of stubborn stuff,
He yet by slow degrees, puts off himself,
Grows conscious of a change and likes it well;
He stands erect; his slouch becomes a walk;
He steps right onward, martial in his air,
His form and movement; is as smart above
As meal and larded locks can make him; wears
His hat, or his plumed helmet, with a grace;
And his three years of heroship expired,
Returns indignant to the slighted plough.
He hates the field in which no fife or drum
Attends him; drives his cattle to a march;
And sighs for the smart comrades he has left.
'Twere well if his exterior change were all—
But with his clumsy port the wretch has lost
His ignorance, and harmless manners too;
To swear, to game, to drink; to show at home
By lewdness, idleness, and Sabbath breach,
The great proficiency he made abroad;
To astonish and to grieve his gazing friends;
To break some maiden's, and his mother's heart;
To be a pest where he was useful once;
Are his sole aim, and all his glory now.

COWPER.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The U. S. Mail Steamship Washington, from Southampton, arrived at New York on the 1st inst., and the Royal Steamship America, at Halifax on the 31st ult, bringing Liverpool and London dates to the 18th and 21st ult., respectively.

ENGLAND.—The ministerial journals announce, with perfect confidence, the termination of the fishery question on terms of absolute reciprocity, so far as the right of fishing is concerned. The Americans to have liberty to fish in British waters and the English in American waters, within three miles of the shore, measured to the nearest point, without distinction of bay or open sea. The Duke of Hamilton, Premier Peer of Scotland, is dead. He is succeeded in his title by his son, the Marquis of Douglas. Vice Chancellor, Sir James Parker, died on the 14th ult.

The Queen had returned from her visit to Holland and Belgium.

IRELAND.—The potato crop was improving, and it is estimated that half the crop will be saved in the infected district.

The fee simple of a whole Irish town—Middleton, in the county of Cork,—has been sold under an order of the encumbered estates Commissioners.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur announces that the

Prince President has, on the occasion of the *fete* of the 15th of August, pardoned or commuted the sentences passed on 1200 persons for political causes and other misdemeanors. All persons imprisoned for poaching are set at liberty.

Twelve columns of the Moniteur are filled with nominations to the Legion of Honor, military medals, and promotions in the army and civil services.

Generals Cavaignac, Bedeau, De Lamoriciere, and Changarnier, have been struck off the staff of the army.

TURKEY.—Affairs between Austria and Turkey are assuming a serious aspect. The Austrian government had forwarded a note to the Porte, in which it insisted that energetic measures be taken for the protection of the Christian population in Bosnia. Should this not be done "Austria would be necessitated to form a military cordon on the frontiers."

INDIA.—The East India Company have determined to establish an extensive system of electric telegraphs in India, connecting Calcutta, Agra, Lahore, Bombay, and Madras, and as many of the principal towns and stations as can be embraced in the routes between these places. The distance to be travelled is upwards of 300 miles.

The Burmese had been repulsed in their second attempt to recapture Martaban. Pegu had been stormed and captured by the British forces, and there is every probability that the Empire of Burmah will be annexed to the Anglo-Indian possessions in the East.

The U. S. Mail steamship Arctic arrived at New York on the morning of the 6th inst., bringing four days later intelligence from Europe.

During the week ending on the 22d ult., ten ships of the aggregate register of 9600 tons, sailed from the port of Liverpool for Australia, carrying 3000 emigrants.

On the night of the 22d, at 11½ o'clock, J. R. Hind discovered another planet—being the sixth he has discovered within the past five years. The new orb is in the constellation Aquarius, and can be seen with a telescope of very ordinary power. In brightness it equals a star of the ninth magnitude, and appears to have the same yellowish tinge that has been noticed about Pallas, Melpomene, and others of the same group. At 11h. 35m. 38s., Greenwich mean time, Aug. 22, its right ascension was 22h. 22m. 29.7s., and its north polar distance 97 deg. 32 min. 14 sec.; the diurnal motion in right ascension is 53 sec. toward the west, and in N. P. D. about 5 min. toward the South.

Application has been made to the Cortes of Portugal, by the inhabitants of Madeira, praying them to grant permission for the free growth of tobacco on that island, as the grape-crop has entirely failed.

CALIFORNIA.—The U. S. Mail Steamer Ohio, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 31st ult., bringing 300 passengers, the California mails to Seventh month, 31st, and $2,530,000 in gold dust.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, dated September 4th, announces the arrival, at that place, of the Daniel Webster, with two weeks later dates from California.

There is but little news of importance. Fearful accounts are given of the mortality from cholera among the United States troops, 800 in number, on their passage to California. It appears that on their the officers availed themselves of more easy mod of conveyance, and that in consequence of impr dence and indulgence in intoxicating drinks a lar number were attacked with cholera before or shor ly after their arrival at Panama. After embarki on board the Golden Gate the disease broke o with such violence that the captain was obliged dis embark the soldiers on Flamenco Island, whe many of them died. The survivors afterwards pr ceeded on their voyage. One hundred of the so diers are reported as having fallen victims to t disease.

The mining intelligence is less favorable, in co sequence of the dryness of the season, but rich di coveries of gold have been made on the Klamat Salmon and Rogue rivers.

The Oregon dates are to Eighth month, 7th. special session of the Legislature had been he continuing four days, but no business of importan was transacted.

CUBA.—Arrests continue to be made by the Go ernment, and intense excitement prevails throu out the Island. Numbers of persons have escap to this country. One of the publishers of the re lutionary paper has arrived at Mobile, having caped in disguise.

A severe earthquake occurred at St. Jago de Cu on the 20th ult. Three shocks took place wit two hours, and a number more during the two lowing days. The streets were completely block with the ruins of buildings, and nearly all houses not destroyed were much damaged. T shocks were also felt at Kingston. The undulati were from North to South.

DOMESTIC.—The appointment of Sol. D. Hubba of Connecticut, as Postmaster General, and that John T. Towers, as Superintendent of Public Pri ing, were confirmed by the Senate on the 31st ul

The southern papers are filled with details of damage done by the late flood. The corn crop represented as almost entirely destroyed. The crop has received but little injury. The storm pears to have been particularly severe at Mob Large trees were torn up by the roots, houses roofed, the telegraph posts prostrated, and awni and awning frames scattered in all directions. T waters from the bay soon rose to an unusual hei inundating all the lower parts of the city, and ob ing the inhabitants to seek refuge in the up stories of the houses. The shipping in the ha also suffered severely. Several vessels are suppo to have been lost. The country for some miles Mobile suffered not less severely than the city. number of persons residing in the vicinity of stre are reported as having been drowned.

Another terrible steamboat explosion occurre the Hudson river at about a quarter past one o'cl P. M., on the 4th inst. The steamboat Rein left New York at 7 o'clock, A. M., for Albany, a large number of passengers. She had reac Bristol landing, about forty miles below Alb and was taking in passengers, when the pipe wh connects the flues burst, the steam rushed out tween decks, tearing down a temporary bulk-h and passed into the lower cabin where a numb passengers were dining. Seven persons were stantly killed and a number of others badly scal while many others were injured less severely. believed that but few of those who were b

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